HISTORIES

OF

MANNINGHAM, HEATON,

AND

ALLERTON.

Frontispiece (see page 10). *Nannie Preston, Del.*

HORN-BLOWING IN BRADFORD.

MANNINGHAM, HEATON,

AND

ALLERTON

(TOWNSHIPS OF BRADFORD)

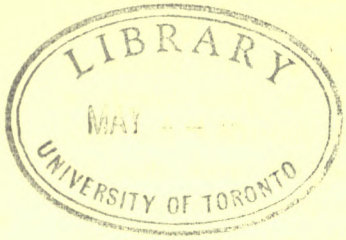
Treated Historically and Topographically.

By WILLIAM CUDWORTH,

Author of "Round About Bradford," "Rambles Round Horton," "Histories of Bolton and Bowling," "Life and Correspondence of Abraham Sharp, Mathematician," &c.

[*PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.*]

BRADFORD: W. CUDWORTH, 1, SAWREY PLACE.
1896.
[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]



ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

DA
690
B7C92

PREFACE.

The present volume is the third of a series intended as a contribution to a Complete History of the Borough of Bradford. The town itself alone remains for treatment, but whether the present Author will be given length of days, or be courageous enough, to undertake the task, remains to be seen. In any case the work thus far continued should be carried on to completion, in order that the History of Bradford, so ably commenced by the late John James, may be brought up to date.

It will be obvious that the ample material brought together in the township histories already published by the Author, namely, those referring to Horton, Bolton, Bowling, Manningham, Heaton, and Allerton, bears no comparison with the scanty notices of those townships in James's History, and affords sufficient evidence of the necessity of the present effort. The unearthing and arrangement of such a mass of material has involved much patient labour and no inconsiderable amount of time, but these the Author has willingly expended in the endeavour to furnish an original contribution to the history of his native town. All such efforts are necessarily attended by the liability to error, either in collecting the material or in presenting it in a readable form, and the reader needs only to be reminded of this to ensure sympathy and indulgence where mistakes are discovered. In any case the Author holds himself responsible for any inaccuracies.

For assistance rendered him in obtaining information, the loan of documents, &c., the Author hereby tenders his

grateful thanks to Mr. H. F. Killick, Mr. John Hindle, Mr. William Ferrand, of St. Ives, and his estate agent, Mr. Walter Middleton; the Rev. James Browne, B.A., the Rev. George Pedley; Mr. Joseph Smith (Smith & Margerison), Mr. Wheater Smith (Smith & Gotthardt), Mr. James Watson, C.E., Corporation Waterworks Engineer; Mr. Abraham Clark, Mr. Harry Speight, and others.

It is worthy of mention that the whole of the artistic work, as well as the printing, has been executed in Bradford. Under the first heading, the Author is especially indebted to Mr. Oliver Nicholson for the admirable results obtained by him in photographing the full-page views throughout the work. The engraving of the plates has been executed with equal success by Messrs. William Byles and Sons, who are also responsible for the letterpress. The portraits have been satisfactorily reproduced in the collotype process by Messrs. Appleton & Co., photographers. The frontispiece was specially designed for the work by Miss Nannie Preston, of Littlebeck Hall, Gilstead, and it is an admirable conception. The smaller sketches are by Mr. W. F. Wray; and other artistic assistance has been rendered by Mr. Alfred Drake, Mr. Henry Muff, Mr. Frank Nicholson, and Mr. C. H. Shaw. The laborious task of indexing was undertaken by the Author's son, Ernest.

The Author cannot conclude this introduction to what may be his last literary effort without a sincere expression of thankfulness to the Committee of Gentlemen who have interested themselves in obtaining subscribers to the work. Without such practical assistance its publication would have been impossible.

W. CUDWORTH.

BRADFORD, *March, 1896.*

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF MANNINGHAM.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

Surveys of 1811 and 1839—Daisy Hill—Towler Lane—The Trees—Low Lane —Coggill Lane—Jumbles—Hesp Lane—Lawcroft Lane—New Road to Keighley—Township Boundaries ... ... 1—7

CHAPTER II.

Feudal Lordship in Manningham—Ancient Land Tenure—John of Gaunt—Northrop, the Hornblower *(see Frontispiece)*—The Hornman Lands—Feudal Customs—Manningham in 1480—Land Survey of 1638—Common Field System of Cultivation—Old Place Names—Old Manningham Freeholders—Enclosure of Manningham Common ... ... 8—20

CHAPTER III.

Overseers' Accounts for 1692—Bolton Lane—Town's Affairs in 1800—Opposition to Bradford Improvement Act of 1829—Charter of Incorporation, 1847—First Representatives for Manningham—Statistics of Population, &c.—Manningham Constables from 1607 ... ...21—32

CHAPTER IV.

Back Lane School—St. Jude's Church—St. Paul's Church *(illustrated)*—The Ten-Church Movement—White Abbey Chapel *(illustrated)*—Manningham Wesleyan Chapel—St. John's Chapel *(illustrated)*—Girlington Wesleyan Chapel—Farfield Jubilee Hall—Lady Royd School —Girlington Baptist Chapel—Salem Congregational Chapel *(illustrated)* —Greenfield Chapel—Primitive Methodism—Roman Catholicism—Manningham Board Schools ... ...33—54

CHAPTER V.

Field House, Daisy Hill—Dr. Scoresby, Vicar of Bradford—His Scientific Attainments—The Smith Family—Isaac Smith—Ackroyd Farm—Old Manningham—Manningham Poor Land—Moorfield—Edward Priestman 55—59

CHAPTER VI.

PAGE

Pearson Lane—Throstle Nest—Yew Tree Farm—Hedge Side Farm—Crow Trees—The Temple Farm—Mrs. Ann Bolling—Lawyer Gregson—The Illingworth Family—Daniel Illingworth—Alfred Illingworth (*portrait*) —The late Henry Illingworth ... ...60—71

CHAPTER VII.

Origin of Brownroyd—Waterside Farm—Ben Preston—Thiefscore Bridge—Craven Heifer Inn—Bradford Soke Mills—Smyth Family—New Miller Dam—Lease to Ellis & Priestman—Soke Rights Contested—List of Manningham Families within the Soke—James Ellis—Rev. Joseph Ellis 72—82

CHAPTER VIII.

Girlington As It Was and Is—Bradford Freehold Land Society—The Girlington Estate—The Hornblow Lands—The Northrop Family—Common Fields of Manningham—Disposal of the Northrop Lands—Map of Girlington—Coal Mining ... ...83—91

CHAPTER IX.

Toller Lane—Woodlands—Angus Holden, M.P.—Pierremont—Alderman F. Priestman—Manningham Thorp—John Rand—Drummond Family—Manningham Lodge—Matthew Thompson—Sir M. W. Thompson (*portrait*)—Charles Semon ... ...92—98

CHAPTER X.

The Whetleys—Hollings Family—Joseph Hollings—John Hollings—Sally Kitching—Hunting Tom Horsfall—The "Lemon and White Pack"—John Priestman—The Hodgson Family—Dicky Hodgson—Manningham Coal Mining—Lower Globe Inn—William Kitching—Upper Globe Inn—Wood Family—Black Abbey Dole—Globe Mill ... ... 99—112

CHAPTER XI.

Lilycroft Farm—Tradesmen's Home—Origin of Manningham Mills—Ellis Cunliffe Lister—Lord Masham—James and Thomas Ambler—The Silk Manufacture—Great Fire at Manningham Mills—Trees Farm—The Cowgill Family... ... ... 113—120

CHAPTER XII.

Helliwell's Farm—Skinner Lane—Mount Pleasant—Hornblow House—The Bradford Horn—Frankland Family—Salt Street and Freehold Land Society—Carlisle Road—Manningham Old Hall (*illustrated*)—Tonge Lands—Bollings—Margerisons ... ... 121—132

CHAPTER XIII.

PAGE

Lister Family of Manningham—William Lister, Civil War Captain—His Death at Tadcaster—Colonel Thomas Lister—Ellis Cunliffe Lister—Active Magistrate and Member for Bradford—His Family—Samuel Cunliffe Lister (Lord Masham) (*portrait*)—His Inventive Enterprise—Triumph of the Woolcombing Machine—Equal Success in the Manipulation of Silk Waste—Manningham Hall—Manningham Park (*illustrated*) ... 133—142

CHAPTER XIV.

Clockhouse—Origin of Name—Early Possessors—Later Descent—The Jowetts of Clockhouse—Miss Sarah Jowett—George Baron—His Singular Will—The Famous "Clockhouse Case"—Clockhouse as a Residence—Spotted House Inn (*illustrated*) .. .. 143—149

CHAPTER XV.

Wilkinson Family—The Bradshaws—Bolton Royd—J. G. Horsfall—Power-loom Riots—The Anderton Family—Parkfield—Sir Henry Mitchell—Grammar School Lands—"Halliwell Ash." ... ... 150—159

APPENDIX.

Manningham Freeholders in 1839 ... ... 161—168

HISTORY OF HEATON.

CHAPTER I.

Heaton As It Was—Its Pleasing Conformation—Roads and Approaches—Landed Proprietors—Streams and Reservoirs—Mineral Resources—Agriculture—Recent Improvements—Population and Rateable Value ... 173—179

CHAPTER II.

Heatonians of 1379—Descent of Heaton Manor—Hearth Tax in 1666—Landowners in 1699—Enclosure of Heaton Common—The Award—Tythe Survey—Survey of 1839 .. .. 180—187

CHAPTER III.

Severance of Heaton from Clayton—Poor's Accounts—Surveyor's Accounts—Constables' Accounts—Former Occupiers—Annexation of Heaton to Bradford ... ... 188—198

CHAPTER IV.

PAGE

The Field Family—John Field—Joshua, or "Squire Field"—John Wilmer Field—His Daughters, Mary and Delia—Lord Oxmantown—Earl of Rosse—Countess of Rosse—Present Earl of Rosse—Coming-of-age Festivities at Heaton—Presentation at Heaton—The Heaton Estate 199—208

CHAPTER V.

Heaton Hall (*illustrated*)—Henry Harris, the Banker—Bradford Old Bank—W. H. Townend—Garth House (*illustrated*)—Old Hostelries—Shoulder of Mutton Inn—Brown Cow Inn—Hare and Hounds Inn—Heaton Syke—Mann's Gardens—Woolsorters' Gardens—Heaton Mount—Ambler Family—Heaton Royds—The Dixons—Sandy Lane ... ... 209—224

CHAPTER VI.

Chellow an Ancient Manor—Lease from the Abbot of Selby—Subsequent Lords of the Manor—Chellow Grange—Bradford Waterworks—Heaton Reservoir—The Nidd Scheme ... ... 225—233

CHAPTER VII.

Heaton Baptists—Church of St. Barnabas—Wesleyanism at Heaton—Educational Institutions—Sandy Lane Chapels (*illustrated*) ... ... 234—244

CHAPTER VIII.

Origin of the United College—Heckmondwike Academy—Rotherham College—Airedale College, Undercliffe *(illustrated)*—Mrs. Bacon—Rev. William Vint—Rev. Walter Scott—Rev. Daniel Fraser, D.D.—United College, Heaton *(illustrated)*—Dr. Fairbairn—Closing of Rotherham College—Rev. Dr. Falding—Dr. Simon ... ... 245—251

CHAPTER IX.

Old Folks' Gathering at Heaton, with List of those Present—John Butterfield, the centenarian—Timothy Stocks—Henry Harris—The Clarke Family—The Crabtree Family—John Crabtree—Greenwoods—Broadleys—Murgatroyds—Cravens ... ... 252—256

HISTORY OF FRIZINGHALL.

The Name of Frizinghall—Growth of Frizinghall—Lister Family of Frizinghall—The Craven Family—Frizinghall Mill—The Hargreaves Family—Black Swan Inn—Quaker Wilson—Religious Organisations at Frizinghall (*illustrated*) ... ... 262—273

HISTORY OF ALLERTON.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

Origin of Name—Approaches to the Village—Ancient Packhorse Road—Thornton New Road—Probable Roman Road—Material Resources—Description of the Village—Building Operations—Characteristics of Allertonians—Population and Assessable Value ... ... 277—283

CHAPTER II.

Ancient Ownership—Poll-tax of Richard II.—Richard Tempest and Queen Elizabeth—Decree of 1580—Freeholders of the Period—Sale of the Manor—Curious Handbill of 1788—The Ferrands as Lords of the Manor—The Courts Baron—Perambulation of the Boundaries—Enclosure of Allerton Common ... ... 284—295

CHAPTER III.

Hearth-tax Returns for 1666—Allerton Freeholders in 1734—Formation of the Local Board—Annexation to Bradford ... ... 296—299

CHAPTER IV.

Commercial Affairs in Allerton—The Old Hand-loom Weavers—Mill Erections in Allerton—Allerton Nonconformity—Congregationalism in Allerton (*illustration*)—Wesleyanism in Allerton (*illustration*)—The Baptists—St. Peter's Church—Allerton British School—The Sagar Charity ... ... 300—312

CHAPTER V.

Shuttleworth Hall (*illustrated*)—The Sunderland Family—Peter and Samuel Sunderland—John and Joseph Pollard—The Manor of Crosley—The Knights Hospitallers—Crosley Hall ... ... 313—322

CHAPTER VI.

Chellow Dean (*illustrated*)—Oaks Lane—Ellercroft—Alderman Jonas Whitley (*portrait*)—The Grange—Fairbank Family—Allerton Hall—The Old Workhouse (*illustrated*)—Old Houses in Allerton Lanes and Bailey Fold (*illustrated*)—Joseph Lister—Accepted Lister ... ... 323—334

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS ... ... 337—345

INDEX ... ... 347—356

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Horn-blowing at Bradford *(Frontispiece)*	
St. Paul's Church, Manningham	39
White Abbey Chapel	43
St. John's Wesleyan Chapel	45
Salem Chapel	51
Dr. Scoresby	*face* 55
Alfred Illingworth	*face* 69
Sir M. W. Thompson, Bart.	*face* 97
Helliwell's Farm, Manningham	*face* 121
Manningham Stocks	122
Manningham Old Hall	*face* 129
Side View, Manningham Old Hall	130
Manningham Hall	*face* 133
Lord Masham	*face* 137
Lake in Lister Park	*face* 142
Clockhouse, Manningham	*face* 147
Spotted House Inn	*face* 149
Heaton Hall and Park	*face* 173
Heaton Hall	*face* 209
Mantel-piece, Heaton Hall	210
Garth House, Heaton	*face* 215
Porch of Garth House	216
Old Hall, Heaton Royds	*face* 223
Heaton Baptist Chapel	235
St. Barnabas' Church, Heaton	239
Old Airedale College	247
United College, Heaton	249
Congregational Chapel, Frizinghall	272
Ancient Relic, Allerton	278
Manor Court-house, Bradford	291
Allerton Congregational Chapel	305
Allerton Wesleyan Chapel	307
Shuttleworth Hall, Allerton	*face* 313
Double Cross, Shuttleworth Hall	316
Stone Lantern, Cottingley	317
Chellow Dean Reservoir	*face* 323
Alderman Jonas Whitley	*face* 326
Old Workhouse, Allerton	329
Old Doorway, Allerton Lanes	332
Bailey Fold, Allerton	333

HISTORY OF MANNINGHAM.

HISTORY OF MANNINGHAM.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Surveys of 1811 and 1839—Daisy Hill—Towler Lane—The Trees—Low Lane—Coggill Lane — Jumbles — Hesp Lane — Lawcroft Lane — New Road to Keighley — Township Boundaries.

In making a survey of the township of Manningham we are prompted to remark, that in no other portion of the Borough of Bradford has such a material change been wrought as there. A glance at any old plan of the township will furnish sufficient evidence of this fact. In the year 1811 a survey and map of Manningham were made by Mr. George Leather,* when the ratable value only amounted to £2108. In 1839 another survey was made by Mr. Thomas Dixon, in which the ratable value was assessed at £9503 14s. 7d. The Corporation Year Book for 1895 shows that the present assessable value of property in Manningham is about £205,000, as against £61,000 in 1868, or an increase of nearly four-fold.

The above figures constitute only one form of comparison as to the growth of Manningham, and that not the one most apparent to the public mind unaccustomed to statistics. For this, by far the larger section of the community, a sort of "reading-made-easy" form may be suggested, namely, the survey recently published by the Government Ordnance Department, which shows every

* NOTE.—The plan and survey published by Mr. Leather are of much interest and historic value. To Bradfordians that interest will be intensified by the fact that Mr. Leather was a native of Bradford, and the progenitor of a family several of whose members worthily sustained the reputation he had already established.

block of buildings in the township, and almost every projecting doorstep. Any one making a comparison between this survey and either of the two named, could not fail to be surprised at the transformation which has been effected in the interval.

The appearance of Manningham township during the first quarter of the century bore but the most distant resemblance to that which it now presents. At that period the residences of influential inhabitants numbered well within the dozen. There was, in the far west, Field House, or "Fool's Penny Hall," as it was called, built by Mrs. Ward, afterwards occupied by Dr. Scoresby, vicar of Bradford. Coming nearer to Bradford, there was West House, where resided Mr. Thomas Hollings, the site of which is now occupied by Woodlands, the residence of Mr. Angus Holden, M.P. Lower down Towler (or Toller) Lane was Manningham Lodge, owned and occupied by Mr. Matthew Thompson, father of the late Sir M. W. Thompson, Bart. At Wheatley resided Mr. Joseph Hollings; on the opposite side of the same road being another house called "Whetley," owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hill Horsfall, and afterwards by the late Mr. John Priestman. A third house, called "Whetleys," and situated in Whetley Lane, was occupied by Mr. John Hill, then by Mr. John Aked, and afterwards by Mr. Martin Schlesinger. This was the former abode of "Dicky Hodgson," to whose property Miss Jowett, of Clock House, succeeded.

Manningham Hall, now enclosed within its own park, was the residence of Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister. The park, however, was then divided by hawthorn hedges into fields. Clock House, the residence of Miss Jowett, occupied practically its present position, and its most substantial companion was Bolton Royd, built and occupied by Mr. John Garnett Horsfall. The adjoining house, where Mr. Richard Margerison lived, was built to supersede Manningham Old Hall, a former abode of the Bolling family. With the exception of the house called Trees, the former residence of the Cowgills, of Manningham,

and afterwards of Mr. James Ambler; and Spring Lodge, in Manningham Lane, which had just then been erected by the late Mr. Alfred Harris, banker, there were no other gentlemen's houses of note in this portion of the township. Indeed, the Spotted House Inn, and old Walter Clark's, at Halliwell Ash, were the only dwellings along the whole of Manningham Lane in addition to the three just named.

What is now called Church Street constituted Manningham proper. Where St. Paul's Church and St. Paul's Road now stand there was an open space, called Stocks Green, adjoining Helliwell's Farm. Little colonies of dwellings existed at the Bradford end of White Abbey, at Upper and Lower Globe, and also at Brick Lane End and Four Lane Ends. The oldest inhabited parts of Manningham were Skinner Lane, Church Street, and East Squire Lane, which immediately adjoined Manningham Old Hall.

Delf Lane and Strait Lane (now Oakroyd) were formerly narrow occupation roads branching towards the Holmes, the low land lying close to the Bradford Beck. From Manningham Lane the centre of the township was reached by way of Cowgill (or "Coggill") Lane, a narrow road lined with trees. This terminated in Back Lane, which led in a roundabout way to the top of Church Street. In Oak Lane and North Park Road we have the amplified lines of Duce (or Dewhirst) Lane and Hesp Lane, the former leading to Skinner Lane and Trees, and the latter to Broad Lane, as Victor Road was then called. From Broad Lane the old Jumbles Lane went down to Clock House. The Jumbles is now absorbed in Lister Park, although a right of way is still preserved to the Clock House proprietors. A narrow way known as Dark Lane once existed from Hesp Lane to Trees.

Law Croft Lane was the name once given to what is now called Lilycroft Road, and it was connected with Towler Lane by a very narrow passage. Towler Lane declined in importance as a high road to the north when Manningham Lane was opened out, but a tollbar still

stood at the end of Law Croft Lane, just opposite the present entrance to Woodlands. At the junction of Toller Lane with Smith Lane there was also a chain-bar. The upper part of Carlisle Road is upon the line of an ancient footpath from Whetley Lane to Back Lane. It is worthy of note that the ancient Brick Lane included not only the present City Road, but that portion of Thornton Road which lies between City Road and Four Lane Ends. "Brick Lane" is derived from "Brecks," meaning land that had been broken up in getting stone. Thornton Road was opened in 1826, and a bar was placed at the bottom of Whetley Lane for the purpose of collecting tolls. Snakehill Lane, leading from Thornton Road to Allerton Road, is denominated Snag Hill in the early surveys. The road leading from Four Lane Ends to Great Horton was formerly called "Thiefscore Lane," and before the bridge was made the crossing of the Thornton Beck was called "Thievesford." The lane now bears the gruesome title of Cemetery Road. A pleasant footpath once passed along the beck side from Thiefscore Bridge to New Miller Dam, where stood a small corn mill. Brownroyd, now a dense mass of working-class dwellings, takes its name from a farmstead of that name, which adjoined Water-side Farm.

Of course the thriving colony at Girlington was non-existent at the period under consideration. An occupation road passed over the site for a short distance, from the direction of Thornton Road towards Duckworth Lane. The name is not modern, there being at one time a homestead called Girlington standing about the centre of Kensington Street, and the name appears in old records. Lady Royd is also the designation given to an ancient settlement at the bottom of Squire Lane; and Crow Trees is also a name of remote origin. The road from Lady Royd towards Throstle Nest and Allerton was formerly called Topham Lane, from the name of a farmer residing in the locality. There appears to have been a little colony at Daisy Hill from early times.

At the Bradford end of the township much expansion

and many changes have taken place during the present century. At the top of Darley Street, leading into Manningham Lane, there was formerly a large rookery, and a fine avenue of elms and sycamores extending from Darley Street to Piper Grave, the site of which is now occupied by the handsome building erected by the Yorkshire Penny Bank. This was, however, not the regular approach to Manningham Lane, but only one on sufferance by the Lord of the Manor. The high road to Frizinghall and the lower part of Manningham was by way of Fair Gap, *i.e.*, the narrow thoroughfare leading from Westgate, skirting the Pack Horse Inn. A pleasant diversion was secured by taking the footpath leading from Piper Grave, past the Bradford Grammar School, and along Busy Brig Fields to Frizinghall.

Westgate and White Abbey are both old thoroughfares. The first named was one of the three "gates" of Bradford, and the principal outlet westward. At the bottom of Westgate the market was held, extending up to Silsbridge Lane. From that point two roads diverged, one passing along Silsbridge Lane, through what is now called Lister Hills, up Legrams to Great Horton, and forward to Halifax. The other road left Westgate on the right, by way of Fair Gap into Manningham Lane. The continuation of Westgate, however, was the principal high road northward, namely, by way of Toller Lane, over Cottingley Moor to Cottingley Bridge, and forward through Bingley. A divergence from this road took place near the Upper Globe Inn on Whetley Hill, where the road to Heaton commenced. This road is said to have been in a wretched condition, and a "slough of despond" in winter time

In 1755 an Act was obtained for opening up the road from the west end of Toller Lane over Chellow Height and Cullingworth to Colne in Lancashire. The Act was chiefly promoted by Bradford, Heaton, and Shipley men, the list including the names of Bartlett, Balme, Bentley, Cockroft, Field, Hodgson, Hollings, Horsfall, Lister, Sawrey, Stansfield, Sagar, Wainman, and others. It is generally known as Haworth Road.

The new highway to Keighley, superseding the old coach road over Cottingley Moor, was completed about seventy years ago from the Spotted House Inn forward. Previously the road from Bradford passed close to Clock House and through Frizinghall, and was known as Manningham Low Lane. At best it was but a country lane, with hedge-rows on either side, and the narrowest of causeways on the western side. The Act for "amending the road from Bradford to Keighley, and for making and maintaining a branch therefrom," obtained the Royal assent in May, 1815, and the present road was several years in course of construction. The toll-house near Carr Syke, Frizinghall, was finished in October, 1816, and cost the trustees of the road £182. Mr. George Leather, jun., was the surveyor of the road appointed by the trustees. The prices paid to the adjoining landowners for land required for making the road varied from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per yard. A stone post was placed in Manningham Lane to mark the boundary line between Bradford and Manningham townships, and was long afterwards known as "Manningham Stoop."

In 1836 an exchange of land was made between Mr. E. C. Lister and Miss Jowett, of Clock House, of a piece of ground called Northrop Ing, situate at Carr Syke, consisting partly of the old highway leading from Bradford to Shipley and partly of land severed by a branch of the Bradford and Keighley highway from another field belonging to Mr. Lister, called Emm Lane Close.

The above-named constituted the principal ancient thoroughfares within the district under consideration. It goes without saying that such ample approaches as Carlisle Road, Oak Lane, and North Park Road are of modern creation, while the older thoroughfares have in nearly every instance been materially improved.

Excepting the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Daisy Hill and White Abbey Wesleyan Chapel, no regular place of worship existed in Manningham half a century ago. Manningham Mill was the only manufactory in the township, and it was not a very large affair. Notwithstanding

the scores of factories, dyeworks, &c., which have since sprung up, the township of Manningham still contains much open ground, and is largely residential.

The township of Manningham includes the suburbs on the north-western side of Bradford, and comprises a large proportion of the best residential property in the borough. The township covers an area of 1318 acres, and contains within it the districts known as Girlington, Four Lane Ends, Whetley Hill, Lilycroft, and Daisy Hill. Its boundaries may be thus briefly described:—On the west the township is bounded by Dean Beck, dividing it from the township of Allerton; on the north by the township of Heaton; on the east by the Bradford Beck, excepting a few roods of ground which belong to Bolton; and on the south by the Thornton Beck, which separates the township from that of Horton.

As indicating the importance of Manningham as a railway centre, it may be stated that it is one of the most important, provincially, upon the whole of the Midland Railway Company's system, and its growth has been almost phenomenal. In 1875 the staff of men employed by the company at Manningham was 149. In 1895 the number had risen to 334. The number of engines have increased from twenty-five to eighty-five. The train mileage increased during the eighteen years from 870,324 to 1,529,042, or 75 per cent., and the engine mileage from 1,040,392 to 1,927,708, or 85 per cent.

These discursory remarks, however, are by way of introduction to a more detailed reference to the topographical features of Manningham township generally.

CHAPTER II.

MANNINGHAM IN EARLY TIMES.

Feudal Lordship in Manningham—Ancient Land Tenure—John of Gaunt—Northrop, the Hornblower *(see Frontispiece)*—The Hornman Lands—Feudal Customs—Manningham in 1480—Land Survey of 1638—Common Field System of Cultivation—Old Place Names—Old Manningham Freeholders—Enclosure of Manningham Common.

The early history of Manningham is obscure. When the town of Bradford consisted of a few dwellings nestling at the foot of Church Bank, the land upon which Manningham stands lay open and unenclosed, with patches of ground cleared for cultivation. In the earliest survey extant, viz., that of 1311, Manningham is described as a berewick or village attached to the manor of Bradford. It never therefore boasted the possession of a separate lord, but the inhabitants living at the time were subject to the lords of the manor of Bradford. They nearly all belonged to the class of bondmen common in feudal times, and did service by virtue of their holdings to the Lord of the Manor. Among other services they were called upon to render was that of repairing the lord's mill dam in Bradford. From a document relating to Henry VII.'s time, we learn that for 300 years the *nativi* or bondmen of Manningham had been under this particular obligation.

There is evidence of the existence in Bradford from early times of a corn mill, at which the inhabitants were required to grind their corn, paying certain dues to the lord for the privilege. At that period, when the only other medium of grinding or crushing grain was the domestic quern or handmill, the advantage of a water-driven corn mill must have been considerable. Hence originated soke rights, which in later times were regarded as an impost, and led to much litigation in Bradford. Until quite recently,

when these customs were practically abolished, a portion of Manningham was included within the area covered by the rights of soke.

Shortly after the Conquest the manor of Bradford came into the possession of Ilbert de Lacy, an adventurer who "came over" with the Conqueror, and it was retained by his descendants for a considerable period, passing ultimately by marriage to the Earls of Lancaster. The Lacies, however, were possessed of the barony of Clitheroe, as well as the valuable fee of Pontefract, the whole including some 150 manors; and some idea of the extent of their territory may be gathered from the fact that a distance of upwards of ninety miles was traversed during the periodical visitations described above.

At the period first referred to there were only ten oxgangs of freehold land in the township of Manningham. An "oxgang" was as much land as a team or "gang" of oxen could plough in a year, and it was generally computed at from thirteen to twenty acres. All the remaining land under cultivation was held under servile tenure. Of the ancient freehold land, four oxgangs were held by a family whose name of Manningham was either derived from or was that given to the township. James, the historian, was of opinion that their land surrounded an ancient homestead which stood on the site of the present Manningham Hall, and he traced the descent of it to the early Listers of Manningham. The point is of some interest, as there is little doubt that what was formerly called Hill Top, the site of Manningham Hall, and the neighbourhood of Skinner Lane, close by, were the oldest inhabited parts of the township.

The Manningham family was undoubtedly of some importance in the place, dating back to about 1300. It appears from the Manorial Survey of 1342 that one Roger de Manningham held a messuage and two bovates or oxgangs of land by the service of going with De Lacy, his lord and master, into Blackburnshire, there to hunt wild boars with a lance and dog for forty days, receiving threehalfpence per day as wages. He was also "to be

ready to appear at the Court at Bradford every three weeks to do suit of service, and give to his lord three-pence at the time of the invention of the Holy Cross, in lieu of the work of one plough; and at seed time, annually, 1s. 4d. for his freedom."

HORN-BLOWING IN BRADFORD.

The other six oxgangs of freehold land belonged to John de Northrop, and especial interest attaches to this holding from the fact that it was held under similar conditions to that of Roger de Manningham, to which was subsequently added by John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," the blowing of a horn on St. Martin's Day in winter while the semi-regal procession was being marshalled at the Market Cross, then probably fixed near to the Parish Church. Northrop had the further duty imposed upon him of attending the Bailiff of the Manor, and conducting him to the Castle at Pontefract as a member of his body guard.

Camden, writing in the 16th century, says:—

> Bradford belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northrop of Manningham, an adjoining village, and his heirs, three messuages and six bovates of land to come to Bradford on the blowing of a horn on St. Martin's Day in winter, and wait on him and his heirs in their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and hunting dog for thirty days, to have for yeomans-board, one penny for himself and a halfpenny for his dog, &c., for going with the receiver or bailiff to conduct him safe to the Castle of Pontefract. A descendant of Northrop afterwards granted land in Horton to Rushworth of Horton, to hold the hound while Northrop's man blew the horn. These are called Hornman or Hornblow lands, and the custom is still kept up. A man coming into the market place with a horn, halbert, and dog, is met by the owner of the lands in Horton. After proclamation made, the former calls out aloud, "Heirs of Rushworth, come hold me my hound whilst I blow three blasts of my horn, to pay the rent due to our Sovereign Lord the King." He then delivers the string to the man from Horton and winds his horn thrice. The original horn is still preserved, though stripped of its silver ornaments.

The deed conveying the grant of lands to Northrop

described them as "lying and abutting upon one brook running between Manningham and Horton on the south; upon one small brook called Bull-royd Syke on the west; on the north between Manningham and Heaton to the height where the rain-water divides; and on the east upon one small brook called Shaw Syke to the water which runneth by Bradford." The area comprised about 200 acres, and was situated about Four Lane Ends, and included Girlington. In ancient deeds and in surveys made within the present century a portion of the land was called "Old Manningham." Not the least interesting fact in connection with this ancient grant and curious tenure is, that until quite recently, part of the land remained in the possession of the Northrop family. The land granted to Roger de Manningham was situate in Horton, and was probably that known to this day by the name of Hunt Yard.

In the description given of the singular tenure by which the Manninghams and Northrops held their possessions, a glimpse is obtained of the feudal customs under which the early inhabitants of these parts laboured. Land at that period was of little value, especially to the feudal owner of it, and as he had come by it lightly he could detach large slices from the whole without feeling the loss. Free tenants were generally held responsible for the good conduct of the community, and were compelled to do military service with their lord in time of need. The condition of the serfs was, indeed, hardly to be distinguished from slavery.

The annual journey of the De Lacies from their seat at Pontefract into Blackburnshire would, however, furnish a spectacle which to the common people would be a welcome relief from the dreary monotony of existence. To some, indeed, the event would bring a little gain, as we read in a paper contributed to the *Bradford Antiquary* by Mr. Empsall, that it was ordained that one John Reins, in common with the other bondmen of Bradford and Manningham, "shall carry the victuals of the lord with a horse and man from Bradford to Haworth, or Colne, and

thence to Ightinghill, receiving at every township fourpence. And he shall carry wood for the lord's use on the journey, and also wood for the enclosures on the manor, and what may be required at the mill, and receive for every ten horse loads one penny." The procession of the lord and his retinue, as he passed through the narrow streets of Bradford on his way to and from Clitheroe and Pomfret Castles, would naturally be the event of the year, and the horn-blowing of John de Northrop was doubtless intended to add *éclat* to the rude pageantry.

No apology is offered for giving as a frontispiece to this work a fancy sketch of the horn-blowing ceremony, as it might have been performed in the streets of Bradford during the annual processions of the feudal lords. The scene attempted to be depicted is, however, not purely imaginary. It may be assumed that a halt would be made by them at their castle at Bradford, which, on the authority of James, the historian, once existed in the town, and was probably situate near to Kirkgate. On resuming the journey, a muster of retainers and feudal tenants would take place, accompanied by the blowing of the horn. Such is the foundation, however slender, upon which our sketch is based. The costumes pourtrayed have been carefully studied from authorities of the period, the style of armour of John of Gaunt being accurately figured from the identical armour worn by him, and preserved in the Tower of London. The admirable sketch has been specially designed and drawn for this work by Miss Nannie Preston, a young artist of rare ability, and daughter of John Emanuel Preston, of Littlebeck Hall, Gilstead.

FEUDAL OPPRESSIONS.

The inhabitants of Manningham during the reign of Henry VII. were subject to much oppression from the insatiable avarice of that monarch, exercised through bailiffs and others who were employed to enrich the Royal coffers. This fact is brought out in the records of the Duchy of Lancaster, existing in the archives of the

Record Office, London. From these records we quote a document which is only briefly alluded to in James's History of Bradford. It sets forth the complaints of the tenants of Manningham against John Clark, the King's Duchy auditor, and is dated 1489. It is as follows:—

To the King our Sovereign Lord.

Lamentable complaynings coming from your tenants of the township of Manningham, parcel of your Duchy of Lancaster, that your said tenants have had and occupied ten oxgangs of land by copy of the Court after the custom of your manor and lordship, they yielding and paying yearly 4s. 6d. for one oxgang peaceably 999 years, which they yearly pay as and in all seasons having all their own duly when at their own cost. That many tenants are unable to pay their rent, and all this notwithstanding have no hope but more like to forsake their tenancy. That the said John Clark, the King's auditor, hath put them out of their lands which they have had time out of mind as pasture for their cattle, within the said moor and certain fields adjoining to the town of Bradford and Manningham aforesaid, and hath enclosed the said lands which they have hitherto enjoyed, and hath left little or none of them to your said tenants whereupon they may put their cattle. Wherefore your said tenants humbly beseech you to have pity upon them and to so order their affairs as to suffer your said tenants to occupy and hold the said land without let or hindrance as they the said tenants and the tenants before them have had and used in times past, and they pray God for the long life of your most noble, &c.

Manningham contributed its quota to the roll of men able to bear arms, "as well archers as other men on horse and on fote," during Henry VIII.'s reign. In the list are the names of Tristram Bolling, John Yllyngwurthe, Nicholas Tong, Will Northrop, Nicholas Webster, John Rodes, Thomas Cordinley, and others. The total number of men able to bear arms was thirty-six, of whom eleven were archers and twenty bill men.

ANCIENT TOWNSHIP SURVEY.

Prior to the year 1638 the vicar of Bradford, Mr. Okell, along with the other grantees of the manor of Bradford, created a number of copyhold estates in Manningham, and

from a survey taken at the time of the several holdings, we gain information as to the nature and value of the allotments, the old place-names then existing, and the names of copyholders. The document has a considerable antiquarian interest, and we give it *in extenso*:—

TONGE Land, Three Oxgangs:—

	A.	R.	P.
Stone Close	0	3	12
Cruckleswell Closes	2	2	0
Jo. Wilkinson	0	3	0
Will. Clayton, Highfield ...	2	2	16
Jo. Denton, Lilycroft	2	0	0
South Brake (or Brecks) ...	3	2	6
Heaton Brakes	3	1	4
Clay Royds	1	2	12
Houses and Crofts	4	1	30
Tonge Lands	5	0	38
Deane Closes and Boulton Royds	6	2	30
Middlefield Close	2	2	24
Old Manningham	4	1	0
West Field	4	0	8

THOS. CRABTREE, One Oxgang:—

	A.	R.	P.
His House and Old Land ...	5	0	18
Will. Clayton, one Close ...	1	3	0
Nich. Wilkinson, South Field	1	0	17
Robt. Clarkson	1	0	12
Nich. Crabtree, Wheatleys ...	3	0	0
Jo. Dawson, Cliff Field ..	2	0	0
His Painefield and Highfield...	1	0	0

NORTHEN Land, Three Oxgangs:—

	A.	R.	P.
Houses and Garths	1	0	0
Lilly Croft	1	2	18
Deane Close	0	3	15
Jo. Cosen and Jo. Walsh ...	2	2	0
Thos. Brooke, Wheatley Close	2	2	32
In the West Field	5	0	0
South Field	1	3	0
Balme Closes	1	1	0
Welbutts...	0	2	0
Holtfield...	4	3	0
Tho. Wilkinson, Holme ...	1	3	6
The Holmes on both sides the Beck	0	2	36
Royde Close	0	3	37
The Hill...	0	3	34
Old Manningham	9	0	15

RICH. WILKINSON, Three Oxgangs:—

	A.	R.	P.
His House and Old Enclosures	25	1	29
Nicholas Crabtree, for Akeroyd	1	2	0
Nich. Wilkinson, Far Croft ...	1	0	1
The Hyghfield	2	0	0
Breck Closes	3	0	24

ISAAC BALMFORTH, Two Oxgangs:—

	A.	R.	P.
His House and Croft	0	3	36
One Close betwixt Wilkinson and Crabtree	1	0	24
Southfield	0	3	36
Simeon Bower Close	1	1	20
Southfield	1	0	37
The Hardinge	0	2	12
Jo. Wilkinson, Cruckleswell ...	1	0	12
Jonan. Walker, Akeyroyd ...	1	0	20
His other House and Croft ...	0	2	28
Two Closes in Wheatley ...	2	0	0
Rich. Wilkinson, Westfield ...	2	2	0
Thos. Wilkinson	2	2	0
Jo. Wilkinson, Middlefield ...	2	0	0
Will. Clayton, Hyghfield ...	1	3	0
Boulton Royds	1	1	0

RICHARD MITCHELL, Two Oxgangs:—

	A.	R.	P.
His House and Old Enclosure..	22	2	26
Breck Close	1	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Jos. Hollings, House and Land, one oxgang	18	3	0
Mr. Lister, House and Old Enclosure, two oxgangs ...	20	10	0
Will Clayton in the Highfield..	2	0	0
Isaac Hammond, House and Croft	1	3	0
Will. Northrop...	5	1	27
Jo. Crabtree, one oxgang ...	6	1	15
Hustler and Hyghfield... ...	0	3	18
Thos. Craven	1	0	0
Mich. Northrop...	1	3	3
Rishworth Land	10	2	16
Abra. Sutcliffe	2	0	8

	A.	R.	P.
James Phillipp	5	1	20
Abra. Rodes	4	2	1
Royd Land	2	1	8
Widd. Pollard	3	0	3
Thos. Craven	1	0	30
Laurenee Roberts	4	3	19
Jo. Walker, Brecks	3	0	24
Thos. Brook, Brecks	4	0	20
Jo. Fearnley	0	2	4
Thos. Ibbotson	3	1	0

Mr. OKELL, Three Oxgangs :—

	A.	R.	P.
His House and Croft	1	1	32
Green Croft	2	0	16
Katheren Close	1	1	0
Clay Royd	2	0	0
Deane Bank	1	1	0
West Field	4	0	0
Barnard Dawson Closes ...	3	3	8
Helliwell Ash	2	3	26
The Holme	1	3	6
Will. Clayton	1	0	0
Will. Pearson	1	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Cliff	3	3	0
Jer. Bower, Southfield	2	3	0
Jo. Hollings	1	2	0
Nich. Crabtree, Far Close and Intack	2	2	0
Jo. Northropp, Intack	1	0	0
School Land	15	0	0
Humfrey Lister	1	0	0

A Survey of the Copyhold Land in Manningham.

HEN. BRADSHAW Land :—

	A.	R.	P.
His Houses and Croft	4	1	30
The Lands	5	0	38
Deane Closes and Boulton Royde	6	2	30
The Middlefield	2	2	24
Old Manningham	4	1	0
West Field	4	0	8

THOS. BROOKE Land :—

	A.	R.	P.
Stone Close	0	3	12
Cruckleswell Closes			

OLD PLACE NAMES.

The old names of fields or enclosures are always interesting, as affording indication of the character of the surface or subsoil ground, and of the methods of tillage. Thus, in the Tonge lands, we find the names of the Stone Close, Clay Royds, South Brakes, Heaton Brakes, and West Field. In Thomas Crabtree's allotment there are the names of the Wheatleys, the South Field, Cliff Field, and Highfield. The Northen (query, Northrop) land, comprised a portion of Old Manningham, Lily Croft, another portion of South Field, the Butts, and the Holme. Richard Wilkinson's land was called the Brecks. Isaac Balmforth had other portions of the South Field, Akeroyd, two closes in the Wheatleys, a portion of the Middlefield, and Boulton Royds. The description of Vicar Okell's holding was prefixed by the title of "Mr.," this being the only instance, excepting that of Lister, where that distinction was made. He had the Cliff, Intake, Dean Bank, a portion of the West Field, a portion of Clay Royd, Halliwell Ash, and land in the Holme.

Such terms as Stone Close, the Cliff, and Clay Royd betray their origin, while in the Wheatleys and the Holme we recognise the rich, low-lying lands. The "royds" were cleared lands, it might be of oak, ash, or other timber. Akeroyd, part of Richard Wilkinson's holding, is still called Oakroyd. With Halliwell Ash, a name which existed down to recent times, was associated the tradition of the "holy well," which it is said once existed near to the present Thorncliffe Road. The site of the well is marked upon the latest Ordnance map. "Dean Bank" is only another name for "Chellow Dean."

That ancient system of land tenure and cultivation known as the "common field system," when the land was cultivated in common, is amply illustrated in Manningham by such names as West Field, South Field, North Field, and Middlefield, and several of these names still exist in Manningham. In several parts of the township there were common fields for cultivation, which were respectively divided into strips or plots, so that each occupier might have an equal share of good and bad land, and near and distant land. Each division had also its common meadow, while other portions of the township were laid out in "stinted" pastures, *i.e.*, grazing land where the inhabitants had the right of grazing a limited number of cows or working oxen. The position of some of these common fields will be indicated in a subsequent chapter. A division of the common lands of Manningham took place in 1584, in connection with which much contention arose.

The largest landholders in 1638 were William Lister, 127 acres; Thomas Wilkinson, 93 acres; John and Gregory Cockroft, 35 acres; John Crabtree, 31 acres; Henry Bradshaw, 29 acres; Mr. Okell, 26 acres; John Hollings, 25 acres; Richard Wilkinson, 33 acres; John Wilkinson, 22 acres; George Northrop, 25 acres; John Northrop, 17 acres; School land, 15 acres. The latter item refers to the lands belonging to the Bradford Grammar School, which were situate in various parts of the township.

OLD MANNINGHAM FREEHOLDERS.

From a curious old record, giving a list of freeholders in and near Bradford, with columns showing "how they are expected to vote" at the election for the undivided county of York in May, 1734, the following list of Manningham freeholders is abstracted. The candidates named in the book were Sir Rowland Winn, Bart., Cholmley Turner, Esq., and Sir Miles Stapleton, two members being required. The list of Manningham freeholders is as follows, with a record of how they were "expected" to vote, viz. :—

	W.	T.	S.		W.	T.	S.
Wm. Shires	1	1	—	Wm. Tetley	—	—	—
Mr. John Lister... ...	—	—	1	Rich. Tetley	1	1	—
Jno. Cordingley ...	—	1	—	David Jowett	1	1	—
Tempest Cordingley...	—	1	—	Wm. Jowett	—	—	—
Robt. Fourness ...	—	1	—	"Landlord at Globe"	—	—	—
Abra. Fourness ...	—	1	—	Wm. Topham	—	—	—
Thos. Cowgill	—	1	—	Jno. Kitchin	—	—	1
Jno. Wilkinson	—	1	—	Wm. Naylor	—	—	—
Nicholas Pollard ...	—	—	—	Jno. Yeadon	1	1	—
Thos. Hodshon	1	1	—				

Among the list of Bradford freeholders we find the names of John Northrop and William Northrop, cloth dressers, and Jonas and William Northrop, described as whitesmiths.

The following is the list of freeholders at "Heaton-on-the-Hill" and Frizinghall, copied from the same record, viz. : — Peter Crabtree, Richard Thompson, Mr. Field, Dr. Bradford, Jas. Gaugroger, Jas. Drake, Jno. Crabtree, James Lambert, Abra. Rhodes, Jer. Rhodes, Peter Watkinson, George Beanland, James Booth, Geo. Booth, Josiah Craven, James Lister, Samuel Lister, Matthew Cordingley, Peter Atkinson, John Rawson, Jno. Beanland, and Joseph Beanland.

From other sources it would appear that four candidates went to the poll, the one not named being Edward Wortley Montague, Esq., but no account seems to have

been taken of him in the Bradford canvass. The poll lasted six days, with the following result: — Sir Miles Stapleton, 7896 votes; Cholmley Turner, Esq., 7879; Sir Rowland Winn, 7699; Edward Wortley Montague, 5898.

ENCLOSURE OF MANNINGHAM COMMON.

In the general survey of the township reference was made to twelve closes of land at Daisy Hill belonging to the Manningham poor, the total area of which was 25a. 2r. 39p. This land was apportioned to the poor of Manningham under the scheme for the Enclosure of Manningham Common. The following document, copied from the original agreement, and dated January 11th, 1802, has especial reference to the land in question :—

Whereas in the year of our Lord 1783 a meeting of the freeholders of the township of Manningham was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the utility of inclosing and cultivating a certain quantity of waste ground called Manningham Common, and on examining the great number of freeholders having lands, &c., in the said township it was judged that it would be a very difficult matter to appropriate or divide the above-mentioned waste ground in proportion to the respective freeholders' estates.

It was unanimously agreed upon by the freeholders at the said meeting that the above-mentioned ground should be inclosed and cultivated, and the expense of such improvement should be paid out of the rents of the ground when let to farm till the expenses were fully discharged, and afterwards the rents and profits of the said ground given to the poor belonging to the township of Manningham; and in order to carry forward the business the following gentlemen, being the principal freeholders in the said Township, were appointed by a Trust Deed made for that purpose, viz. :—Mr. Sharp, of Horton; Mr. Field, of Heaton; Mr. Lister, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. Richard Hodgson, the three last-mentioned being inhabitants of Manningham. After they had brought the said ground into a tenable situation did let to farm in the year of our Lord, 1784, for the term of eighteen years, to the following persons :—James Topham, Joseph Frankland, Robert Pearson, Jonas Hill, and John Greenwood, for the annual sum of fifteen pounds, which sum was annually paid by the said tenants, in proportion to their respective allotments, into the hands of Mr. Richard Hodgson, till the expenses of inclosing and cultivating the said Common were fully discharged; and afterwards the rents and profits were paid by the tenants to the Overseers of the

Poor for their time being, which was laid out for the support and maintenance of the poor to the satisfaction of the freeholders of the said township.

And whereas the term of eighteen years, being the time the ground was let for, will expire at Candlemas next, and Mr. Lister, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. Hodgson being dead, at a public town's meeting of the freeholders and other leaseholders it was agreed that the surviving trustees (Mr. Sharp and Mr. Field) should be applied to respecting their trust. Accordingly application was made to Mr. Field, who gave for answer that he would be no more concerned as a trustee; on application being made to Mr. Sharp, he for answer wished to resign his trust into the hands of Mr. Richard Hodgson, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. Nathan Jowett, son to the late Mr. Jowett, who was one of the late trustees. In consequence thereof Mr. John Jowett and Mr. Nathan Jowett have taken John Rhodes and James Anderton, two of the principal farmers in the town, along with them, and have taken a minute survey of the premises, and have made an estimate of the annual value of the same, and that according to times they have unanimously agreed in their judgment that the said ground is worth thirty pounds a year, which said valuation has been laid before the tenants, and they have all unanimously agreed to continue their respective allotments at the above valuation, upon condition that they may have it for a term; but if the said ground at any time have any taxes imposed on it, such taxes should be allowed them back again out of the respective rents they pay.

In consequence the said gentlemen, Mr. Richard Hodgson, Mr. John Jowett, and Mr. Nathan Jowett, have agreed that the above-named shall have the ground to farm at the above-mentioned rent, the tenants fulfilling the conditions expressed in their leases made to them by the late trustees, save the rent therein mentioned.

The rents, by order of the above gentlemen, to be paid when due to the Overseers of the Poor, to be laid out for the relief of the said poor.

In witness whereof the persons concerned have hereunto set their hands in this town's book, this 11th day of January, 1802.

		£	s.	d.
James Topham — Rent for his Allotments	...	5	2	4
Isaac Smith (for Frankland) do.	...	4	10	4
Robert Pearson do.	...	5	5	0
Jonas Hill do.	...	10	0	0
John Greenwood do.	...	5	2	4
		£30	0	0

Signed in the presence of—

WILL WHEATER, Overseer.

BENJN. CARRINGTON, Overseer of the Poor.

A movement has recently been inaugurated by the Bradford Guardians, who are the rightful custodians of the Manningham poor lands, for taking the several closes of land into their own possession, and utilising it for the purposes of home cultivation. This movement is an outcome of the agitation for providing employment for persons in receipt of poor law relief whom it is not desirable to stigmatise as "paupers," but up to the time of publication nothing definite had been arrived at in respect to the matter.

On the enclosure of the wastes of Heaton in 1781 much disputation arose as to a portion of waste ground at Chellow Heights, claimed by Joshua Field, Esq., lord of the manor of Heaton, as belonging to Heaton Common, which was resisted by John Marsden, lord of the manor of Bradford, and the freeholders of Manningham. The matter was subsequently referred to the arbitrament of Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, who made his award on August 17th, 1780, in favour of Manningham.

CHAPTER III.

TOWN'S AFFAIRS AT MANNINGHAM.

Overseers' Accounts for 1692—Bolton Lane—Town's Affairs in 1800—Opposition to Bradford Improvement Act of 1829—Charter of Incorporation, 1847—First Representatives for Manningham—Statistics of Population, &c.—Manningham Constables from 1607.

Feudal customs of the past have left not a trace behind them in Manningham. The common fields exist but in name, as the "North Field," the "South Field," &c.; the bull stoup and the stocks are matters of tradition, although it is but comparatively recently that the latter were removed from Stocks Green. Like other townships in the borough of Bradford, Manningham had its own local government until 1847, when a Charter of Incorporation was granted to the borough, which Charter, by the way, was stoutly opposed so far as Manningham township was concerned, as it was thought to be "too far away" to be reckoned part of Bradford! This fact, borne out by records given in a subsequent page, forms a curious commentary on the existing state of things.

Prior to incorporation, Manningham had its own constables, highway surveyors, overseers, and churchwardens, offices which were held in turn by the more patriotic of its inhabitants. The records of their doings, such as they were, have been preserved, and now lie before us. Unfortunately the materials are only of the usual meagre description. Those who would learn something of the village life of Manningham in the olden time are confronted with such bald entries as the following:—

Jan. 28, 1669.

Samuel Crabtree, being Constable of Manningham for the year above-named, made his accounts, and it appeared that he had collected

more than he had disbursed one pound eighteen shillings and eightpence halfpenny, which he is ordered to pay to the present constable for the town's use.

Signed,

THO. LISTER. JONAS NORTHROP.
JOHN CRABTREE. WILL. WILKINSON.

From the extract given, it is evident that the ratepayers of Manningham two hundred years ago had to rest content with little information as to income and outgo, the amounts collected and disbursed not even being given. A few years later, however, the amounts were inserted, amounting to a few pounds only.

For the privilege of inspecting the oldest town's book, dating from about 1680 to 1789, we are indebted to Mr. Thomas Crowther, clerk to the Bradford Union, whose father, the late Mr. George B. Crowther, was for several years assistant overseer of Manningham; also to Mr. Watson Rogers, the present assistant overseer, for a similar favour.

The following names, among others, are met with in the old town's book, a few of them being at present represented, viz.;—1608, John Crabtree; 1609, William Northrop; 1612, Nicholas Wilkinson, John Lister; 1620, John Northrop; 1633, John Hollings; 1649, John Wilkinson; 1650, John Jowett; 1653, Henry Bradshaw; 1656, John Lister; 1665, Abm. Kitching; 1669, John Jowett, of Breck-yate; 1689, Thos. Lister; 1691, John Jowett, of Brecks; 1693, John Lister; 1706, John Jowett, of Breck Lane; 1722, William Bolling; 1749, William Cowgill, Thomas Cowgill; 1752, Samuel Lister; 1752, Nicholas Pollard; 1757, Jos. Pollard; 1760, Dr. Bradford; 1761, Nathan Hodgson; 1766, Richard Hodgson.

From the assessment levied in 1699 we learn that a sum of £55 5s. 11d. was realised, which was doubtless sufficient to meet all the requirements of the township for that year.

From the overseers' accounts for the same year we glean a few items in order to show how the money was expended, the following being examples, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid John Fearnside for mossing and daubing ye riggins of ye houses yt Jer. Northrop and Mary Green live in	0	4	6
Going to Halifax for Dr. Prescott, and staying all night	0	2	6
Gave Martha Brigg to buy something that Dr. Richardson ordered her	0	1	0
Paid Dr. Prescott...	0	15	0
Ye Clark for keeping some poor people out of the register	0	2	0
Shot at Globe	0	14	0
Paid Dr. Bradford for Bolton wife	0	1	0
Paid the Church lay	4	4	0
Widow Ward going to Dr. Rawson	0	1	6
Widow Clark rent	1	0	0
Paid for half of goods when Heaton joined in the Workhouse	6	11	8

From the natural history notes on the Bradford Churchwardens' Accounts, compiled by Mr. Herbert A. Wroot, of Bradford, we learn that amounts were paid from time to time, between the years 1668 and 1748, for the killing of animals considered as vermin. Among the condemned creatures were otters, polecats (or foumarts), badgers, foxes, and hedgehogs. The following are a few extracted items, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Received of Manningim (they had a fox-head) ...	2	3	0
Otherwise the share of the Church "lay" or rate would be	2	4	0
Allowed Daniel Greenwood, Churchwarden of Heaton, for two fox-heads	0	2	0
To Churchwardens of Mannigam for heghogs and otters	0	2	0
To th' Churchwardens of Mannigham for four hedghogs and a fowmard	0	0	1

The great pains taken by the town's officials to prevent poor people settling and becoming a burden upon the ratepayers is exhibited in the following extract from the town's book, dated May 1, 1732:—

Memorandum of Agreement:—That Mr. Sowden shall not for the future let any of his cottages in the town of Manningham to any

person whatsoever other than to those that have a legal settlement in the town.

Signed,

JOHN LISTER.	JOHN WILKINSON.
TEMPEST CORDINGLEY.	NICHOLAS POLLARD.
WILL SHIERS.	WM. BOLLING.

Similar precautions were taken in August, 1762, as appears by the following, signed by the mark of one Ann Flannagan :—

Received this day of the town of Manningham ye sum of £2 2s., for which said sum I promise to return to Ireland my native country, and take my two children with me, and not to give Manningham any more trouble with me.

Two closes of land in Whetley Lane, called White Field and Coal Pit Close, were about the year 1757 disposed of by the overseers of Bradford to raise funds for the erection of the "new Bradford Workhouse." An indenture before us of the above date states that—

Whereas, two closes of land in Manningham called White Field and Cole Pit Close, the rents whereof have time out of mind been received by the overseers of the poor of Bradford and disbursed for the relief of such poor persons; and whereas, for the better convenience of such poor, the churchwardens and overseers have lately erected a workhouse, and in order to raise the funds they have contracted with John Wood, of Manningham, woolstapler, for the sale to him of the said two closes for the sum of £144, &c.

BENJ. PEILE, Dyer, }
THOS. LAW, Roper, } Churchwardens.
JOHN ROBINSON, Wiredrawer, }
JOHN SUGDEN, Baker, } Overseers.

The attesting witnesses were Samuel Lister, Jere. Rawson, Chas. Booth, clerk, Chas. Swain Booth, Benj. Bartlett, Rich. Sclater, Thos. Rawson, Abm. Balme, John Hustler, Henry Hemingway. The Workhouse in Barkerend was erected in 1738, the cost being the modest sum of £360. The churchwardens of that period, however, were sorely troubled how to meet so large a drain upon the ratepayers without inflicting upon them a burden "too grievous to be

borne," as they plaintively put it, and they obtained leave to borrow money upon their own security. It would appear that nineteen years later the sum of £144 remained unpaid, and was raised by the sale of the two closes named.

In May, 1760, a Memorandum of Agreement was entered into at a town's meeting, as follows:—

That there shall not be above 2s. 6d. expended at any one meeting of the inhabitants of Manningham relating to town's affairs; nor shall any officer lay out 10s. in any town's affair more than the preceding officer without giving notice to the inhabitants and calling a meeting for that purpose; and if any officer do put the town to any such expense, he shall pay such sum exceeding 10s. out of his own pocket.

Signed,

THOMAS COWGILL. JOHN CORDINGLEY.
NATHAN JOWETT. RICH. HODGSON.
JOHN WOOD.

In the overseers' accounts for 1760, Thomas Cowgill being overseer, there are such curious items as the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for a web of cloth	1	1	6
Holt lad a pare of britches	0	1	3
Holt lad a pare of clogs	0	0	7
Elizabeth Priestley, to buy a pot with	0	0	3
Ann Barber, a pare shoes	0	0	7
Ellen Marshall, her rent	0	10	0
Dr. Wright, for Jacob Jowett wife leg	0	4	8
Pade for James Lister cow summering	2	5	0
What was pade at Globe	0	16	0
To licker at Globe	0	2	0

From the occurrence of these two latter items it would appear that the poor of the township were paid at the Globe Inn, and that it required two shillingsworth of ale to wash down the proceeding. The overseers' meetings were held monthly.

By Memorandum signed September 28th, 1774, it was agreed: "That every overseer of the poor and other officer shall for the future charge for his different journeys about

the town's affairs when upon necessary business as under, viz. :—To Bradford 1s. 6d., to Cottingley or Rhodes (Royds) Hall 1s. 6d., to Halifax or Leeds 2s. 6d., or to any other place within three or four miles from this town 1s. 6d."

The apprenticing of youths by indenture is now almost becoming a rarity; but we have met with many such documents referring to Manningham apprentices. On the back of a document binding a "town's 'prentice" to Richard Hodgson, of Whetley, there is the following appendix :—

It duly appearing unto us, Henry Wickham and Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, that the within-named John Wilson, the apprentice, is upwards of twenty-one years of age and now married, and each party agreeing that the within Indenture shall be discharged, We do therefore hereby discharge the within-mentioned John Wilson from his Indenture of apprenticeship to the said Richard Hodgson, anything in the within Indenture to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given under our hands and seals, this eighteenth day of February, 1783.

J. A. BUSFEILD.
HEN. WICKHAM.

The records for 1789 make mention of the indictment of the township of Bolton for the repair of Bolton Lane, which was in a very bad condition, namely :—

Whereas two separate indictments have been preferred against Julius Dalby and William Lee for not repairing two parts of a highway leading from Manningham through Bolton to Eccleshill, one of which part so indicted is described as extending to or near to the township of Manningham; and it is apprehended that the inhabitants of the town of Manningham or the occupiers of land adjoining upon Bolton Lane may be either immediately or ultimately affected by the event of such indictment. Therefore, we whose names are hereunto subscribed do consent and agree that the surveyors of the highways in Manningham may charge in their accounts such expenses as they shall expend in defending any such indictments as may in any manner affect the town of Manningham.

As witness our hands this 11th day of December, 1789.

SAM LISTER.
RICHD. HODGSON.
WILL NORTHROP.
WM. BOOTH.
MATTHEW WATKINSON.
THOS. ANDERTON.
WM. WILKINSON.

From an early period in the present century the town's meetings were generally held at John Ledgerd's, the Old or Upper Globe Inn. Here the constables, overseers, churchwardens, and highway surveyors were appointed annually, and all other town's business transacted The town's books now become more ample in details, and afford information as to the cost of materials, the value of labour, &c., which is worth placing on record. The following items, for instance, are highway surveyors' accounts for April and May, 1814:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Clerk for Crying a Meeting upon Mr. Lister's Stone Settling	0	0	2
To John Padget, breaking 26 loads, with 2 horses, in Low Lane, at 5d. per load ...	0	10	10
To do. 13 loads, rather smaller, from George's Garden, at 4d per load	0	4	4
To do. 160 yards of causeway laying, at 2d. per yard	1	6	8
To John Lambert, ½ day taking dirt from Dean Syke	0	0	11
To John Padget, levelling the road at Lane Head, ½ day	0	1	3
To do. breaking five 2 horse loads, at 5d. ...	0	2	1
To do. filling for Moses Drake	0	1	0
To John P. and Jn. Lambert, letting water off in Low Lane, each ½ day (boy, 11d.)	0	2	2
John Padget, 1 day, labouring...	0	2	6
To do. for eight 2 horse loads of stone breaking at Lilly Croft, at 5d. per load	0	3	4
To do. 20 yards of causeway laying at 2d. per yard, he undertaking to break and lay on the 2 loads brought by W. Cowgill	0	3	4

In October, 1823, Mr. Richard Margerison, being highway surveyor for that year, reported that he had received the sum of £40 from the Commissioners of the Bradford and Keighley Road, "being half the amount of the cost of laying 993 yards of causeway from Manningham Stoop (the boundary stone between Manningham and Bradford townships) to Mr. Lister's Gates." This important

undertaking was necessitated by the opening up of the highway to Cottingley Bridge in substitution of the former coach road by way of Toller Lane and Cottingley Moor.

In October, 1835, John Wood, schoolmaster, afterwards better known as "Spectacle Wood," was appointed vestry clerk, he being required to "make all the rates for Manningham, keep the overseers' and surveyors' accounts, answer their letters and make out their bills, find all necessary books, besides making and paying for printing the voters and jury lists, give publicity to all town's meetings, and attend the same, all which he shall do for two pounds a quarter." This magnificent recompense for such an array of duties was subsequently increased to three guineas per quarter, or £12 12s. per annum.

During the year 1829 a serious calamity threatened the ratepayers of Manningham, by the proposal to annex a portion of the township to Bradford for lighting and watching purposes, and to levy upon them a rate for that purpose. We append the resolution passed at a town's meeting entire, as it affords curious reading:—

April 8, 1829.—At a public town's meeting held this day, pursuant to notice given at the Church, respecting a certain Bill now pending in Parliament for the purpose of charging the township of Manningham with watching and lighting, and other improvements in the town of Bradford, it was unanimously agreed that E. C. Lister and Richard Margerison be appointed to employ some fit and proper person to oppose the said Bill, so that the township of Manningham may be struck out of the Act, and not be joined in the Bill in any way whatsoever.

Signed,

Richard Margerison, Chairman.	John Molyneux.
John Patchett.	Job Wood.
Thomas Mercer.	Jerh. Ambler.
Joseph Helliwell for Jonas Sugden.	Isaac Denby.
Edmund Jowett.	Edward Lambert.
Thomas Rhodes.	William Frankland.
John Jarratt.	James Harrison.
	Jerh. Dixon.
	Brian Cowgill.

Note.—Matthew Thompson protests against this resolution being carried unanimously, having voted against it.

The proposed Bill was one to supersede the Bradford Commissioners' Act of 1803, and was intended to include the hamlet of Little Horton and "such parts of the townships of Bowling and Manningham as lie immediately contiguous to Bradford." The attempt, however, proved abortive, largely owing to the opposition offered by the ratepayers of Manningham and Bowling, who were fearful of the increased taxation expected to follow.

In April, 1847, a Charter of Incorporation was granted to the borough of Bradford, to comprise the townships of Bowling, Bradford, Horton, and Manningham, when the borough was divided into eight wards. Whilst divisions took place in Bradford proper, the out-township wards were co-extensive with their respective township boundaries. The first burgess roll for Manningham comprised 468 names, and the first ward representatives were Richard Margerison, John Tordoff, and John Denby. Mr. George Rogers was the first Manningham alderman.

The following persons have represented the township in the Town Council, in addition to the above-named, viz. :— G. T. Lister (1849), Edwd. Kenion (1850), Thomas Ambler (1851), John Smith (1852), Joseph Bentham (1854), Joseph Nutter (1855), Edmund Jowett (1856), William Guy (1860), Jeremiah Ambler (1861), Samuel Sutcliffe (1863), James Fairbank, Andrew McKean (1864), W. C. Atkinson (1865), Richard Crabtree (1866), James Drummond (1867), John Priestman (1870), Edward West (1872), Joseph White, Fred. Priestman (1874), David Mellor (1877), Henry Yewdall (1880), Robert Milligan (1881), Dennis Bottomley, Richard Lord (1882), T. C. Hope (1883), J. Arthur Binns (1884), Robert Shackleton (1888), R. M. Macmaster (1890), Edwin Wood (1891), F. W. Jowett, C. L. Robinson (1892), John W. Jarratt (1894). The dates given refer to the years when first returned.

The following residents of Manningham have filled the office of Mayor of Bradford since the incorporation of the borough in 1847, viz. :—Isaac Wright, Matthew Wm. Thompson, Joseph Farrar, Charles Semon, Edward West,

Henry Mitchell, Angus Holden, John Hill, Frederick Priestman, Isaac Smith, and Thomas Hill.

According to a measurement taken in November, 1839, the length of highways in and repairable by the township of Manningham was 7 miles 107 yards. The Bradford and Thornton turnpike road in Manningham measured 1 mile 231 yards, Manningham Lane 1 mile 99 yards, Toller Lane, or the old Bradford and Keighley Road, 1 mile 385 yards, making a total length of roads in the township of 10 miles and 1022 yards. The total acreage of the township is 1242a. 3r. 14p.

The following statistics represent the position of Manningham township up to the date of publication, viz.:— Population of Manningham: 1841, 5622; 1851, 9604; 1861, 12,890; 1871, 19,682; 1881, 37,310; 1891, 45,051. Property assessable to the Poor rates: 1868, £61,055; 1875, £122,109; 1885, £175,034; 1895, £204,856. Number of burgesses on the rolls since the rearrangement of the wards: 1882, 3409; 1885, 3921; 1890, 4137; 1895, 4553. Number of electors entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections: 1869, 2417; 1874, 3400; 1884, 5295; 1895, Western Division, comprising Manningham, 11,727.

LIST OF MANNINGHAM CONSTABLES

From 1607 to 1789.

The following list has been compiled from an old town's book in the possession of Mr. Thomas Crowther, Clerk of the Bradford Union:—

	Year.		Year.
John Denton	1607	John Northrop	1617
John Crabtree	1608	Isaac Hawmond	1618
Wm. Northrop	1609	Wm. Pearson	1619
Edwd. Rushworth	1610	John Northrop	1620
Nicholas Wilkinson ...	1611	Isaac Balmforth	1621
John Lister	1612	Jas. Phillips...	1622
Thos. Bower	1613	George Northrop	1624
Thos. Walker	1615	Nicholas Crabtree	1625
John Crabtree	1616	John Denton	1626

	Year.		Year.
Thos. Wilkinson	1627	John Gregson	1673
Robt. Rishworth	1628	John Crabtree	1674
Abram Royds	1629	James Hopkinson	1675
John Balme	1630	George Mortimer	1676
John Wilkinson	1631	Robt. Wilkinson	1677
Isaac Bolton	1632	James Penny	1678
John Hollings	1633	Isaac Hammond	1679
Wm. Wilkinson	1634	David Bawme	1679
John Northrop, jun. ...	1635	Jeremy Drake, of Trees ...	1680
Wm. Northrop	1636	Wm. Northrop, blacksmith	1681
Samuel Crabtree	1637	Gregory Cockroft	1682
John Crabtree	1638	Chris^r. Horne	1683
John Wright	1639	Jeremy Newby	1684
John Walsh...	1640	John Illingworth	1685
Isaac Hammond	1641	John Lambert	1686
Wm. Pearson	1642	John Wilkinson	1687
John Laycock	1643	Isaac Hodgson	1688
John Wilkinson	1644	Chris. Smith	1689
Thos. Wilkinson	1645	Jno. Bullough	1690
John Balmforth	1646	Joshua Kitching	1691
John Eastburn	1647	Will. Wilkinson	1692
Richd. Allerton	1648	Jno. Coussins	1693
Wm. Wilkinson	1649	Thos. Morley	1694
Will Jowett	1650	Tempest Cordingley ...	1695
John Hammond	1651	Jonas Northrop	1696
John Jowett	1652	Henry Pollard	1697
Henry Bradshaw	1653	James Penny	1698
John Denton	1654	Jonas Wade...	1699
John Drake	1655	Jer^e. Sowden	1700
John Lister	1656	Thos. Barker	1701
Nathaniel Hanson	1657	John Jowett, skinner ...	1702
George Northrop	1658	Thos. Crabtree	1703
John Wilkinson	1659	James Sharp	1704
Isaac Boulton	1660	Robt. Stead...	1705
John Crabtree	1661	Isaac Greenhough	1708
Thos. Wilkinson	1662	John Jowett, skinner ...	1710
Henry Bradshaw	1663	John Crabtree	1711
Will Wilkinson	1664	Wm. Hodgson	1712
Abm. Kitching	1665	Wm. Marshall	1713
Wm. Kendall	1666	Chris. Horrocks	1714
Chris. Smyth	1667	Jos. Hodgson	1715
Jonas Northrop	1668	John Bullough	1716
Samuel Crabtree	1669	James Hodgson	1717
John Jowett, of ye Trees...	1670	John Hill	1718
Thomas Barker	1671	Richard Ambler	1719
John Jowett...	1672	Joshua Wainwright ...	1720

	Year.		Year.
James Collinson	1721	Robt. Hesketh	1763
Thos. Hodgson	1722	John Greenwood	1764
Nicholas Pollard	1723	Richard Hodgson	1766
Joseph Hodgson	1724	Isaac Myers	1767
Jeremy Sowden	1725	Jeremy Harrison	1768
Jonas Mitchell	1726	Wm. Dewhirst	1769
John Hardy...	1727	John Kitching	1770
David Jowett	1740	Wm. Mann	1771
William Bolling	1741	John Wood	1772
James Topham	1743	Wm. Wheater	1773
Isaac Jowett	1744	John Raistrick	1774
Wm. Tetley...	1745	Wm. Atkinson	1775
Jos. Hodgson	1746	Wm. Sugden	1776
Alex. Prince...	1747	Samuel Kitching	1777
John Kitchen	1748	Isaac Stead	1778
William Cowgill	1749	James Topham 1778 to	1783
Wm. Frankland	1750	Saml. Kitching	1784
Isaac Stead	1751	Wm. Duckworth	1785
Samuel Lister	1752	Jno. Tetley	1786
Wm. Frankleton	1753	Thos. Barraclough... ...	1787
Wm. Kitching 1754 to	1760	Wm. Frankland	1788
Nathan Hodgson	1761	Isaac Smith...	1789
Isaac Myers	1762		

CHAPTER IV.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND SCHOOLS.

Back Lane School—St. Jude's Church—St. Paul's Church *(illustrated)*—The Ten-Church Movement—White Abbey Chapel *(illustrated)*—Manningham Wesleyan Chapel—St. John's Chapel *(illustrated)*—Girlington Wesleyan Chapel—Farfield Jubilee Hall—Lady Royd School—Girlington Baptist Chapel—Salem Congregational Chapel *(illustrated)*—Greenfield Chapel—Primitive Methodism—Roman Catholicism—Manningham Board Schools.

BACK LANE SCHOOL.

Would it be believed that sixty or seventy years ago there was neither church, chapel, nor school-room in Manningham, and, excepting a preaching-room rented by the Methodists, no provision for spiritual enlightenment nearer than Heaton or Bradford. In 1832 was commenced the erection of a building intended to supply the need, namely, the Back Lane School, a one-storeyed building, which, at the period of its erection, stood in the narrowest part of the lane, and, when completed, bore an inscription indicating its origin and purpose as follows :—

Manningham School.
This building was erected by public subscription,
ANNO DOMINI, 1832.
To be a week-day and Sunday school, and also an occasional preaching room.
"That the soul be without knowledge is not good."

The origin of the building is ascribed to the late John Wood, familiarly known as "Spectacle Wood," who, prior to his death a few years ago, was engaged in newspaper reporting. Mr. Wood was a native of Allerton and until of mature age was a hand-loom weaver. By his own endeavours, however, he acquired knowledge sufficient

to set up as schoolmaster, and after a brief sojourn at Allerton in that capacity he removed to Manningham, and kept school in the Methodist preaching-room there. At his instigation the question of a public school-room was agitated, and he took the chief part in collecting subscriptions towards the object. The principal subscriber was Mr. E. C. Lister, of Manningham Hall, who expressed great sympathy with the movement, and put down his name for a handsome subscription. The other principal contributors were Mr. Matthew Thompson, of Manningham Lodge, and Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Hollings, of Whetley. A piece of land in Back Lane was purchased of Mr. James Roberts, at two shillings a yard, and the works were commenced. The first body of trustees comprised the following persons, viz. :—Messrs. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Manningham Hall; Jos. Hollings, Whetley; Jeremiah Dixon, Lawcroft; Wm. Frankland, Back Lane, on behalf of the Church of England; Edmund Jowett, Low Lane; Edward Firth, East Squire Lane; Thomas Ackroyd, Smith Lane; and Thomas Tetley, representing the Baptists; James Knapton, Spring Row; Jos. Naylor, Skinner Lane; Isaac Hustler, High Street; and John Goodchild, Whetley Hill, on behalf of the Independents; and Jos. Hammond, Four Lane Ends; John Willey, Wood Street; and Henry Catlow, East Squire Lane, representing the Primitive Methodists.

The original trust-deed of the school sets forth, among other things, that the "trustees shall suffer the children and youth of Christians of all denominations to be taught and instructed on the Sabbath days in the said school in reading and other good learning, by such teachers as to the committee of management to be nominated shall seem meet, and which said Sunday-school shall be under the direction of the said committee and their successors."

In addition to the services held by the denominations on alternate Sundays (the scholars being the same, but the teachers alternating), the school was occupied on week-days and nights by Mr. John Wood, who paid a rent of £6 per annum for the use of the school and the occupa-

tion of the dwelling adjoining. It was also frequently engaged by William Wilson, the Quaker philanthropist, who assembled audiences for the inculcation of temperance principles, to which his life was in great measure devoted.

Mr. Wood had possession of the premises from the opening at Easter, 1833, to the year 1838, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Child Atkinson, of Heaton, when the rent was increased to £8 per annum. Mr. Atkinson gave a much superior education to that of his predecessor, his scholars not only including many of good family in Manningham, but also hailing from places as distant as Horton, Shipley, and Windhill. His occupation extended to the year 1861, and in 1868 Mr. John Shaw entered as week-day tenant, the premises being occupied on Sundays for religious services.

The feeling strongly prevailed, however, that the objects for which the building had been erected were being met in other ways, and in 1869 a public meeting was held in the school, at which a resolution was passed declaring that "in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to apply this building to some more general educational purposes than those for which it is at present used." The result of the meeting was to increase the trustees to the recognised number, viz., fifteen, for whom Mr. Martin Field undertook to act as secretary. A committee of Manningham gentlemen was also appointed to confer with the new body of trustees as to the desirability of carrying out the resolution for making the building more useful to the neighbourhood. In this movement the late Mr. Charles Semon, a member of the committee, took great interest.

During the year 1883 the building was handed over to the Bradford Corporation to be used as a public free library and reading-room, and was opened on October 24th of that year. The property was acquired by the Corporation by paying off the mortgage of £270 to Mr. John Hollings. There were many objectors at the time to the action of the trustees, but the great success of the undertaking has abundantly testified to the wisdom of the

course pursued by them. In proof of this it may be added, that during the twelve months ending with August, 1895, not fewer than 112,318 issues of books were made from the library, being the largest issue next to the Central Library at Bradford. This in addition to 251,027 visits to the reading-room and library, which also much exceeds any other branch library in the borough.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Of Episcopal edifices in Manningham, St. Jude's Church heads the list in point of seniority. St. Jude's is situate at the southern extremity of the township, immediately adjoining to Bradford, and during the year 1893 the jubilee of its inauguration was celebrated. From an interesting little *brochure* published on that occasion we are able to append a few particulars of its origin and subsequent history.

The initial step towards the erection of St. Jude's was taken at a meeting of leading Churchmen, held in the Exchange Rooms, Bradford, in March, 1838. There were then only five Episcopal edifices in Bradford, namely:—The Parish Church; Christ Church; St. James', Manchester Road; St. John's, Manchester Road; and St. John's, Bowling. St. Jude's Church was not completed until June, 1843, the first incumbent being the Rev. James Cooper, M.A. Mr. Cooper was a gentleman of musical culture, and organised a choir which became of some repute as an exponent of Church music. The adjoining schools were erected in 1846, and St. Jude's Vicarage at a subsequent period. Mr. Cooper was succeeded by the Rev. John Eddowes, M.A., with whom he exchanged livings. He was instituted in May, 1857, and continued until February, 1886, when from ill-health he accepted the living of Eastgate, in Durham, and the Rev. Edward Brice, Vicar of St. John's, Bowling, succeeded to St. Jude's. During the incumbency of Mr. Eddowes the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, White Abbey, was erected, chiefly by the contributions of the congregation of St.

Jude's, and it was consecrated in January, 1878. In one respect the living of St. Jude's has passed through a singular experience. Upon the death of Mr. Brice in 1893, the vacant living was again offered to the Rev. John Eddowes, who accepted it, and was admitted to the benefice for the second time in December, 1893.

St. Paul's Church, Manningham, was erected through the generosity and at the sole cost of the late Mr. John Hollings, who also provided for its endowment. The district of St. Paul's was constituted in 1846, and the Church was erected in 1847. St. Paul's is one of the finest churches in the parish of Bradford. The style is Early English, the church having a tower and spire of elegant proportions. The interior contains several memorial windows of beautiful design in stained glass, one of which is a handsome window placed there by the congregation to the memory of Canon Mitton, the first Vicar. The architects of the church were Messrs. Mallinson & Healey, of Bradford. The consecration of St. Paul's took place on October 2nd, 1848, Bishop Langley, then Bishop of Ripon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, officiating. Dr. Burnet, Vicar of Bradford, and the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave took part in the consecration services. Subsequent additions were made to the sacred edifice, also at the expense of Mr. John Hollings.

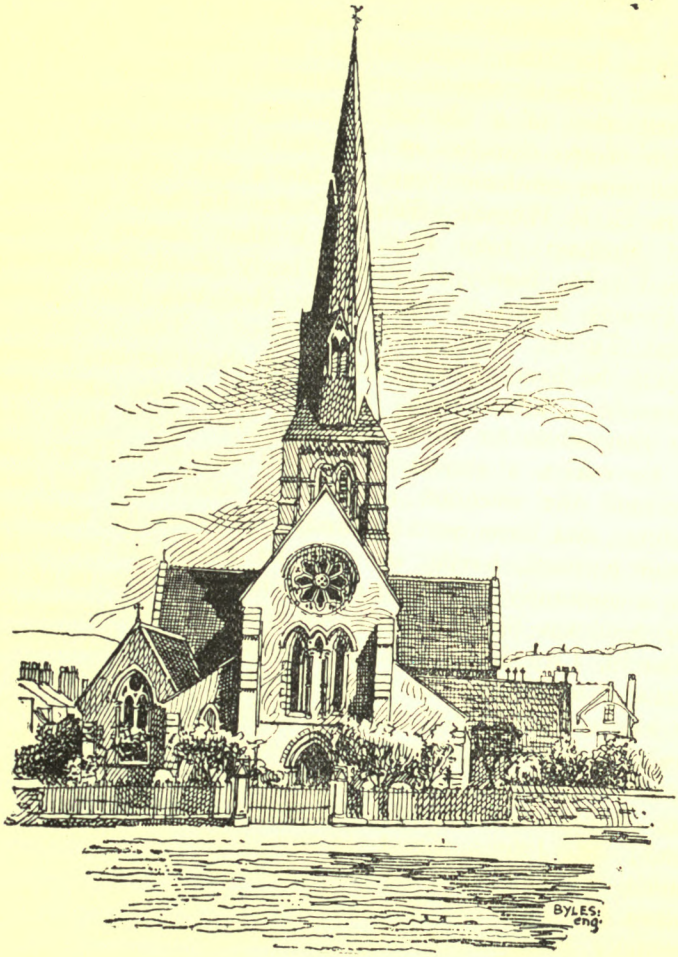
The Rev. Welbury Mitton, M.A., was the first incumbent appointed by Mr. Hollings, and subsequently Mr. Hollings married his eldest daughter. Few clergymen have been held in greater esteem in Bradford than Canon Mitton. Besides having a naturally kind disposition, he was an active clergyman, and a friend to whom the needy members of the community never looked in vain. He was appointed an honorary Canon of Ripon in 1871. During his vicariate of St. Paul's the fabric was twice enlarged, and again by the generosity of Mr. John Hollings. Recognising the necessity of still further church accommodation in Manningham, Canon Mitton gave much assistance in the creation of the two new parishes of St. Mark's and St. Luke's, and the erection of

churches in those parishes received material assistance from Mr. John Hollings, Mr. F. W. Anderton, and Mr. John Ambler. Canon Mitton also promoted the erection of St. Barnabas's, Heaton, of which his eldest son, the Rev. H. A. Mitton, now Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, became the first incumbent. Canon Mitton resigned the living in 1880, having been a clergyman for over half-a-century, and he died in September, 1884, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His successor was the Rev. Thomas Kirkham, B.A., who held the living until October, 1895, when, with the consent of Mr. Herbert J. Hollings, the patron of St. Paul's, he exchanged livings with the Rev. A. A. Williams, Vicar of Colton, Lancashire.

The National Schools connected with St. Paul's were opened in January, 1862, having been erected at a cost of £2000, exclusive of the site.

Previous to the erection of St. Paul's Church, services were held in the school in Heaton Road, called Lilycroft School. Mr. Henry Heppinstall, afterwards vicar of Denshaw, Saddleworth, was the week-day teacher. He was of very humble birth, and had his education to get as best he could, first by placing a "Lennie's Grammar" before him while working as a mechanic at Hattersley's machine shop, Thornton Road, and increasing his stock of knowledge under the late Mr. William Clough, at an evening school held by him at Stott Hill. In course of time Mr. Heppinstall opened a small school at Whetley Hill, and he was afterwards appointed teacher at Lilycroft School, where he remained for ten years. He subsequently served as schoolmaster in the slums of Manchester, under Canon Bardsley, and during this period qualified himself for holy orders. In 1876 he was appointed vicar of Denshaw. While teacher of Lilycroft School, Mr. Heppinstall had several scholars who subsequently rose to good positions in Bradford, one of them having been Mayor of the borough.

St. Philip's Church, Girlington, was the next Episcopal erection in the township of Manningham, having been



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

erected in 1859-60. The living is in the patronage of Simeon's Trustees, and is held by the Rev. George Pedley. This church emanated from a movement inaugurated during the vicariate of the Rev. Dr. Burnet, Vicar of Bradford, for the erection of ten new churches in Bradford. The movement commenced in 1858, and led to the formation of a Church Building Committee for the erection of ten churches in five years. Of this committee the following gentlemen were members, with others, viz. :— Messrs. E. B. Wheatley-Balme, George Firth, S. C. Lister (Lord Masham), John Hollings, William Rouse, William Rand, Charles Hardy, Gathorne Hardy (Lord Cranbrook), Sir Francis Sharp Powell, George Hodgson, John Rand, George Turner, and Benjamin Wood. The movement received the heartiest co-operation of the diocesan, Bishop Bickersteth. The scheme provided that the committee were themselves to contribute liberally, which they did, and to excite a similar feeling in others. They also undertook the selection of suitable sites for the new buildings, and these were generally chosen on the outskirts of the borough, having in view its inevitable extension from a constantly increasing population. As a result of the movement was the erection of St. Philip's, Girlington ; St. Michael's, City Road ; St. Thomas's, Wigan Street ; St. Luke's, Broomfields ; All Saints', Horton Green (erected at the sole cost of Sir F. S. Powell) ; Holy Trinity, Leeds Road ; St. Mary's, Laisterdyke ; St. Stephen's, Bowling ; St. Barnabas's, Heaton ; and Windhill Church. Other churches were afterwards erected, viz. :—St. Augustine's, Otley Road ; St. John's, Great Horton ; St. Luke's and St. Mark's, Manningham ; St. Chrysostom's and St. James's, Bolton (the latter at the sole cost of the late Mr. J. A. Jowett). St. Philip's Church, Girlington, was the first church commenced, and was undertaken by the late John Hollings, Esq. The first incumbent was the Rev. T. K. Allen, M.A., now of Clifton, Bristol. It was consecrated during the year 1860. St. Philip's Schools and Vicarage have since been erected, and a mission church has been opened at Brownroyd.

St. Mark's Church, Manningham, was erected in 1874, at a cost of about £11,000, towards which the late Mr. F. W. Anderton, of Bolton Royd, Mr. Edwin Anderton, and other members of the family were munificent contributors, as was also Mr. John Hollings. The patronage of St. Mark's is vested in trustees, the present trustees being the Patron and Vicar of St. Paul's ; Mr. John R. Jeffery and Mr. Herbert F. Anderton. The present Vicar of St. Mark's is the Rev. R. Ross, M.A.

St. Luke's, Victor Road, Manningham, was erected in 1880-1, Mr. John Hollings having contributed over £2000 towards the cost of erection. Mr. John Ambler, Heaton Mount, and his family, were also large contributors. Capacious schools and a vicarage have since been added. The Rev. J. T. Maguinness was the first Vicar, and still holds that position.

METHODISM IN MANNINGHAM.

Wesleyanism in Manningham dates from the time of Wesley himself, and although of small beginnings and at first slow in progress, the later developments have been equally rapid and progressive. Few circuits in Methodism are so influential, either from a numerical or financial point of view, as that of Manningham.

A society existed at Manningham about the year 1750, the stimulus apparently coming from Daisy Hill, where Isaac Duckworth and his wife and John and Mary Clayton lived and received the truth from the Rev. Wm. Grimshaw, of Haworth. The latter were the parents of the Rev. Isaac Clayton, who for thirty years was an itinerant preacher, and died at Bradford in 1833. He was a man of considerable originality of thought, and a good mathematician and astronomer. From the year 1818 there was a Sunday school in Manningham, but excepting White Abbey Chapel, the only place in Manningham prior to 1858 in which public worship was celebrated was a small upper room, inconvenient in its approach, and not large enough to accommodate one-half of the church members.

In 1866 Manningham, with White Abbey, was separated from the old Bradford West Circuit, of which Kirkgate is the central chapel, and constituted a separate circuit, having branches at Girlington and Heaton.

The oldest chapel belonging to the denomination was erected at White Abbey in 1838, and its erection followed upon the formation of a Sunday-school and preaching-room commenced in Regent Street some years before. The ground for the erection of the chapel was purchased from the Rev. Godfrey Wright. The "Abbey" Chapel when first erected was one-third less in size than at present. The chapel was opened on Friday, August 31st, and Sunday, September 2nd, 1838, when the united collections amounted to upwards of £500. In 1858 the chapel was enlarged to its present size, and an organ erected. The schools adjoining were erected in the year 1878.

In September, 1888, the Jubilee celebration took place. On Sunday, September 9th, 1888, Jubilee sermons were preached at White Abbey by Dr. Young, and on the Sunday following by the Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn. On Saturday, 15th September, a tea meeting was held in the adjoining school buildings, presided over by James Burnley, Esq., J.P., of Manningham, whose life-long attachment to White Abbey Chapel fully entitled him to that position. Mr. John Holmes gave an interesting sketch of Methodism in Bradford since the year 1744, when the first Methodist prayer meeting in Bradford was held at the door of the old dungeon in Ivegate, where John Nelson was incarcerated for the crime of preaching the Gospel without having obtained a licence from the Vicar of Birstall.

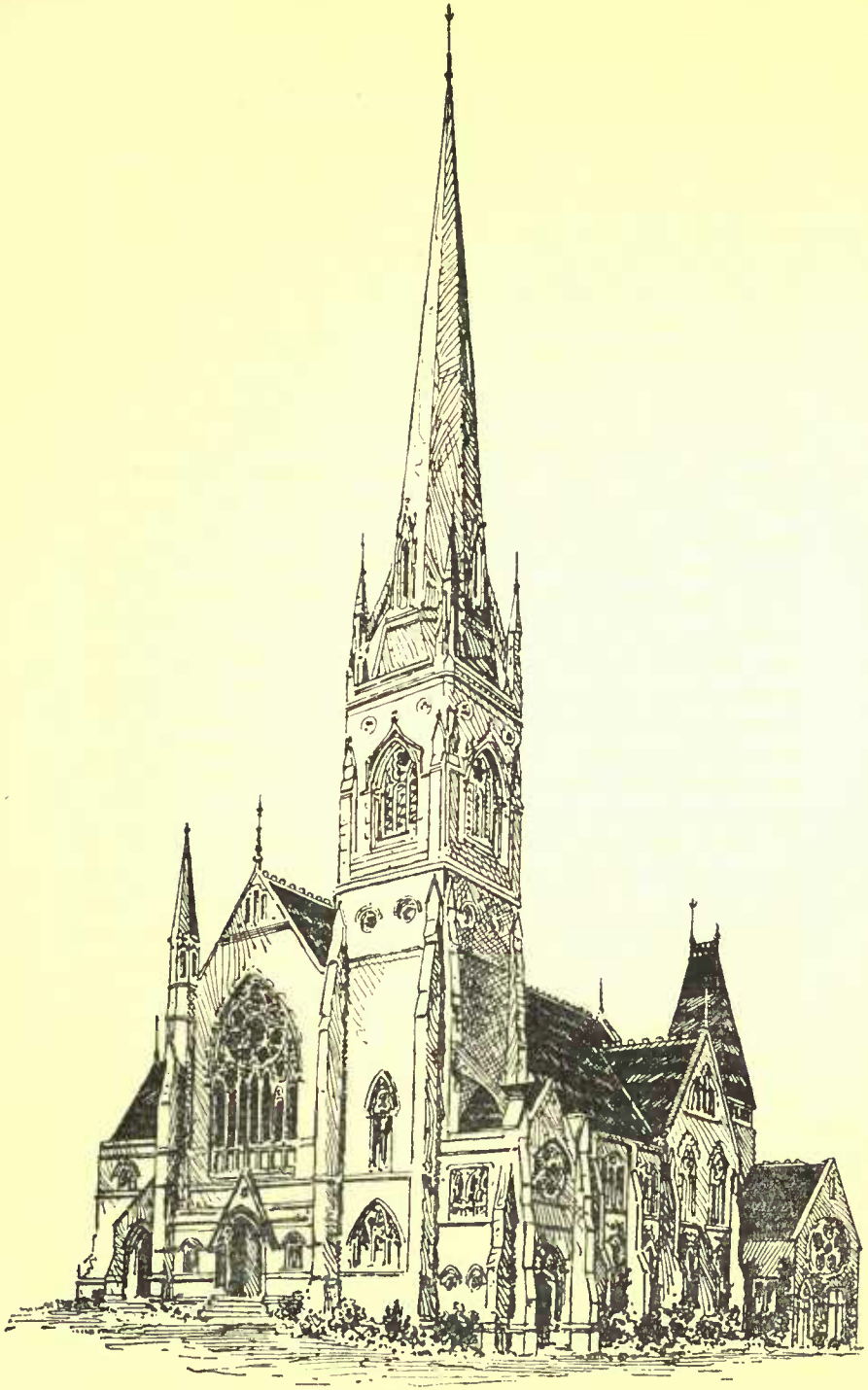
In the year 1857 Mr. James Ambler, of Manningham, purchased and presented to the society a plot of land containing 1600 square yards, adjoining Carlisle Road and Ambler Street, in Manningham, and upon which a chapel to seat 750 persons and a school-room to accommodate 300 scholars, were erected. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Ambler on 10th September, 1858, and the chapel opened for service in 1859 by Dr. Dixon. The total cost of the buildings was about £3000.

WHITE ABBEY CHAPEL,

In November, 1863, the foundation-stone of new school buildings adjoining the chapel was laid by Mr. (now Sir) Isaac Holden, Bart. The land had been presented some years before by Mr. James Rhodes, timber merchant, the existing school-room being added to the chapel. The new school premises involved an outlay of about £1800, and the alterations in the chapel cost a further sum of £1700, making a total expenditure of £3500. In 1874 new school premises were added to the chapel to accommodate 500 children, and enabling the accommodation of the chapel to be increased to 1000, and in 1884 the schools were further enlarged by adding a new wing at a cost of £2047.

The origin of St. John's Wesleyan Chapel goes back to the opening of Lilycroft School in Heaton Road. That building was a wooden structure which had been used elsewhere for another purpose, and was presented to the circuit by Mr. Angus Holden, M.P. A Sunday school was opened in October, 1873, with thirty scholars, and Mr. William Thackray became the superintendent, a position he continued to hold for a period of eleven years. Preaching services were also commenced soon after the opening, resulting in the formation of a class of fourteen members to begin with. When St. John's Chapel was opened there were about 120 members to hand over from Lilycroft. The "farewell tea meeting" at the old Lilycroft School-room took place on Shrove Tuesday, 1886.

The erection of St. John's Chapel has a direct association with the Wesleyan Conference held in Bradford in 1878, as the memorial-stone of the building was laid by Sir Henry Mitchell during the sitting of the Conference on August 3rd in that year. The building is designed to accommodate 1000 persons, and the subjoined sketch will give some idea of its exterior. It was opened for worship on June 11, 1879, having cost, including land adjoining for school buildings, £14,634. Towards this amount Sir Henry Mitchell contributed the munificent sum of £3000. The foundation-stone of St. John's Sunday



ST. JOHN'S WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

School was laid on July 25th, 1885, by Mr. Gordon Mitchell, of Cape Town, and the school was opened in May, 1886. The new schools cost about £4700. St. John's is the only Wesleyan chapel in the Bradford district in which a regular liturgical service has been introduced, with a surpliced choir of men and boys.

The large and handsome Wesleyan Chapel at Girlington was opened on June 3rd, 1870, having cost £5000. The subscriptions to the building fund were headed by Mr. James Rhodes, timber merchant, who contributed the handsome sum of £1000. The chapel is situated in the midst of a working-class population, and is in a prosperous condition. Originally, the school premises comprised a two-storey building with four class-rooms, but by the generosity and influence of Mr. Angus Holden, M.P., school premises combining all the known improvements for Sunday-school purposes have been erected. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr. Angus Holden (then Mayor) on September 3rd, 1881, and, largely through his munificence, it was declared free from all debt the same year. The school was opened on Sunday, May 14th, 1882.

Farfield Jubilee Hall was erected in 1887 in the midst of a large working-class population, mostly employed in the adjoining extensive mills of Messrs. Lister & Co., Manningham, and had its origin in a mission carried on in Silk Street. All the seats are free, and the services are mainly carried on by laymen. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr. S. P. Myers, J.P., who was the chief promoter of it, and who contributed the principal part of the cost of £1800. Mr. Myers, and his son, Mr. William Myers, take a leading part in conducting the services held there. There is also a very successful Sunday school, with over 400 scholars, connected with the hall.

The first Sunday school in Manningham was commenced by the Wesleyans in an upper storey of a building near the bottom of Paul Street.

THE BAPTISTS.

The history of the Baptist denomination in Manningham is not very clear in its earlier phases, but it appears to date from, and to have received its stimulus from, the Baptists of Heaton, the congregation assembling there being the oldest in this immediate locality.

In Bradford the old "Top o' t'Town Chapel" in Westgate, dating from the year 1753, owed its origin to the cottage meetings held in the house of a Manningham woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Frankland, and this led to the formation of a Baptist community at Westgate under the Rev. Wm. Crabtree, who had been converted under the teaching of Whitfield, accentuated by the persuasive eloquence of Whitfield's friend, the Rev. Wm. Grimshaw, of Haworth. The outcome of this was an arrangement for holding united meetings once a quarter in Mrs. Frankland's house at Manningham, but the central gathering was at Bradford, where a church was formed. Prior to this, however, a small Baptist community was formed at Heaton, which is, therefore, the senior of any others in the district, although dwarfed in importance by the overgrowing influence of Bradford and Manningham.

During the first half of the present century the neighbourhood of Girlington, now so thickly populated, consisted of green fields, in which were scattered a few homesteads. At that time there were good people residing at Daisy Hill, Street Gap, Crossley Hall, &c., who attended service at Westgate Chapel, and for the spiritual benefit of their children it was determined to erect a Sunday school at Lady Royd. The inscription over the door states that the school was opened on April 20th, 1827, and from the deeds it appears that the site was purchased from Mr. Francis Ackroyd. Amongst the first trustees were, Samuel Turner, Miles Illingworth, John Joly, Samuel Armitage, and John Hill. The school was carried on by relays from Westgate Chapel, the first superintendents appointed being Samuel Turner, William Dunwell,

and Joseph Wilson, and afterwards Joseph Thompson. The building was also used as a day school, and was several times enlarged. Occasional preachings also took place in the early years, and regularly from January, 1870. In 1874 these services were transferred to Kensington Hall, Girlington, still being conducted under the management of the Church at Westgate.

The Baptist Chapel at Girlington is, therefore, the outcome of the efforts put forth at Lady Royd and Kensington Hall, and was opened on Good Friday, April 17th, 1878, it having been erected at a cost of £8000, chiefly through the offerings of the congregation at Westgate Chapel. At the same period the Westgate Church decided upon the erection of another Baptist Church at New Leeds, also costing £8000, and towards the large outlay thus contemplated, the following munificent subscriptions were received, viz.: — Mr. Alfred Illingworth, M.P., £1000; Mr. Henry Illingworth, £1000; Mr. William Whitehead, £1000; John Smith & Sons, £1000; Mr. David Mellor, £500. New school buildings of an elaborate character were added in 1882, from the proceeds of a legacy left by the late Miles Illingworth, Esq., which were opened by his nephew, Mr. Alfred Illingworth.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN MANNINGHAM.

Among the Congregational places of worship in Manningham, precedence should be given to Greenfield Chapel, that being the first to be erected in the township. A somewhat singular coincidence, however, intervenes: Greenfield Chapel being but the offspring of an older Congregational organisation now located in Manningham, which has long since celebrated its jubilee, whilst Greenfield only dates back to the year 1852.

Salem Chapel, in Oak Lane, is the outcome of the outspreading influences of the town and business-life of Bradford. Originally built in Manor Row, and upon a site which at first was stoutly opposed as being "too far

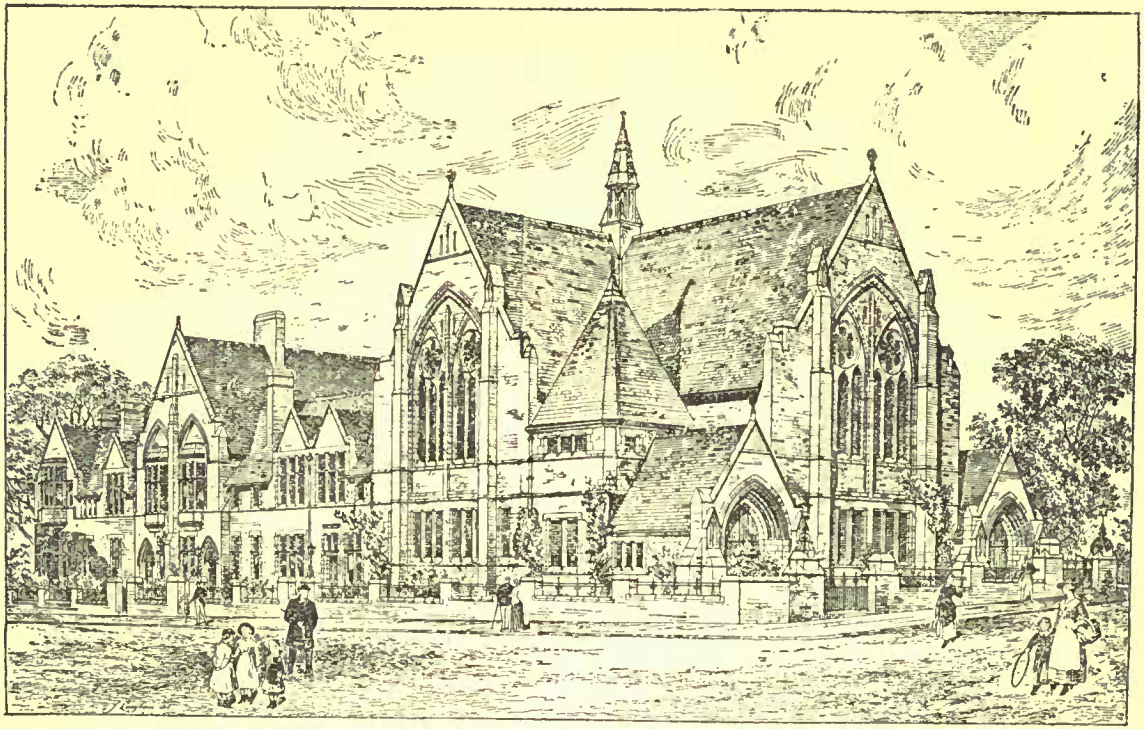
out of the town of Bradford," old Salem Chapel has been literally hustled out of existence as a place of worship, and a new erection has taken its place in Oak Lane, Manningham. It would therefore be ill-advised to dissociate the two interests, as they are practically one in continuity, and with these digressive remarks we proceed to the following brief sketch. To this end we are much indebted to the Rev. S. G. Matthews, B.A., pastor of Salem Chapel, for the loan of a manuscript volume, giving particulars of the inception and preliminary steps leading to the erection of old Salem Chapel in Manor Row.

As may be generally known, the proposal emanated from the vigorous mother church at Horton Lane, which is either directly or indirectly the parent of all the Congregational chapels in Bradford and district, having been formed in 1781. The real origin of Salem Chapel dates from December, 1832. On the 7th of that month a meeting was convened and held in the school-room of Horton Lane Chapel, "to consider the propriety of erecting another place of worship in Bradford" on Congregational principles. At that meeting Mr. Francis Ackroyd was in the chair, when such an erection was unanimously agreed upon, and several gentlemen were deputed to look out for a suitable site. The site determined upon was that occupied by the present School Board offices in Manor Row, being a portion of the Bowcock Charity Estate, and the price given for it was 6s. a yard. A strong protest was, however, made by several Horton Lane people that the situation selected was "too far out of the town." As a matter of fact, this fear was not without some show of reason. At that time this site was almost out of the town. Beyond it, on the Manningham side, very few houses were to be found. Spring Gardens existed, but a large market garden, now covered by houses, occupied the space in front. Victoria Street and Hanover Square were not yet built. A small terrace stood opposite to Spring Lodge; but beyond this there were only two or three buildings up to Lister Park. Manningham Lane, then very narrow, was shut in by stone walls and hedges; and a pathway,

hollowed in the middle by constant tread, occupied one side of the road.

Serious obstacles arose in reference to the transfer of the site, and several years elapsed before the opening of the chapel on January 29th, 1836. The manuscript book already referred to contains the names of the original trustees, each with their individual signatures, namely:—George Haigh, Edward Ripley, George Aspinall, John Dale, Wm. McKay, Daniel Salt, John Butterfield, Joshua Wood, Robt. Pearson, R. S. Ackroyd, William Hardcastle, Thos. Hammond, Richard Garnett, Thos. Buck, Wm. Milnes, Henry Brown, Robt. Milligan, Wm. Glover, Wm. Smith, Titus Salt, Henry Forbes, Joshua Lupton, John McCroben, and Joseph Hardcastle. It should perhaps be added that the majority of these gentlemen were members of the Horton Lane congregation, and were among the most prominent men of Bradford at that period. The first pastor was the Rev. J. G. Miall, of St. Neots, who occupied the pulpit until 1875—a period of forty years, when he resigned from increasing infirmity, and provision was made for him in his retirement. During the interval Greenfield Chapel was erected, also Cambridge Place School, Spinkwell. The Rev. J. G. Miall still (November, 1895) survives, and is in his ninety-first year.

The vastly-growing population of Bradford, which led to the erection of Greenfield Chapel, in course of time rendered it expedient that even the mother Church in Manor Row should vacate its premises in favour of a more suburban site, the result being the erection of Salem Chapel, at the junction of Oak Lane with St. Mary's Road, the foundation-stone of which was laid in October, 1887, by the former pastor of the church, the Rev. J. G. Miall. The new chapel was completed and opened in November, 1888, and the adjoining schools in May, 1890. They have frontages to Oak Lane, St. Mary's Road, and Skinner Lane, and together form a most imposing and picturesque grouping. The form of the chapel is that of a Greek cross, with nave and transepts. The school buildings are upon the class-room principle, and adjoin



SALEM CHAPEL.

the chapel. The style adopted is Geometrical Gothic of an early type. A spire rising to a great height is intended for the chapel. The architect is Mr. James Ledingham, A.R.I.B.A., of Bradford. The present minister of Salem Chapel is the Rev. S. G. Matthews, B.A.

The members who formed the church which commenced to worship in Greenfield Chapel were at one time connected with Horton Lane Chapel, then under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Glyde. In 1836 many of them were transferred to Salem Church in Manor Row. In 1850 and 1851 decisive steps were taken to erect the first Greenfield Chapel, and by the assistance of friends it was opened at the commencement of 1852, the cost, including site, being £1756 7s. 5d. On the 23rd February, 1853, the church was formed by the transfer from Salem Church of fifty-nine members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Frederick Stephens. The school premises adjoining the Chapel were erected in 1863, the opening services taking place on the 25th August in that year.

In consequence of the rapidly increasing requirements of the neighbourhood for means of public worship, and the insufficient and unsuitable accommodation then in existence, and as the enlargement of the building would not provide the needed accommodation, it was, on the 10th January, 1866, decided to rebuild Greenfield Chapel on a larger and more improved scale, on condition that £3000 was promised before the contract was signed. Some considerable delay ensued, but the foundation-stone of the present building was laid on the 23rd October, 1875, and the chapel was completed and opened on the 3rd October, 1876. The total cost was between £5000 and £6000. In September, 1889, an addition was made to the school premises by purchasing a shop and house adjoining, which have been so altered as to provide seven class-rooms. The Rev. T. Rhondda Williams is the present minister of Greenfield Chapel.

Girlington Congregational Chapel, a branch from Greenfield, and Brownroyd Chapel, Ingleby Road, are

modern erections, as is also Queen's Road Sunday School, the outcome of the Valley Road Mission established in connection with Salem Chapel.

Primitive Methodism has had a long standing in Manningham. Daisy Hill Chapel was erected in 1835, and the present school-chapel in 1877. Heaton Road Chapel was erected in 1879.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

The Roman Catholic community of Bradford have extended their operations in the direction of Manningham and Heaton. Since 1877 there was a small school-chapel at Manningham—a miserably-inadequate building, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, which was served from St. Patrick's, Westgate, until June, 1882, when it was constituted a separate mission, with a resident priest. The congregation increasing, an admirable site for a church and presbytery was secured on the western side of Wilmer Road, overlooking Heaton Reservoir, and upon it was erected the present church of St. Cuthbert's. The cost, exclusive of internal decorative work, was about £3500.

In concluding this portion of the present chapter we are indebted to the newly-issued weekly publication called *Bradford*, for a few reminiscences of St. Paul's Church and schools, which may be appropriately introduced. They are as follow :—

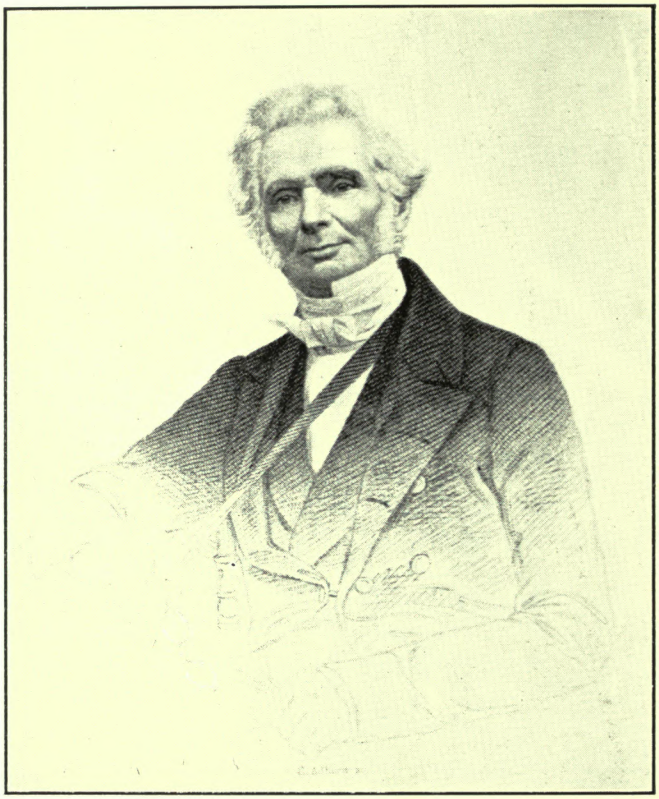
Probably the fullest store of information in existence with regard to the Church is in the recollections of one or two persons well past middle age—like Mr. John Goodchild, of Carlisle Road, who was for a long series of years, under Canon Mitton and Mr. Kirkham, the verger of the church. He is full of reminiscences reaching back to times before the church existed, when Mr. Watson was Postmaster of Bradford, and when the Sunday school of the district was held, first in a room in the old Lister's Mill, and then in one over the premises which are now the Upper Globe Inn. He recalls, when Heaton Road schools were opened, gloomy prophecies that those schools would

"never be filled," and how, when on one occasion, in response to vague hopes of reward held out to any who would bring new scholars, he took in one morning fourteen, and received for his day's remuneration the strictly scriptural sum of one penny. After the Upper Globe tenancy, the school was held in the building which has since been divided into two houses, now occupied by Mr. Kay and Dr. Wood. And, lastly, came the schools in Church Street.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN MANNINGHAM.

The following is a list of Elementary Board Schools in the township of Manningham, giving details of the amount of accommodation in each, viz. :—

School.	Department.	Accommodation.
Belle Vue	Boys	436
„	Girls	344
„	Junior	300
„	Infants	374
Daisy Hill	Mixed	206
„	Infants	160
Drummond Road... ...	Mixed	1059
„	Infants	410
Lilycroft	Boys	433
„	Girls	379
„	Infants	327
Queen's Road	Infants	150
Whetley Lane	Boys	273
„	Girls	224
„	Half-timers	232
„	Junior	404
„	Infants	518



Dr. SCORESBY.

CHAPTER V.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

I.

Field House, Daisy Hill—Dr. Scoresby, Vicar of Bradford—His Scientific Attainments—The Smith Family—Isaac Smith—Ackroyd Farm—Old Manningham—Manningham Poor Land—Moorfield—Edward Priestman.

Following up the information given in previous chapters, we proceed to take a topographical survey of the Manningham township, noting places of interest along the route.

FIELD HOUSE AND DR. SCORESBY.

Field House, in Smith Lane, the residence of Mr. Isaac Smith, has an interesting history. At the beginning of the century there was a little homestead upon or near the site, also occupied by a person named Isaac Smith, who farmed the adjoining land, the owner being Benjamin Hird. Mrs. Susannah Ward, landlady of the Bowling Green Inn, Bradford, purchased Hird's farm, as well as two fields from Northrop's executors fronting to Duckworth Lane, these two fields being a portion of the original grant of land made to John Northrop, and called the "Hornblow lands," from the singular manner in which they were acquired. The name by which Field House was locally known was that of "Fools' Penny Hall," from the fact that the owner was a landlady.

Mrs. Ward erected Field House in 1835-6 for her own residence. In the early part of that year Mr. James Richardby, a Bradford architect, furnished her with an estimate for the necessary works, the whole to be executed for £1150, his own fee for making plans and estimates,

measuring off the work, and superintending the construction, being £50. Joseph Ward, the husband of Mrs. Ward, became landlord of the Bowling Green Inn in the year 1817, and died there in 1826. His widow, Susannah, carried on the hostelry until the completion of Field House, to which she removed, and died in December, 1842. Her only son was the late John Ward, a gentleman well known in Bradford. The late John Lupton married a daughter of Mrs. Ward, and became landlord of the Bowling Green after it had been occupied for a time by Joseph Baxter.

During a portion of the time that Dr. Scoresby was Vicar of Bradford he resided at Field House, which until his retirement in 1847 was a centre of "light and leading" in Manningham. Prior to taking up his abode there, he lived at the old Vicarage in Church Bank. The labours of Dr. Scoresby, philosophically and scientifically, and as a clergyman of the Church of England, have become matters of history. His father was a captain engaged in the northern whale fishery, and the son for some years followed that occupation. His researches in subjects connected with terrestrial magnetism and the deviations of the compass, with atmospheric refraction, with the currents of the Greenland Sea, and with the height of the Atlantic waves, formed a valuable contribution to the study of natural philosophy, and he possessed the rare faculty of explaining the processes and results of his investigations in language at once scientifically correct and popularly intelligible. His literary contributions on scientific subjects were very numerous. He had also much knowledge on astronomical subjects, and was on intimate terms with Lord Rosse, who set up the famous telescope upon his Irish estate. Lord Rosse, as Lord Oxmantown, married a daughter of Mr. Wilmer Field, of Heaton Hall, and when his lordship visited his Heaton estates, Dr. Scoresby preached an astronomical sermon at the Parish Church, in honour of the event. It may be added, that Dr. Scoresby was virtually the founder of the Bradford Church Institute,

and also of the system of Church schools in Bradford. A bibliographic list of his works and pamphlets, compiled by Mr. C. A. Federer, of Bradford, comprises 113 items.

Unfortunately Dr. Scoresby's position as Vicar of Bradford was anything but a bed of roses. He was in continual conflict with some of his parishioners, either in regard to vicarial emoluments or Church-rates, and the disturbed times, embittered by commercial depression and Chartist agitation, brought him nothing but discomfort. On one occasion, Dr. Scoresby was brought into personal conflict with a large number of excited people as he was driving in his carriage from Field House into Bradford. His carriage having arrived at White Abbey, was stormed at by several thousands of persons, who poured forth a volley of abuse upon his head. The Vicar, however, kept his temper, but ultimately got away without damage to his person, and invited his assailants to meet him on the Sunday afterwards at the Parish Church. The invitation was accepted, and the church was crowded by as motley an assemblage as probably either before or since has gathered within its walls. Dr. Scoresby resigned the vicarage of Bradford in 1847, and died in 1857 at Torquay, having the year previously made a voyage to Australia to test his theory of the distraction of the compass in iron vessels while at sea. Dr. Robert Patterson occupied Field House from 1850 to 1855, and was succeeded by Mr. James Drummond, who resided there from 1855 to 1862, when he removed to Spring Lodge, Manningham Lane.

Field House occupies a commanding position, and is in a neighbourhood which will probably continue open and strictly residential. The property was purchased in 1863 by Mr. John Smith, father of Mr. Isaac Smith, the present owner. It stands upon the crest of a knoll commanding good views all around, and within a park-like enclosure of about twenty-four acres in extent. The residence has been practically rebuilt by Mr. Isaac Smith and his father, and bears little resemblance to the original structure. As

an evidence of the cultured taste of the present owner, it may be stated that it is the repository of one of the most valuable collections of paintings and art objects existing near Bradford.

Mr. Isaac Smith is the second son of the late Mr. John Smith, who commenced the worsted business in Market Street, Bradford, in a small way, afterwards occupying a mill in Southgate and Marshall's Mill in Manchester Road. Field Head Mills were purchased from the late Mr. Robert Ackroyd about the year 1858, but have been very materially enlarged, and now form one of the largest factories in Bradford or neighbourhood. Mr. Isaac Smith became a partner in the firm of John Smith & Sons in 1853, and has for some years been its principal. In addition to personally superintending the management of the large concern named, Mr. Smith is also a member and Chairman of the Company which took over the stupendous concern at Saltaire, and he is also the owner of the large mohair and alpaca spinning concern at Allerton, lately owned by Messrs. Robertshaw & Sons. Mr. Smith was an alderman of the borough from 1880 to 1887, having been previously a councillor for Little Horton Ward. He was also Mayor of Bradford from 1883 to 1885.

On the opposite side of Smith Lane there stood a farmhouse, with land, formerly the property of Mr. Richard Hodgson, of Whetley, occupied in 1811 by Joseph Craven, and afterwards by Thomas Ackroyd. It was one of very few isolated dwellings which occupied the slopes of Daisy Hill until the district was discovered by the merchant princes of Bradford to be a healthy and salubrious residential locality. Early in the century there was a cluster of houses of the humble class upon the crown of Daisy Hill, which still remain.

At the western corner of the township there were a number of fields belonging to the poor of Manningham. By indenture dated 1776, and made between Benjamin Bartlett, of London, only son of Benjamin Bartlett, apothecary, formerly of Bradford, and Richard and William Hodgson, of Whetley, the latter became the purchasers

of two closes of arable land in Manningham, formerly in one close, containing twenty-three days' work, also of an adjoining close containing eleven days' work, together known as Old Manningham, and formerly in the occupation of Isaac Stead.

MOORFIELD.

Moorfield, the residence of Mr. Edward Priestman, occupies a commanding position, within extensive grounds, at the junction of Smith Lane and Toller Lane, both these roads having been much increased in width during the years 1883-4. Moorfield is built upon one of the closes known as Old Manningham, and formerly belonged to the Lister family. In 1811 the owner was Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, and the occupier John Firth. In 1839 Mr. E. C. Lister was still the owner, and Nathan Firth the occupier.

Mr. Edward Priestman is a younger brother of Alderman Frederick Priestman, and a principal in the firm of Messrs. John Priestman & Co., of Ashfield Mills. He has long taken a prominent position in the commercial, political, social, and religious affairs of Bradford, and, except for business considerations, would on more than one occasion have been put in nomination for one of the Parliamentary divisions of Bradford. He is an unflinching advocate of temperance, and a member of the Society of Friends. Further reference to the Priestman family will subsequently appear.

CHAPTER VI.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

II.

Pearson Lane—Throstle Nest—Yew Tree Farm—Hedge Side Farm—Crow Trees—The Temple Farm—Mrs. Ann Bolling—Lawyer Gregson—The Illingworth Family—Daniel Illingworth—Alfred Illingworth—The late Henry Illingworth.

PEARSON LANE.

Continuing our survey from the western extremity of the township, but at a lower level, we note the extensive erection of residences of the better class that has taken place of late upon land lying between Daisy Hill and Allerton Road. Probably the construction of the tram line to Allerton has materially aided that development in this quarter. Of large villas, from £100 to £200 annual value, three have been erected, including Alston Lodge, built by Mr. Thomas Craig, J.P., for his residence. The latter stands in its own grounds near to Chellow Dean House, the residence of Mr. J. B. Popplewell, which also stands in a small park. Mr. James Hill has also erected a large villa residence on the side of the road leading to Chellow Dean Reservoir, and on the site of Throstle Nest. Upon the slope of the hill from Daisy Hill to Pearson Lane Mr. David Mellor has erected a large villa residence, for his own occupation, called Hazel Bank. Semi-detached villas also front to Shaftesbury Road and Hazelhurst Road, and also abut upon the junction of Pearson Lane with Reservoir Road. By the laying out of the roads mentioned and the erection of good property thereon, quite a pleasant suburb has been formed in this locality.

THROSTLE NEST.

As already stated, the snug little farmstead formerly known as "Throstle Nest," at the foot of Pearson Lane, has succumbed to the march of improvement going on around. The old homestead itself has given place to a smart dwelling, with nice garden attached, erected by Mr. James Hill, J.P., of Allerton.

The names of Abraham, Caleb, and Nanny Pearson are associated with this farm as owners and occupiers, and if any of them were privileged to revisit the place they would probably exclaim, "Who'd ha' thowt it?" Originally the little estate belonged to Richard Tetley, a clothier, who bequeathed his properties in Bradford, Manningham, and Heaton to his daughter Sarah, wife of William Pearson, of Street Gap, in Allerton, and to her children, of whom there were sons, Abraham and Robert. Abraham married Nanny, daughter of Benjamin Illingworth, of Manningham, and at his death left his estate in trust to the use of his daughter, Alice, a minor, who subsequently married a Mortimer, and whose daughter, Ann, became the wife of Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Ilkley. Pearson Lane takes its name from the family just referred to.

YEW TREE FARM.

Having adopted Throstle Nest as a starting-point, two courses are open to us. We may either proceed by Pearson Lane, having Sunny Brow and its villas to the left, or take the Allerton Road to Four Lane Ends. The latter route being adopted, we first come upon Yew Tree Farm, the lands of which extend down to Dean Beck, which brings down the surplus water from Chellow Dean Reservoir, and separates the townships of Allerton and Manningham. In an old survey one of the fields was called "Ashing Butts," the term "butts" being in old times applied to pieces of land adjoining a boundary, as this did, and having no connection with archery. We take it that both the ash and the yew flourished in the locality.

At the beginning of the century Benjamin Stead was both owner and occupier of Yew Tree Farm, and subsequently associated with it were the names of Abraham Barrett and Joseph Sugden, the latter once landlord of the Bull's Head Inn, at Bradford. The farm was purchased by Miss Jowett, of Clockhouse, and in due course came into the possession of the late Mr. J. A. Jowett as part of the estate involved in the famous "Clockhouse case," to which subsequent reference will be made.

Hedge Side Farm, adjoining, was another of Miss Jowett's properties. Early in the century Joseph Rhodes was the farmer, and then Thomas Drake, as he had been an old servant of the family. A family of Craven have since farmed the land under Mr. Jowett. A noticeable feature of Allerton Road at this point is the widening and alteration which the road has undergone for the purpose of improving the approach to Allerton, and of laying a tramway to that place. The improvement has been effected by arrangement with the adjoining property owners, the principal of whom was the late Mr. J. A. Jowett.

CROW TREES.

Crow Trees Lane still retains its rural aspect. An old farmstead called Crow Trees formerly existed to the right of the lane on ascending, and hence the name. It was owned by Thomas Topham, or "Toppin," who worked the farm, which was afterwards purchased by Richard Lupton, and to which Joshua Lupton, his son, succeeded. The various tenants on this farm have been Thomas Ackroyd, John Jowett, and John Howarth. The latter employed handcombers in some combshops close by. Crow Trees Farm was subsequently purchased by Mr. George Greenwood Tetley; the buildings were pulled down, and the site added to the grounds upon which the villa residence now occupied by Mr. John Fawell was erected.

The building on the opposite side of Crow Trees Lane, now occupied as villa residences, was originally erected by Dr. Scoresby while vicar of Bradford, he at the time

residing at Field House, Daisy Hill. The worthy vicar, soon after being appointed to the living, in 1839, found the educational facilities of Bradford at a very low ebb. There was not a single child under elementary instruction in connection with the Parish Church. He thereupon organised a movement for increasing the day-school accommodation of the town of Bradford, and built four schools on his own responsibility, the school-house in Crow Trees Lane being one of them. The latter was an unfortunate project, and the school was never of any service for the purpose for which it was erected. In course of time the building was used as a mission school in connection with St. Philip's Church, Girlington, and was then sold to Mr. G. G. Tetley, who converted it into private dwellings.

MRS. ANN BOLLING.

At the junction of Crow Trees Lane with Duckworth Lane there formerly stood a small farmstead known as the "Temple." It has long been pulled down, and upon the site a villa residence was erected by Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, now the property and residence of Mr. Benjamin Smith. At the survey made during the year 1839 the "Temple" belonged to Mr. Fairfax Fearnley, of Gomersal, and was occupied by George Mortimer and his wife Susey. The name is a peculiar one, of which we have no explanation to offer. The site formed a portion of the property of the Bolling family of Chellow and Manningham Old Hall, and descended to Mrs. Ann Bolling, widow of John Bolling, who died in 1730, and to whose memory a monument was erected by his daughter in Bradford Parish Church. Mrs. Bolling was the daughter of Colonel John Beckwith, by Mary, the only daughter of Lawyer Gregson, of Manningham, who owned much property in Manningham, and a portion of it fell to Mrs. Bolling.

During her widowhood of over forty years Mrs. Bolling had several removals, and ultimately settled in London. Her Yorkshire property was managed for her by Thomas Northrop, a Bradford schoolmaster, and afterwards by

Henry Hemingway, the lawyer. Widow Bolling, however, exercised considerable oversight of her estate, but was a very illiterate woman, as the following extracts from a letter addressed by her to Mr. Hemingway testify:—

London, Dec. 20, 1764.

Dr. Sir,—These wates on you with my beste respecks to you and yr Ladey and Miss with the complments of the aproachin season and may you and they live to see many of the returns of them. I must beg the faver of you to receve my rentes at the next New Yere's Day as ussuall and to let the tenants have there diner and all things as they always have had them and to ask Peter Watkinson to dine with you and the tenants and to pay him the monny he has been so good as to lay down for me for things that came up heare, and when you have payde the taxes be so good as to send me the money in as few bills as convenent, that I may have time to settle my affares before coming down into Yorksher whih plese God will be the back ende of March or the beginnin of April as the weather sutes. And tell Mrs. Northend (Northrop) I should be glad to be with them till I can get a littel settled if agreeable. I will send you a barrel of oysters as soon as the froste is gon. Mr. Thomas died the last St. Andrew's Day, and hath left my daughter all his estate and made her his hole and sole execitor, and I am glad I was not com down into Yorksher before his death, but please God I shall com down at the time apointed. I shall conclude wth my best respecks to all my aqanetance, and I am dear sir your obliged frende and humble servent to command

ANN BOLLING.

P.S.—I am sorry I cannot sende you this in a franke but you know they will not now go and I am a shamed to aske a jentillman to rite a hole direckshun to save fourpence.

Mrs. Ann Bolling's daughter, Mary, the heiress of the Bolling and Gregson estates, married Mr. Thomas, a London merchant, but died childless in 1767, the property then falling to William Bolling, tobacconist, of Ilkley.

The "Temple" farm, which came to Mrs. Bolling in her own right, was the cause of much trouble to her. In a return of Mrs. Bolling's rentals for 1767 the property was let to William Hill for £11 per annum, and he appears to have been a very troublesome tenant. In a

letter from Mrs. Bolling to Hemingway, dated June, 1770, she writes :—

I am sorrey you have soe much trubble with Hill but he allus acted like a roge ever since I had the misfortin to have to doo with him I layd out a great deal of monney in repayring that house and I bilte quiat a nue barne put everything into repare it cost me a deal of monney but he nivver a ther mosst or pointed it but let all run to rewin from the very firste but as you observe it is no ewes spendin monney on such a villan.

The following comprised the bulk of Mrs. Bolling's property in Manningham at the time of her death in 1773 :—

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Milner's lease of Chellow, yearly rent ...	28	0	0
Wm. Hill, Temple, Manningham, yearly rent ...	11	0	0
John Kitching's lease, yearly rent	10	10	0
James Frankland, Hornblow House, yearly rent ...	5	6	0
Ezekiel Hainworth, part of Hornblow House, yearly rent	2	7	6
John Mitchell, part of Hornblow House	1	0	0
James Naylor, part of Hornblow House	1	6	0
House—part of Hornblow House, tenanted by the town of Manningham for two mad women, yearly rent	0	9	0

DEDUCTIONS FROM ABOVE RENTALS.

Lord's rent in Manningham, payable at Michaelmas to the Lord of the Manor of Bradford, yearly...	0	1	1
At Martinmas to A. B. for blowing the horn yearly 1s. and 6d. further, to wit 2d. pint of ale and 4d. dinner	0	1	6

NOTE.—Edward Hirst, of Bradford, has the horn and halbert, and if anything happens the man, the horn and halbert must be taken care of.—H. H.

At her death, in 1773, Mrs. Bolling left the "Temple" to her sister, Mrs. Lobley, of Bingley, and on her decease to her nephew, Benjamin Fearnley, of Gomersal. The tenant Hill having been got rid of, the little farm came into the occupancy of John Duckworth. Hence, doubtless, the name "Duckworth Lane."

LAWYER GREGSON.

Brief reference may here be made to Lawyer Gregson, the grandfather of Mrs. Bolling. He was an attorney, and appears to have combined with the legal profession that of money-lender and usurer. By these means he amassed considerable property, some of it in all probability by foreclosing mortgages in which he was interested, and died in July, 1695. The sort of reputation he left behind him may be gathered by an entry made in the Rev. Oliver Heywood's diary, as follows :—

> Mr. Gregson, the Attorney, of Bradford, that had ruined many to enrich himself, dyed on Lord's Day morning, July 21st. Bury'd at Bradford, July 24th. Mr. Pemberton (vicar of Bradford) preacht.

John Gregson was constable for Manningham in 1673, and died a few days after making his will, in 1695, leaving a small portion of his estate to Ann, his widow, and the remainder in trust to his only daughter, Mary, then twelve years of age. While still in her teens, the young heiress was wooed and won by Colonel John Beckwith, a military gentleman from London, who, it is said, was attracted to this neighbourhood by the reputation of a Bradford artificial limb-maker. Be this as it may, the marriage took place at the Bradford Parish Church on February 19th, 1701, and of this union was born Ann Bolling, to whom ample reference has already been made.

THE ILLINGWORTH FAMILY.

Daisy Bank, the name given to the residence of Mr. Alfred Illingworth, until recently member for the Western Division of Bradford, stands within extensive grounds between Duckworth Lane and Allerton Road, and adjoins Lady Royd Hall, the residence of his brother, the late Mr. Henry Illingworth. The original structure was built for his own residence by Mr. George Greenwood Tetley, of the firm of Rennie, Tetley & Co., but since the property came into Mr. Illingworth's hands the residence has been much

enlarged, and the grounds improved, the latter being now extensive, and commanding good views of the surrounding country. At the beginning of the century, and until Mr. G. G. Tetley began to build, there was only one structure between Squire Lane and Crow Trees Lane, namely, a farmstead, occupied by Thomas Ackroyd, and afterwards by his son, Francis. In Squire Lane stood two very old houses on the right, ascending from the bottom. They formed part of the Hodgson estate, the land being farmed by Nathan Waterhouse.

"Illingworth" is an old family name in Manningham. In the muster roll of archers, billmen, and horsemen able to bear arms in the time of Henry VIII., there were four persons of that name in the township, the name being generally spelt "Illyngwurthe," but sometimes varied by the prefix Y. Traced through its Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon derivatives, the name indicates a farm or settlement which has been rescued from the wilderness by cultivation. This would be applicable to the village of Illingworth, near Halifax, which doubtless gave the name to the family. In an Act of Parliament of 1555, passed for the relief of the woollen weavers of Halifax, the surrounding neighbourhood was described as waste and moorland, "where the ground is not apt to bring forth any corn or good grass but in rare places, and that by the exceeding industry of the inhabitants." The name of Illingworth occurs in very old deeds, going back to 1390, and the burial records of Illingworth Chapel, built about 1526, contain many references to the name. Among the first trustees of the chapel occur the names of William and Henry Illingworth, and the office of clerk and sexton was held by members of the Illingworth family for 157 years in succession. The connection between the Illingworths of Bradford and Illingworth dates at least from the year 1450, as shown by testamentary evidence. In October of that year William Yllingworth, of Bradford, made his will, and among other bequests mentioned he left to Yllingworth of Yllingworth, 3s. 4d. Of the Illingworths of Illingworth, two of the sons of Thomas Illingworth were in holy orders, namely, the

Rev. Michael Illingworth, curate of Garton-in-Holderness from 1603 to 1612, and the Rev. James Illingworth, ordained curate of Poole, near Otley, in 1634. The latter had issue, John Illingworth, a physician, living in 1665, and James, tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1657.

Passing over three generations, we find the family settled in Bradford. Phineas Illingworth, born in 1762, and interred at Westgate Chapel (with which place the family are still associated), had several sons, among them being Miles, the eldest, also Daniel and Joseph. The second son, Daniel, married to Elizabeth Hill, had issue, Alfred Illingworth, until recently one of the members for Bradford; and Henry Illingworth, of Lady Royd Hall, besides two daughters, Margaret and Anne. Of the issue of Joseph Illingworth, brother of Daniel, were several sons, viz., Walter, Charles, Frederick, William, Arthur, and Herbert, besides two daughters.

DANIEL ILLINGWORTH.

Mr. Daniel Illingworth, the father of the two gentlemen above-named, was a native of Manningham, having been born, in 1792, upon the very spot where Whetley Mills, the extensive premises owned and worked by Messrs. D. Illingworth & Sons, now stand. At the close of last century his father worked in a cotton mill situate near the bottom of Brick Lane, and run by a Mr. John Buckley. This person being desirous of entering into the worsted industry, proposed to erect a steam factory near the bottom of Bower Street, Manchester Road, but so powerful was the opposition offered that he relinquished the idea, and subsequently removed his business to Todmorden, in Lancashire. Thither he was accompanied by the Illingworth family about the beginning of the present century, and there Daniel Illingworth acquired a knowledge of cotton spinning, but ultimately he returned to Bradford. This was about the year 1820. At that time his elder brother, Miles Illingworth, had commenced worsted spinning in Bradford, in a small way,

Albert Sachs, *Bradford.*

ALFRED ILLINGWORTH, Esq.

and Daniel Illingworth joined him in partnership. The business grew rapidly under the hands of the two brothers, who subsequently admitted a third partner, Mr. William Murgatroyd, a gentleman who filled the mayoral chair of Bradford from 1854 to 1856. The firm first carried on business at Prospect Mill, in Wakefield Road, now occupied by Cole, Marchent & Co., ironfounders, and at Duckett's Mill, in Nelson Street. After Mr. Murgatroyd had been admitted into partnership they built and occupied, about 1825, the mill at the bottom of Hope Street, which has since been pulled down by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for station improvements, and in addition bought the Union Street Mill, which afterwards served for some years as the headquarters for the business carried on by the late Sir (then Mr.) Titus Salt.

Mr. William Murgatroyd did not remain many years in the business, withdrawing in 1834, and the partnership between Miles and Daniel Illingworth was dissolved in 1837, when Miles carried on the mill alone until he retired, and removed to Harrogate. In the last years of his life he resided in Bradford, where he died in 1869.

ALFRED ILLINGWORTH.

Mr. Daniel Illingworth afterwards erected Providence Mill, in Tetley Street, and in course of time took his two sons, Alfred and Henry, into partnership, under the style of "Daniel Illingworth & Sons." The indefatigable exertions of both father and sons resulted in a largely increased business as worsted spinners, and ultimately in the erection of Whetley Mills, where the business is still carried on. Mr. Daniel Illingworth died in 1854, and his two sons became the sole owners of the concern. After continuing at Providence Mill for a time, the ground upon which Whetley Mills stand was purchased from Mr. J. Atkinson Jowett, and the mills were erected, and entered upon in July, 1865. They are of an extensive character, and the original structure has been added to from time to time.

Mr. Alfred Illingworth has from his youth upwards

taken an active part in political questions, and in 1868 contested and won a seat for the borough of Knaresborough in the Liberal interest. He sat for Knaresborough until the year 1874, when he resigned and declined several offers until, in April, 1880, he was returned for the borough of Bradford, in company with the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster. On the Redistribution of Seats in 1885, Mr. Illingworth was returned for the Western Division of Bradford, which position he continued to hold until the general election in 1895, when he declined to be again put in nomination. Mr. Illingworth married Margaret, the second daughter of Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., of Oakworth, and sister of Angus Holden, Esq., the member for the Buckrose Division, East Riding. Two of his sons, with two sons of his late brother, Mr. Henry Illingworth, are members of the firm of Daniel Illingworth & Sons.

HENRY ILLINGWORTH.

Lady Royd Hall, the residence of the late Mr. Henry Illingworth, closely adjoins to Daisy Bank, and also commands an ample prospect of the Thornton Valley. As originally built in 1865 the house stood in a park of about twelve acres, but by subsequent additions the park-like enclosure has been considerably increased in extent.

The name of Lady Royd is a very old one. In one of the earliest surveys taken of the Manor of Bradford, namely, in the year 1342, Thomas de Northrop is described as holding a "certain ruddyng (or clearing) called *Lady Rode*," containing eight acres of land, for which he paid 3s. 3d. per annum in lieu of all service to the lord of the manor. By indenture, dated May, 1760, Nicholas Pollard, of Shuttleworth Hall, made over to his daughter, Mary, "All those several closes of land in Manningham, called the *upper Lady Royds* and the *lower Lady Royds* and Squire Brow, in the occ. of Thos. Hodgson; also that Water Corn Mill and Kiln situate in Allerton, with the suit and mulcture thereto belonging, then, in the tenure

of Nich. Pollard; also that dwelling-house situate at Daisy Hill in which John Jowett resided."

Mr. Henry Illingworth, although fully identifying himself with the political, social, and industrial life of Bradford, eschewed prominence in regard to public affairs. The bent of his mind was towards commercial affairs, and, largely interested as the firm of Daniel Illingworth and Sons was in the staple industry of which Bradford is the metropolis, and his elder brother, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, having chosen the political arena for his especial sphere, the principal burden of the direction of Whetley Mills fell upon Mr. Henry Illingworth. This is not the place to record the manner in which that important duty was discharged. Mr. Illingworth's ability in commercial affairs received recognition in 1882, when he was elected to the exalted position of President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and he was re-elected in the following year. He had previously filled the position of Junior and Senior Vice-President of the Chamber. Mr. Henry Illingworth married Mary, the elder daughter of Sir Isaac Holden, Bart. His death, after a somewhat protracted illness, in September, 1895, was the occasion of wide-spread regret in Bradford. He has left several sons, one of whom, Mr. H. H. Illingworth, is a borough magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

III.

Origin of Brownroyd—Waterside Farm—Ben Preston—Thiefscore Bridge—Craven Heifer Inn—Bradford Soke Mills—Smyth Family—New Miller Dam—Lease to Ellis & Priestman—Soke Rights Contested—List of Manningham Families within the Soke—James Ellis—Rev. Joseph Ellis.

BROWNROYD.

Brownroyd is not a new name given to the colony of dwellings and business premises now existing in Thornton Road. The name belonged to a farmstead, owned in 1810 by Mr. John Smyth, proprietor of the Bradford Soke Mills, and occupying a position about the centre of Brownroyd. The farm lands extended from Thornton Road to Bradford Beck. At the period stated, the farm was occupied by John Rhodes. Rushworth Rhodes, his son, succeeded, the property having then descended to Mr. John Henry Smyth. The adjoining farm was known as "Waterside" so early as the year 1708, when Thomas Barker, yeoman, effected a mortgage of £1500 on the property with Samuel Hemingway, attorney, of Apperley Bridge, the financier of that period. Several of the closes are described in the mortgage deed as the Brows, Rough Ing, Lower Holme, Cockroft, and the Broadley Intakes, and these names occur in the survey of the farm in 1811, when "Dicky" Hodgson was the owner, and Isaac Wheater the tenant. Subsequently the farmstead passed to Miss Jowett, of Clock House, when it was occupied by a tenant named John Cass.

Waterside Farm is the spot which our neighbour Ben

Preston, the Yorkshire poet, regards as his first home, he having removed there with his parents when quite an infant. The farm then consisted of the homestead and customary outbuildings and three cottages, tenanted by hand woolcombers. In one of his poems Ben recalls the scene of his early childhood thus :—

> Far off and faint as echoed echoes comes
> Back to my ears a streamlet's babbling flow,
> While bathed in sunshine rise three cottage homes,
> And close beside a farmstead grey and low ;
> A grove lies eastward, to the west a brow
> Slopes gently down to pastures broad and green,
> Whence glances here and there the brook's unresting sheen.

A footpath passed through Waterside Farm from Thiefscore Bridge to New Miller Dam. Isaac White, the well-known musician, resided at Brownroyd Farm, and died there in July, 1874. Thiefscore Bridge Farm, on the site of Cumberland Works, Messrs. Holden, Burnley & Co.'s extensive premises, was formerly occupied by John Waugh. A former tenant of this farm was Joseph Rhodes. The property belonged to Messrs. Iles & Letch, but originally formed part of the Hodgson estate.

The Craven Heifer Inn, at Four Lane Ends, is an ancient hostelry. At the beginning of the century the property belonged to Widow Smith, the occupier being Jonathan Tordoff. In later years John Hammond was the landlord, he being succeeded by his brother, James Hammond, father of the late Alderman E. W. Hammond. The Hammond family sprang from the neighbourhood of Four Lane Ends, but originally from Horton, where they were located as early as 1390.

BRADFORD SOKE MILLS.

The neighbourhood of Brownroyd has become so changed in appearance that Ben Preston's description is needed in order to enable us to realise the fact that at one time it bore quite a rural aspect. Mills and dyeworks now occupy the "pastures broad and green" which once

were enlivened by the "brook's unresting sheen," and ere long little will remain to indicate that at one time the site was purely agricultural. So early as the middle of the sixteenth century, as would appear from the will of one John Bolland, there was a dam at Brownroyd to supply a corn mill near at hand. This would doubtless be but a small affair.

The Bradford Soke Mills were formerly vested in the Crown as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and were leased by James I. to two citizens of London, under the yearly rentals of £6 6s. 8d. for "the two old mills under one roof, and 6s. 8d. for the new mill" (*i.e.*, the water corn mill in the eastern part of Bradford). The soke mills afterwards became the property of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bolling Hall, who, in 1627, obtained a decree against William Lister, William Jowett, and other inhabitants of Manningham and Bradford, for withdrawing their suit and soke from the mills. The decree declared the town of Manningham to be a parcel of and within the manor of Bradford, and further declared that "all the tenants of the manor, whether freeholders or copyholders, or other inhabitants, in Manningham or in other towns within the manor of Bradford, dwelling within two miles of the mills, should do suit and grind all corn spent in their houses at the said mills, so that the same should be ground within twenty-four hours after being brought to the mills, otherwise it might be taken to any other mill at pleasure."

The Soke Mills were in 1648 conveyed by Sir Richard Tempest to Nicholas Shuttleworth, in whose family the estate vested for about a century, and in 1768 became the property of John Smyth, whose son, John, was in possession in 1811. John Smyth, of Heath, near Wakefield, already referred to as the owner of the soke, made the large reservoir known in later times as New Miller Dam,* and erected a corn mill near the end of it. This fact is

* Not a trace remains of this dam, the site being now principally covered by the Great Northern City Road Depot. The Corporation have since made a smaller reservoir at Brownroyd, covering three and a half acres, which was opened in May, 1875.

borne out in an indenture of 1777, whereby it was agreed between Abraham Balme, of Bradford, and John Smyth that, in consideration of five guineas paid by the latter, Balme agreed that—

> The dam stones which had been lately laid near the foot or north part of a close of land the inheritance of Sarah Balme (wife of Abraham) situate in Horton, called the Legrams, for conducting and carrying the waters to the reservoir which had then lately been made by John Smyth and John Smyth his late father, in certain closes at Brownroyd for collecting and preserving the water for the use of the Bradford mills, should at all times remain and continue to be used in such manner as the same were then fixed.

In 1824 the Bradford Soke Mills were let on lease by the trustees of John Henry Smyth to Joshua Priestman, of Thornton, near Pickering, corn miller; James Ellis, of Bradford, corn miller; and Samuel Priestman, of Kirkstall, corn miller. The agreement, signed on March 24th, 1824, describes the property let to Priestman, Ellis & Priestman as—

> All those water corn mills situate at Bradford, known as the Soke Mills, with the outbuildings, dams, goits, brooks, and other appurtenances; and all that other water corn mill, called the New Mill, situate upon the bank of the dam, containing 4a. 3r. 39p.; and also that brick wind corn mill, situate at Barkerend, adjoining to lands belonging to John George Smyth, deceased, then in the tenure of Jos. Dalby, with the sails, millstones, &c.; and also the several closes of land known as the Two Days' Work, 2a. 10p.; the Summering Pasture, 3a. 1r. 14p.; the Dam Head Close, 2a. 2r. 27p.; the Home Close, 4a. 2r. 18p.; the Rushy Field, 3a. 28p., then in the tenure of Messrs. Duckitt & Bilton, with all the mill fittings, suit and soke, and easements, reserving all timber, mines, and minerals, to hold the same from the fifth day of April, 1824, from year to year, at the yearly rental of £900 for the mills and £50 for the land, the same to be kept in repair, and to be kept in good working condition at a yearly expenditure of not less than £100, to be returned to them out of the rental, the said Smyth providing new grindstones when required.

In 1836 the Soke Mills, with all the rights appertaining thereto, were leased to James Ellis and his brother-in-law, John Priestman, for a term of eleven years, at a rental of £1250 per annum.

The Smyth family, which for long was connected with the Bradford soke estate, lived for several generations at Bunker's Hill, Bradford, in a fine old residence called Miryshay, which is still standing. John Smyth, born in 1654, purchased the Heath estate, near Wakefield, about 1700, and founded a branch of the family, which included the Right Hon. John Smyth, who constructed New Miller's Dam at Brownroyd, and was twenty-five years M.P. for Pontefract. The latter died in 1811, and was succeeded by his son, John Henry Smyth, of Heath, who continued to own Miryshay and also the Bradford Soke Mills. It was his executors who in 1824 leased the soke mills and rights to Joshua Priestman & Co.

It is not within the scope of this sketch to follow the fortunes of the Bradford soke, which in early and more recent times involved considerable litigation. Suffice it that in the early part of 1869 the entire Queen's Mill property, including New Miller's Dam and Goit, with all rights of supplying water therefrom, was sold to a small syndicate, and was subsequently purchased by the Bradford Corporation, thus enabling that body to virtually extinguish the ancient custom of soke, which had been for generations a source of much trouble and was constantly violated.

In the year 1780, during a trial which took place to test the validity of the soke rights, a census was taken of the inhabitants of Manningham, which is here reproduced :—

*List of the Inhabitants in Manningham, taken October 20th, 1780, with number in each family.**

	No. of Family.		No. of Family.
Richd. Hargreaves	4	Jno. Rastrick	4
Mrs. Kitching	4	Wm. Baley	5
Jno. Kitching	4	Jon. Wilkinson	4
Jonas Walker	3	Jno. Midgley	6
Robt. Hargreaves	3	Jonathn. Fostard	2
Isaac Rhoodes	4	David Brier	3
Wm. Barwick	2	Matty Hodgshon	3
Jere. Philip	2	Jas. Keighley	9

* The spelling of names is preserved as in the original list.

	No. of Family.		No. of Family.
Hugh Cryer	6	Wm. Kitching	4
Wm. Wilkinson	7	Nancy Rawnsley	1
Mary Willson	1	Saml. Copley	4
Saml. Kitching	5	Edwd. Willson	6
Jno. Wood	5	Wm. Bullock	2
Mary Parker	2	Jonan. Fostard	4
John Greenwood	6	Jeremy Watson...	5
Abram Hardy	9	Betty Copley	1
Abram Brougton	3	Thos. Walker	6
Wm. Patrick	4	Jonathn. Rawnsley	3
Wm. Frankland	4	John Rawnsley	7
Benjn. Cliff	2	Wm. Rawnsley...	5
Jas. ffirth	6	Robt. Holt	3
John Rangle	6	Saml. Rushworth	6
John Sugden	3	Castle Goodchild	7
Jas. Hustler	3	Thos. Bolton	6
Wm. Lister	3	Michael Firth	5
Isaac Stead	5	John Robertshaw	8
John Dentry	3	John Hustler	4
Henry Speight	5	James Rawnsley	3
Jno. Laycock	3	John Longbottom	4
Jonathn. Denton	4	Joseph Beanland	4
Jno. Wadington	3	Annah Hodgshon	2
Wm. Warburton	5	Mary Dracup	3
Joseph Burnley...	7	Richd. Midgley...	3
Jonas Hainsworth	5	Emanuel Sugden	4
Japhet Harrison	9	Benjn. Sugden	3
Joseph Brooksbank	5	Jacob Naylor	4
Henry Rawnsley	4	James Rusher	5
Mooses Obkinson	5	Henry Willson	6
Joseph Dewhirst	5	John Ledgard	5
Isaac Roydes	5	Jonathn. Foster	2
John Rushworth	4	Wm. Varley	3
Geo. Heaton	5	Wm. Watson	3
Isaac Stead	7	Joseph Harrison	6
Thos. Anderton	6	Jno. Popelwell	4
Thos. Parker	2	Saml. Popplewell	3
John Ryecroft	2	James Pollard	3
Betty Nayler	4	Mrs. Clayton	2
Robt. Hill	4	John Cordingley	3
Jeremiah Brooke	9	Wm. Dewce, jun.	3
Benjn. Watson	4	Wm. Dewce, sen.	4
Thos. Rawnsley	4	James Tetley	8
Robt. Rawnsley	4	Betty Rhoodes	3
James Philips	4	Joseph Willson...	4

	No. of Family.		No. of Family.
Wm. Sugden	3	Thos. Walker	3
Michael ffirth	7	Widow Thompson	6
Mary Hollings	4	John Wilkinson	4
John ffostard	2	Joshua Walker	6
Miles Firth	5	Thos. Barraclough	7
Thos. Sugden	4	Thos. Fletcher	5
Mary Thomas	1	James Waller	6
John Greenoff	6	John Wheater	4
Saml. Lister, Esq.	6	Isaac Smith	6
Jas. Naylor	2	Wm. Weater	5
Jno. Firth and Jonas Firth ...	10	Robt. Ellis	7
Mr. Nathn. Jowett	8	John Clark	5
John Parkinson	6	Wm. Weater	3
Kester Warde	3	Richd. Brooke	5
Joseph Warde	6	Wm. Rushworth	7
James Mitchel	4	John Dixon	2
Nathl. Waterhouse	6	Stephen Settle	5
Saml. Wright	7	Willn. Hodgshon	9
Saml. Harrison	3	Richd. Midgley	8
Joseph Jennings	4	Widow Smith	4
Joseph Smith	6	Thos. Storey	6
John Fostard	6	John Bower	4
Abram Wilkinson	4	John Hollings	6
John Warde	6	George Ackroyd	5
John Teall	4	Mary Frankland	2
Joshua Dixon	4	Alice Waterhouse	3
James Hodgshon	2	John Gott	5
James Smith	3		

The population of Manningham in 1780 would, upon the above basis, appear to have been 726, and it may be regarded as a reliable record.

JAMES ELLIS.

James Ellis, who joined his brother-in-law, John Priestman, in the business of corn millers at Queen's Mill, was a native of Leicestershire, where he was born about the year 1793. He learned the milling business with Joshua Priestman, of Thornton, Pickering, and first went to a corn mill at Hull, but migrated to Bradford about the year 1824, where, in partnership with his brother, Robert,

he kept a flour shop at the bottom of Great Horton Road. In the same year, as we have seen, he joined with Joshua and Samuel Priestman in a lease of the Bradford Soke Mills, and in 1836 entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Priestman, at the same mills. They had the monopoly of the grinding of corn and crushing of malt within the soke, but the business was a source of much trouble to them. The monopoly was constantly violated, although from no ill-will to the lessees, and several attempts were made by the inhabitants to treat with Mr. Smyth, the owner, to buy up the soke rights, but without success. In an influentially-signed memorial, got up for that purpose in the year 1838, the names of James Ellis and John Priestman are prominent. Both gentlemen were staunch advocates of temperance, and they relinquished the malting trade, valued at £600 per annum, from conscientious motives. They, however, continued to crush malt.

James Ellis and his partner were both members of the Society of Friends, and held decided principles antagonistic to war. While quite a young man Mr. Ellis suffered six weeks' imprisonment in Northallerton House of Correction because he could not conscientiously serve in the militia during the war with Napoleon. He dissolved partnership with his brother-in-law, John Priestman, in 1848, and during that year, whilst the great famine was still desolating Ireland, he and Mrs. Ellis visited the west coast of that country. Mr. Ellis was much attracted by the project of cultivating land in that wild district, not only as a means of providing employment for the starving people, but with a view to gratify his own strong love of gardening and agriculture, and the visit of 1848 led to his removal to Letterfrack in the following year. Mr. Ellis took a tract of uncultivated land, occupying a triangular area, having the summit of the Diamond, one of the twelve Pins of Connemara, for its apex, and the shore of Balinakill Bay for its base. Between these points lay 1800 acres of stony heath on the higher ground, bog in the centre, and sea-shore below. This land he held from an absentee owner on a

ninety-nine years' lease, at a rent of £80, which he reckoned at 1s. 9d. per acre on that part of the land which was worth cultivating. Here he built a roomy dwelling-house, stables, barns, and a greenhouse, standing in six acres of garden and pleasure ground, and commanding a glorious view of the sea, islands, and mountains.

Mr. Ellis employed about eighty men in reclaiming the bog, cultivating the gardens, and doing the usual work of farm labourers; and paid them eightpence a day, which was one-fourth more than the rate of wages usual at that time. This sum, small as it is, does not appear so little when compared with the price of provisions. Eggs were four for a penny; a lamb, 2s. 6d.; a fine sheep, 6s.; and potatoes, 2d. a stone. It was the high value of cash payments which enabled Mr. Ellis to employ so many people. He did not propose to farm at a profit in Connemara, or even to obtain from the land all that he expended upon it; but he intended to spend £800 a year there; and hoped to recover half of it. This he did, for he was there between eight and nine years, during the course of which he expended £6000, and on retiring sold the place as it stood for £3000. Mrs. Ellis, writing to one of her English friends, says:—

> There is not much self-denial in operation. My husband enjoys seeing the fruit of his labours; where *he* is, there is *my* place, and we are deprived of no comfort which money could give. What we expended in Bradford we find keeps very well our own family and fifty others, besides leaving enough to educate 120 children.

On their first arrival in Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were met by many Job's comforters among the Protestants of the neighbourhood, who said that nothing could be done with the Irish race—they must die out. Upon this Mrs. Ellis remarks:—"It goes to one's heart to hear it. I believe it would be a blessing if some Irish landlords were exterminated. They would leave the better part behind them." One friend—a Quaker too—advised them to provide themselves with guns and pistols, assuring them that their lives would be in danger, and nothing would be safe from

thieves. He said he could not keep so much as a cabbage in his garden, and invited them to row across the bay to his place to see for themselves. There, sure enough, were the cabbage stalks, but not a cabbage to be seen. This troubled the new settlers, till they discovered that this slanderer of his neighbours employed labourers without paying their wages, in consequence of which they had to help themselves. Happily, these sinister predictions proved utterly unfounded. Mrs. Ellis writes:—

> A finer race of people no one could wish to see; gentle, polite, cheerful, easily made happy; rather gumptionless for want of practice at some things, but by no means idle. We have ventured our sheep on the hills through the night. Compared with Bradford, it is like having the "ears stopped from hearing of blood and the eyes shut from seeing evil." Pilfering there is, and must be in such a state of things as exists here, but my husband does not know that anything has been taken from us to the value of a peppercorn, though we leave things about in a way that would be perfectly unsafe in Bradford.

Mr. Ellis was much opposed to encouraging beggary of any kind, and seldom gave money. In the case of the very poorest he would set the children to gather primrose roots or ferns rather than give them alms. He disliked also the mode of proselytising adopted by the Irish Church Mission, and declared that this mission had failed to obtain *one* sincere convert from the Roman Catholics, in spite of the boastful statement that 30,000 converts had been made in Connemara. He did not attempt to turn the Roman Catholics from their faith in the day school which he opened, but was satisfied under the circumstances to have the New Testament read in the classes.

Mr. Ellis's Connemara work went on favourably till 1857, when his health failed, and it was deemed best that he should return to England. He lived from that time at Thornton, near Pickering, till his death in 1869.

We shall have opportunity in a future paper to refer to John Priestman, a man as worthy in every respect of being had in remembrance as his philanthropic partner, James Ellis.

REV. JOSEPH ELLIS.

In August, 1895, the Rev. Joseph Ellis, B.A., second son of Mr. James Ellis, died at Cleadon, Sunderland, in the seventieth year of his age. The reverend gentleman was one of the few Radical clergymen in England of his day, a man of strong individuality, of high motive, honest and straightforward to a degree. Mr. Ellis was designed by his father for a commercial career, but the bent of his mind was distinctly literary, and, after a short period engaged in worsted manufacturing, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. Joseph Ellis was brought up a Quaker, but, somewhat singularly, he developed into a High Churchman and a Ritualist. In 1858 he was appointed to a curacy at the Bradford Parish Church, under Dr. Burnet, and soon manifested a desire to amply fulfil his calling, going in and out among the poorest of the parish, meanwhile giving unstinted attention to the young people gathered in the Parish Church Sunday School. During the year 1865 Mr. Ellis was appointed vicar of Wilsden, but in 1888 he voluntarily resigned the position, from a conscientious objection to receive as part of his stipend moneys which he could not regard as legitimate Church property. Subsequently he took occasional duty in Durham, and afterwards settled at Cleadon, near Sunderland, where he died.

— MAP OF —
ST PHILIP'S PARISH
GIRLINGTON.
— BRADFORD. —
DEC. 1894.
Girlington
LADY ROYD
DAISY HILL
FAIRWEATHER GREEN
FOUR LANE ENDS
Toller Hill
Moor Side
Moorfield
Chapel
Sunny Brow
East Brow
Near Brow
Daisy Hill
Dairy Bank
Field House
Chestnut Cottage
Lady Royds Hall
Street Cop
Hedge Side Farm
Lady Royd Cricket Ground
Wheatley
Illingworth's Mill
The Oake
Green Top
Bradworth Hall
Board School
Brownroyd
Water Side Farm
Low Fold
Sydney Mill Works
Clay Quarry
RESERVOIR
BRADFORD BECK
DEAN BECK
ALLERTON LANE
SMITH LANE
SNAKE HILL LANE
BUNCOMBE STREET
WHITLEY ROAD
NEW ROAD

Photo-Lith by S.O.Bailey & Co

CHAPTER VIII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

IV.

Girlington As It Was and Is—Bradford Freehold Land Society—The Girlington Estate—The Hornblow Lands—The Northrop Family—Common Fields of Manningham—Disposal of the Northrop Lands—Map of Girlington—Coal Mining.

GIRLINGTON.

The site of Girlington will be regarded by the antiquary with interest because of its historic associations, while the utilitarian will be attracted by its somewhat remarkable development as a suburb of Bradford. We shall deal with the subject under both aspects.

Before doing so, however, some reference may be made to the past and present appearance of this now important portion of Manningham township, and not less important suburb of Bradford. For years after it had been opened up for building sites, the reasons for which will be fully stated, the now thriving district of Girlington presented a somewhat straggled appearance. Here and there were planted houses designed to suit the respective fancies of the builders, many of them one-storeyed, and surrounded with a good breadth of garden ground. Girlington at that period appeared a long way from Bradford, and there were no means of reaching the town except by the friendly aid of a milk-cart or by walking. A glance at the accompanying map of the district in question abundantly testifies to its present condition as one of a very different character to that described. For permission to give this valuable record the author is indebted to Mr. James Young, estate valuer, Bradford.

BRADFORD FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

It is not generally known that the opening up of the Girlington Estate was almost entirely a political movement. In Birmingham and the Midlands Freehold Land Societies had been established with the object of purchasing plots of land, cutting them up into small allotments, and dividing them amongst working men. The political aspect of the movement assumed that purchasers should derive sufficient from their holdings to give them a county vote, by making them what were called "Forty-shilling freeholders." The philanthropic promoters had for their object the encouragement of thrift, by enabling a man in humble circumstances to acquire a piece of land, and pay for it by monthly instalments, with a view to the ultimate erection of a dwelling in which to live.

The Bradford Freehold Land Society was formed in June, 1849; Mr. Titus Salt being the first president, and Mr. Henry Forbes and Mr. W. E. Forster vice-presidents. The first estate purchased was at Northfield Place; the second, Salt Street; and the third, Girlington; all being situate in Manningham. The society also purchased an estate at Hillside, Barkerend, and another at Tyersal, besides one at Windhill Wood End.

On the Girlington Estate, acquired in 1850-52, and laid out by Mr. Joseph Smith, who was the surveyor for the society, there were about 250 allotments made, covering about thirty acres. With respect to the Northfield, Salt Street, Girlington, and Windhill estates, the ideas of the promoters were realised, although the same success did not attend the Hillside and Tyersal properties. Ultimately, the society had to be wound up.

THE GIRLINGTON ESTATE.

Of those who took up allotments on an extensive scale on the Girlington Estate were Joseph Nutter, William Clough, Joseph Roberts, Thomas Greenwood, Charles and William Stead, Isaac Naylor, William Harrison,

Matthew Wood, Peter Hartley, Moses Pilling, and others. The prices of the allotments ranged from 7d. to 1s. 6d. per square yard, according to position, in addition to draining, cost of road making, legal expenses, &c. Prominent sites realised up to 4s. or 5s. per square yard. The estate became the property of the late Titus Salt and Henry Forbes, by indenture dated February, 1851, in consideration of the sum of £3100 paid by them to Mary Brougham, widow, and Ann Idle, widow. The abstract of title by which the bulk of the property was acquired dates from 1782, wherein five closes in Manningham, formerly in one close, called "Girlington," are named as having been the property of William Northrop, late of Bradford, merchant, deceased. In February, 1851, an indenture of release confirms the absolute sale to Titus Salt and Henry Forbes by Mary Brougham and Ann Idle, of "all that messuage in Manningham, in which Abraham Hardy dwelt, and fourteen closes of land, known as

	A.	R.	P.
The Great Turnpike Field	2	0	24
The Little Turnpike Field	1	2	3
Near Field (otherwise Painwell)	1	3	7
Far Field	1	3	7
House Close	3	1	23
Little Field...	1	1	25
Croft	0	3	25
Well Field (otherwise Smithy Field)	2	0	9
Low Pit Field (part of Smithy Field)	1	2	30
Higher Elm Field	2	2	9
Lower Elm Field...	1	3	14
Ploughing Field	1	1	28
Middle Field	1	1	20
Back Cottage Field	1	0	22"

The five last-named fields comprised the "one close formerly called 'Girlington,'" and were in the occupation of Widow Harrison. "Gir" is Gaelic for rough land on which "ling" or heather grows. "Ton" is the early term for a settlement, implying that the place had become enclosed. The present name, therefore, is not modern. Besides the purchase money of £3100, paid to the Widows

Brougham and Idle, a further sum of £1152 was paid to Captain Letch and others, and £1050 to Samuel and Henry Kershaw, making the total cost of the land, £5302. The estate was bounded by land belonging to Thomas and John Hollings, George Baron, and William and Lister Bolling, and several small exchanges took place before a compact site was obtained.

THE HORNBLOW LANDS.

As previously stated, the site of Girlington comprised the larger portion of the original grant of land made by John of Gaunt to his henchman, John de Northrop. James, in his "History of Bradford," says :—"Twice every year John of Gaunt passed through Bradford on his way to and from Clitheroe and Pomfret Castles, in gorgeous state, attended by a large retinue, including the cornage-men of Bradford"—"cornage" being another name for the tenure by which land was held by the service of blowing a horn. Of this band of retainers John de Northrop was chief. Descendants of the Northrop family continued in possession of a considerable portion of the land thus granted to their ancestor until the year 1851, when the Girlington Estate was disposed of to Sir Titus Salt and Mr. Henry Forbes. As John de Northrop's name appears in the list of tenants for services rendered by the holders of lands in Manningham in 1342, and is again mentioned in the poll or head tax taken by command of Richard II. in 1379, the holding had remained in the Northrop family for fully 500 years.

THE NORTHROP FAMILY.

At the risk of making this chapter unduly archæological, it is but due to a Manningham family of such historic note as the Northrops to place upon record certain evidences which may give a clue to the future historian, especially as the Northrops have ceased to exist in Manningham. William Northrop, who made a will in 1541, mentions his

sons, John, George, and Richard, and his daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Effamia, and Rosamund, and to each of them he left portions of his property. The rest he bequeathed to Isabel, his wife. In passing, the reader may note that lapse of time has almost allowed such charming names as Isabel, Effamia, and Rosamund to drop out of existence. Names like John and William, however, survive, almost to the distraction of the genealogist, who, in the absence of supporting evidence, is often at a loss to distinguish between several owners of the same name, and evidence is afforded in deeds subsequently quoted of the repeated alternation of the names John and William in the Northrop family.

The Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings of 27th Elizabeth (1585) mention a William Northrop as contesting his claim to certain land in Manningham, called Godbrigrode, Godbrig, or Godbrig-ing, "lying north of the lands of Wm. Northrop, and abutting on the river or water coming from the town of Bradford into Ayer," which Sir Walter Calverley, by deed dated 23rd Henry VIII., granted to John Northrop, father of the said William. This document is evidence that in 1532, if not earlier, the Northrop family had begun to extend their landed possessions, by purchase or otherwise, beyond the limits of the original grant made to their progenitor by John of Gaunt. The lands in question we take to have been Bolton Royds, which, so late as the survey of 1811, were partly in the possession of a Northrop, and descended to a Mr. Brougham by his marriage with a member of the family.

The following abstract of an indenture of lease is interesting. It is dated 1621, and by it John Northrop, of Manningham, yeoman, leases to William Clayton, of Allerton, yeoman, a close of land in Manningham, called Round Hill; also a close called Stythorne Acre; half an acre of land enclosed in the east side of a field called the Lamb Close, and three roods enclosed in the Lamb Close, "adjoining on both sides by parcels of land held by copy of court roll, being the heritage of the said William Clayton, and parcels belonging to me (John Northrop) and held by charter in whosoever tenure they may be."

"Round Hill" formed part of the land which, in the assessment of the rectorial tithes in 1638, was described as "Hornman" (or Hornblow) lands, and assessed at £8 5s. "Stythorne Acre" formed a portion of Bolton Royds, and in 1811 belonged to John Bolling, of Ilkley; and Lamb Close was part of Westfield. In this deed William Northrop, father of the aforenamed John, and John Northrop, his grandfather, are referred to as former owners.

In 1649 John Northrop, who was son and heir of John of 1621, released to Nicholas, son of John Crabtree, of Manningham, yeoman, for the sum of £80, "all that messuage in the occupation of Richard Jackson, with a garden and croft, called the Marl Croft, and the close called North Field, and two lands lying on the west part of the highway leading from Frizinghall to Bradford, and adjoining to another lane leading to the house of Thomas Lister, and also the Little North Field abutting on the same lane and on the lands of the heirs of John Hollings deceased." The Crabtree family is one of the oldest in Manningham. In deeds of the above period the family is described as owners of Clock House, and so late as 1721 they held possession of that estate.

COMMON FIELDS OF MANNINGHAM.

The above indenture is of interest as affording some indication of the system of land tenure and cultivation in vogue in ancient times. The close called "North Field" was one of the common fields of the township of Manningham, when the land was tilled in common, and by the description given we are able to fix its position with accuracy. In the first place the land was sold by Northrop to Crabtree, doubtless because it lay near to Crabtree's land at Clock House. It is described as having been on the west side of the highway to Frizinghall, which then passed close to Clock House, and adjoining to the lane (the Jumbles) leading to the house of Thomas Lister, which was on or about the site of Manningham Hall. The North Field at that period would, therefore, form part of what is

now Lister Park. The two "lands" referred to were originally a portion of the common field, a "land," or strip of land, being generally about half an acre. Improved systems of cultivation and other causes led to the two "lands" having become detached, and have obliterated all traces of the ancient system of land cultivation in the North Field, but in very recent plans of the township the narrow strips in the West Field were clearly traceable. This common field was situated at the western end of Lawcroft (now Lilycroft) Lane, and in recent times belonged to the poor of Bingley. The ground is now covered by Mannheim Road, Heidelberg Road, &c. The South Field of Manningham included the site of Picton Street and part of Southfield Square.

DISPOSAL OF THE NORTHROP LANDS.

Between the years 1674 and 1688 we find Lawyer Gregson, of evil repute, advancing £230 on bond to Jeremy Northrop and Jonas Northrop, of Manningham, who were described as yeomen and brothers. By indenture, dated the latter year, Jeremy Northrop and Grace, his wife, for the sum of £115, effected a mortgage with John Gregson, of Manningham, gentleman, upon a "messuage in Manningham, called Chellow Height, and two closes of land abutting upon a highway leading from Thievescore Bridge to Bingley, and on another highway leading from Allerton to Manningham, and one close of land called the Lamb Close in Manningham, and two other closes called Upper and Lower Whetleys, adjoining on the north to Whetley Green."

These evidences afford indisputable proof that the large landed possessions of the Northrops were at the period referred to drifting into other hands, evidently because of the increasing poverty of the owners. Some of the Manningham property of the Northrops came into the possession of John Bolling, other portions were acquired by the Hodgsons, of Whetley, formerly of Birks, in Horton township.

The last male members of the Northrop family of Manningham were John and William Northrop, described as merchants, and living in 1782. John Northrop died intestate in 1788, leaving his only brother, William, his heir-at-law. The latter died in October, 1800, aged sixty-three years, as appears by a monument in the Bradford Parish Church. He left no male issue, his only son having died in 1788. By his will he devised to Ann, his wife, all his real and personal estate, together with a sum of £250 to erect the monument referred to; also legacies to several cousins named Jowett, of Leeds, and £600 to his daughter Mary, wife of James Brougham, and £600 to the latter. Mrs. Northrop, the widow, died about 1820, at Walworth, in Surrey, leaving her estates to be equally divided between the children of James Brougham, her son-in-law, and Mary, his wife, and the children of Ann, the wife of John Idle, of London, her other daughter. By the death of William Northrop, in 1800, the male branch of the Manningham hornblower became extinct in the township.

In the early part of the present century, however, it is evident that there remained considerable land in the possession of the Northrop family in Manningham, Mrs. Ann Northrop, widow of William, being possessed of nearly the whole of Girlington; the Cliffe Fields, opposite the entrance to Manningham Lodge, and afterwards purchased by Mr. Matthew Thompson; the Three Nook Field, the site of Whetley Hill Reservoir; a house and barn at the bottom of Church Street, occupied by Moses Drake; a small mill at Brick Lane End, now Globe Mill; a large field extending to the beck on the south side of Bolton Lane; and the Southfield in Lumb Lane.

COAL MINING.

To Mr. James Fairbank, of Warren Park, Gilstead, we are indebted for information respecting mining operations in Girlington and immediate neighbourhood, that gentleman having been himself actively engaged in the pursuit of coal for many years, in addition to his know-

ledge of the operations of others similarly engaged. We are also indebted to the Vicar of Girlington (the Rev. George Pedley) for personally obtaining the information direct from Mr. Fairbank's lips, and also for other kind offices in reference to the account of Girlington contained in this chapter.

It appears that from the commencement of the century to about the year 1843 coal was worked at Four Lane Ends by Messrs. Hardcastle, Aked & Co., who employed about 150 men in that occupation. Messrs. Fairbank, who, from the year 1840 to 1850, had worked pits on the upper and lower estate at Allerton, began to sink for coal near the bottom of Whetley Lane in 1849, and sank to a depth of ninety-six yards. In order to discover the dip of the seam, they also made borings on the site of Alston Mills to a depth of 106 yards. At this depth they came upon the water, which is especially suitable for wool-washing, and is so used by Messrs. Isaac Holden & Sons. In May, 1852, the seam of coal was reached on the site of Messrs. Holden's works. For about ten years Messrs. Fairbank employed from 150 to 200 men in mining occupations. Another pit existed west of Crossley Hall, at Fairweather Green, worked by John Balme and Benjamin Kaye, and transferred from them to Thomas Kaye and Edward Townend, of Cullingworth. This pit was begun about the year 1839 and worked out in 1850. At the period treated of, the only coal pits worked near to Bradford were those just referred to, and the pits at Bunker's Hill and Bowling.

CHAPTER IX.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

V.

Toller Lane — Woodlands—Angus Holden, M.P. — Pierremont — Alderman F. Priestman—Manningham Thorp—John Rand—Drummond Family—Manningham Lodge—Matthew Thompson—Sir M. W. Thompson—Charles Semon.

TOLLER LANE.

Toller Lane, from its junction with Duckworth Lane townwards, is fringed with villas and residences of a superior character, several of which may be referred to with more or less of detail.

WOODLANDS.

Woodlands, the Bradford residence of Mr. Angus Holden, M.P., stands near the junction of Duckworth Lane with Toller Lane, and within a park of some extent. It is a modern residence, erected on or near the site of West House, a former residence of one of the Hollings family of Manningham. Like several other villa residences in Manningham, some of which are here referred to, Woodlands is famous for the collection of pictures and other works of art within its walls. Mr. Holden is the eldest son of Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., of Oakworth House, and in 1849 became associated with his father in developing the machine woolcombing business, which has made the firm of Isaac Holden & Sons famous, both in France and England. Not only in business relations but public usefulness has Mr. Angus Holden established for himself a good reputation. From his youth upwards he was much interested in political questions, doubtless the result of the

stimulus received by him from his father, Sir Isaac Holden, a deep-thinking politician and reformer. In 1868, Mr. Holden first took a conspicuous part in local affairs, when he became a representative of the West Ward in the Bradford Town Council, and represented the ward for six years. He afterwards sat for the East Ward, and in 1878 was elected to the Mayoral Chair. To this high position he was re-elected in 1879 and 1880, and was again Mayor in 1886-7. During his Mayoralty Mr. Holden became universally popular, his generosity and strong philanthropic instincts resulting in many praiseworthy endeavours towards the amelioration of the social condition of the industrial portion of the community. In 1885, on the first election after the Redistribution of Seats Act, Mr. Holden was returned in the Liberal interest for the Eastern Division of Bradford, but suffered defeat when contesting the seat in July, 1886. He was, however, returned by a large majority for the Buckrose Division, East Riding, in 1892, and still represents that division in Parliament. Mr. Holden married Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Illingworth, of Bradford, and sister of Mr. Alfred Illingworth. He has a numerous family.

PIERREMONT.

Pierremont, the residence of Alderman F. Priestman, is on the opposite side of Toller Lane to Woodlands. Alderman Priestman is the eldest son of the late John Priestman, and, after completing an ample education, entered the commercial concern which his father had already built up, first at the old Corn Mill in Millergate, and subsequently at Ashfield Mills, Thornton Road, which the firm of John Priestman & Sons erected. In conjunction with his brother Edward, Alderman Priestman still continues an active business life. Like the rest of his family, he is a member of the Society of Friends, and a life-long abstainer. The interest taken by him in the Band of Hope movement and temperance work generally is upon ample record. He was the founder of the Bradford Coffee Tavern Company, and its president from the first. He has been a member

of the Bradford Corporation since 1874, and filled the Mayoral Chair during the municipal year 1882-3.

MANNINGHAM THORP.

Manningham Thorp is of modern erection, and was built by the late John Rand, Esq., upon a plot of ground called in the early part of the century Brick Kiln Close, and purchased from the late Sir M. W. Thompson. Prior to this erection, Mr. Rand resided for about twenty years at Wheatley House, a former residence of Mr. John Hollings. The history of the Rand family is given in the Horton volume of this series, and may, therefore, be passed over with brief reference. Mr. Rand was the eldest son of his father, also named John, who erected Rand's Mill, in Horton Lane, now swept out of existence. He married a sister of the late Dr. Macturk, and died in June, 1873. His widow continued to live at Manningham Thorp until her death in 1884. The almshouses erected within the estate were built and endowed by Mrs. Rand. Subsequently Manningham Thorp was occupied by Mr. George Firth, of the firm of Firth, Booth & Co., merchants, Bradford. The present occupant, Mr. John Drummond, is representative of a family which has for a long period been associated with Manningham, both residentially and by commercial connection. The huge manufacturing premises in Lumb Lane were erected in 1856 by Mr. Drummond's father, the late James Drummond, who from 1848 to 1857 had occupied Lister's Old Mill at Manningham, during which time he resided at a good house fronting Heaton Road. He afterwards resided at Spring Lodge, Manningham Lane. The Lumb Lane Mills are still carried on under the auspices of his sons.

MANNINGHAM LODGE.

Another residence calling for special mention is Manningham Lodge. In 1812 Manningham Lodge was sold to Mr. Matthew Thompson by Josiah Jowett, of

Leeds, son and heir of John Jowett, who had previously resided there. The Jowetts were an old Manningham family. In the old township books we find the names of John Jowett, of Breck-yate, in 1669; John Jowett, of Brecks, in 1696; and John Jowett, skinner, of Breck Lane, in 1710. As already stated, "Breck Lane" was the old name for the road from Four Lane Ends to Westgate, part of which is now called Thornton Road. The lands adjoining to and belonging to Manningham Lodge were described in 1811 as the Horse Close, two Intakes, and Panewell Close, which, with two other closes, called Great Carlisle and Little Carlisle, on the north and south sides of the present Carlisle Road, were formerly included in the Northrop lands of Manningham. The Panewell Close formed, until recently, the site of the Manningham Cricket Ground, and is now occupied by dwellings.

Mr. Matthew Thompson resided at Manningham Lodge until the year 1834. At his death the property went to his eldest son, the late baronet, who disposed of it to the late Mr. Charles Semon, Mr. Thompson having made it his residence prior to his removal to Park Gate. Mr. Semon lived there for some years. Subsequently the Lodge was enlarged and converted into two residences, which are occupied by Mr. Alfred Priestman and Mr. John Priestman.

THE THOMPSONS.

The fact that Manningham Lodge has included among its owners and occupiers Mr. Matthew Thompson and his son, the late Sir M. W. Thompson, Mr. Chas. Semon, and two members of the Priestman family, would form a peg on which to hang a long story, if space permitted. The occasion, however, should not be allowed to pass without reference to at least two of the gentlemen named.

Mr. Matthew Thompson was not a native of the borough, but from early manhood he was fully identified with its commercial interests, while his native energy led him to become one of its most enterprising inhabitants.

He and his brother Benjamin were the sons of the Rev. John Thompson, incumbent of Castleford. "Matthew" was a favourite name in the family, there having been a succession of Matthew Thompsons from the time of the great Revolution, and probably before.

As young men entering upon life, Matthew and Benjamin Thompson were sent to learn the Bradford trade, the former being apprenticed to his uncle, Benjamin Peile, a dyer, in Thornton Road, while the latter learned the worsted trade with Richard Fawcett. In due course the premises still known as Thompson's Mill were erected for the brothers by their uncle Peile. By dint of that plodding industry which distinguished the early race of manufacturers, the brothers Thompson acquired considerable wealth, and both invested in real estate. Benjamin purchased the Park Gate property in 1815; Matthew, as already shown, acquired in 1812 the Manningham Lodge estate. He married a daughter of the Rev. William Atkinson, of Thorparch, better known in his lifetime as "Parson Atkinson," who for the long period of sixty-two years was afternoon lecturer at the Bradford Parish Church. Mr. Matthew Thompson was for many years one of the most efficient magistrates in the West Riding, and until 1834, when he retired from business, was one of the principal men engaged in the worsted industry; indeed, he might justly be termed one of the fathers of the Bradford trade. He was equally distinguished for integrity of character and for his urbanity and kindness of disposition. Mr. Thompson died in September, 1847, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was interred at Bromley, in Kent.

SIR M. W. THOMPSON, BART.

The late Sir Matthew William Thompson, Bart., was the eldest son of Mr. Matthew Thompson, and was born at Manningham Lodge. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1846, and in the following year he was called to the Bar. He practised in London up to the year 1857, when he retired from the

Appleton & Co., *Bradford.*

Sir MATTHEW WM. THOMPSON, Bart.

Bar, and came to reside at Park Gate. Mr. Thompson married his cousin, the only surviving daughter of his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, of Park Gate, Guiseley, who, having married a daughter of Mr. William Whitaker, a partner in the Bradford Old Brewery, had acquired a considerable interest in that old-established concern. In addition to the pecuniary means falling to him by marriage, Sir Matthew inherited considerable wealth from his father. On acquiring the property at Park Gate he effected several important improvements upon the house and the estate, and went to reside there. Mr. Thompson entered the Town Council in 1858, and was Mayor in 1862, and again in 1871, being re-elected the following year. In 1873 the Bradford Town Hall was opened, and by common consent he was called upon to perform the ceremony, an event which was marked by a demonstration of no ordinary character. Mr. Thompson, in his capacity as Mayor, set about organising a ceremonial of a magnitude deserving of the occasion. The principal feature of the proceedings on the day of opening took the form of a gigantic procession commemorative of the ancient festival of Bishop Blaize, the "patron saint" of the worsted trade. During the same year the British Association held its annual session in Bradford, an event which entailed further responsibility on the Mayor, who dispensed his Mayoral hospitalities in a manner which earned for him general goodwill. In consideration of the services rendered by him as Mayor and in other capacities, a valuable service of plate was presented to Mr. Thompson in October, 1873, which service he presented in turn to the Council for the use of his successors. He sat for a short time in Parliament as a representative of his native town. In 1870 he was elected chairman of the first School Board for Bradford. In December, 1879, Mr. Thompson was elected chairman of the Midland Railway Company, having for some time previously held a seat on the Board, and was also chairman of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. In recognition of his being chairman of the Forth Bridge Company, Her Majesty the Queen conferred a baronetcy upon him in March, 1890.

Sir Matthew died suddenly at Park Gate in December, 1891. The deceased gentleman left three sons and two daughters, being succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, the Rev. Peile Thompson.

CHARLES SEMON.

Mr. Charles Semon occupied a somewhat unique position in relation to Bradford, he being the only foreigner who has filled the Mayoral office in Bradford. This was in 1864-5. A German by birth, he became a naturalised Englishman in early manhood, and came to Bradford whilst the worsted industry was in its infancy For many years he was one of the largest merchants in Bradford, and was equally prominent in many of its benevolent enterprises. The Semon Convalescent Home at Ilkley is a monument to his generosity. Mr. Semon died in Switzerland in 1874.

Mr. Alfred Priestman and Mr. John Priestman, who jointly occupy Manningham Lodge, are both gentlemen who have identified themselves with Bradford interests in various ways.

CHAPTER X.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

VI.

The Whetleys—Hollings Family—Joseph Hollings—John Hollings—Sally Kitching—Hunting Tom Horsfall—The "Lemon and White Pack"—John Priestman—The Hodgson Family—Dicky Hodgson—Manningham Coal Mining—Lower Globe Inn—William Kitching—Upper Globe Inn—Wood Family—Black Abbey Dole—Globe Mill.

WHETLEY HILL AND WHETLEY LANE.

In the old township maps of Manningham three Whetleys are mentioned, the only variation in the mode of spelling being that one of the houses so styled, latterly the residence of Mr. Abraham Grandage, was spelt "Wheatley," while the house opposite, at one time the abode of the late Mr. John Priestman, and a third, last occupied by the late Mr. Benjamin Illingworth, in Whetley Lane, were described as "Whetley" and "Whetleys." For convenience sake, we may take the three "Whetleys" as the subject of our present topographical survey of Manningham.

The term "Whetley" is so suggestive of land suitable for growing wheat that we may be pardoned accepting that derivation. The terminal "ley" is generally used to signify low-lying land, and in the district in question that description will be found to be appropriate enough. The Manningham wheat lands on the west therefore extended from the Lower Globe at Whetley Hill to the east end of Girlington, taking in the low-lying land to the beck which divides Manningham from Horton. There were also two closes on the east of the township, lying on the slope of the hill near to Manningham Lane, and descending to the

Bradford Beck, which were called Lower Wheatlands early in the century, and were the property of Mr. William Duffield, of Town Hill House.

THE HOLLINGS FAMILY.

The three residences referred to above introduce us to several prominent Manningham men, of whom brief accounts may be given. In the early part of the present century, Wheatley House was the property and residence of Joseph Hollings, whose family was one of the oldest in the neighbourhood of Bradford. In ancient times there were branches of the family residing at Bolton, Allerton, Clayton, Cottingley, and Bradford, and Joseph Hollings was of the Cottingley stock. There was, however, a substantial branch of the Hollings family in Manningham at a very early date. In the survey of the rectorial tithes in Manningham, made during the year 1638, John Hollings was assessed for twenty-five acres of land. About the same date, Joseph Hollings had a house and lands in Manningham assessed at £18 3s. The will of John Hollings, dated 1651, mentions a brother Thomas, also of Manningham, who, in 1645, was party to an indenture of lease of

> All that croft or close commonly called the Corn Croft, in Manningham, in the occupation of Thomas Hollins, as the same doth abut upon a lane on the north part leading from the northern end of the town of Manningham, and on the south side of the said town to the house of William Wilkinson, upon the land late of John Bradshaw on the east part, and upon the land of Richard Wilkinson on the west and south parts, yielding yearly the rent of one red rose in the time of roses if the same be demanded.

The other party to the indenture was John Baumfurth, "son and heir of Isaac Bawmfurth, late of Manningham, deceased"; the witnesses being John Sagar, Jo. Illingworth, and Jer. Rawson. The name of John Hollins appears in the Manningham assessment of 1699, but only for a small amount, and it is not met with in the town's books during the whole of the eighteenth century. We take it, therefore,

that the Hollings of Wheatley were an importation from Cottingley at a comparatively recent period.

Joseph Hollings, of Wheatley, was a man of considerable property, and is described by those who knew him as "a nice old gentleman." He was a bachelor, and not engaged in business, his means being ample enough without assistance from trade. His benevolence was well known, and few who sought his assistance were unsuccessful in obtaining it. His habit when abroad was to carry a quantity of copper in his coat pockets, which he gave to any who made him a bow—a practice which was taken full advantage of by the boys of the neighbourhood.

Joseph Hollings had a brother named Thomas, who resided at West House, Toller Lane, and was a stuff manufacturer. He erected Hollings Mill in Silsbridge Lane, where he carried on business. He had four sons, namely, Joseph, Isaac, Thomas, and John, three of whom were associated with their father in business. They, however, failed to succeed, and matters had got so far that in the year 1845 the sale of the Hollings Mill property was determined upon, and the day of sale fixed. On the morning of that day Joseph Hollings died, leaving to his nephews his large possessions, and thus enabling them to stop the sale. All the nephews of Joseph Hollings died unmarried, except John Hollings, late of the Watchetts, Frimley, Surrey, who inherited the combined estates of his father and uncle.

Mr. John Hollings married a daughter of the late Canon Mitton, of St. Paul's, Manningham, and for some time lived at Wheatley Hall. About 1867, however, Mr. Hollings disposed of much of his Manningham property, and purchased the Watchetts, where he died in February, 1884, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. John Hollings will long be remembered in Manningham for his purity of character and great benevolence. He was a devout Churchman, and not only erected St. Paul's Church, Manningham, at his own cost, but endowed the living. He was also one of the chief promoters of the "Ten Church Movement" in Bradford, and

himself undertook to find the funds for the erection of two new churches, viz. :—St. Philip's, Girlington, and St. Mary's, Laisterdyke. Towards the erection of St. Luke's, Victor Road, he contributed upwards of £2000, and aided largely in the erection of St. Mark's, Manningham, and the church of St. Barnabas, Heaton, of which his brother-in-law, the Rev. H. A. Mitton, was the first incumbent. Beyond his contributions to church work, Mr. Hollings was a generous benefactor to many philanthropic objects, and a real friend of the poor of Manningham.

Wheatley Hall is now among the things of the past. At the time of its erection it occupied a splendid position on the crown of Whetley Hill, a position since taken advantage of for the erection of a number of middle-class houses.

SALLY KITCHING.

On the opposite side of Whetley Hill there stood a good house, which within recent times has been known as Whetley House, or "Priestman's," from the fact that the late John Priestman, to whom reference has been incidentally made, resided there for a considerable time. At the beginning of the century, however, it was the property and abode of one "Sally Kitching," a maiden lady of means and of some repute in Manningham. She owned much land about Whetley Hill, besides other property. The house was erected by Thomas Wilkinson, a gentleman who, besides owning nearly all the land about Whetley Hill, extending as far as Lumb Lane, was possessed of twenty-three farms in various parts of Yorkshire. Miss Kitching was his housekeeper, and at his death she inherited nearly all these possessions. Miss Kitching died in 1822, when her estate was divided among her nephews and nieces.

CAPTAIN HORSFALL.

Succeeding her at Whetley House was Mr. Thomas Hill Horsfall, who purchased the property from Miss Kitching's executors. He was of the family of Horsfall,

of Goit Stock, afterwards of Bradford. Mr. Horsfall was one of the gentlemen of Manningham, and kept a pack of hounds and a few good horses, being generally known as "Hunting Tom Horsfall." He was the first captain of the Bradford troop of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, disbanded in 1894. Mr. Horsfall enlarged Whetley House, but ultimately disposed of it to Mr. John Priestman, and went to reside at Thirsk.

Mr. Horsfall was the owner for a time of the once celebrated "lemon and white pack" of hounds, formerly belonging to and kept at Manningham Hall by Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister. The huntsman was Jack Holmes, a noted sportsman of his day. The pack hunted the steep sides of Rombalds Moor, Thornton Heights, and all round Bradford. Squire Hirst, of Clayton, was a constant companion at the hunt, and Mr. Horsfall had an oil painting made of himself, Squire Hirst, and Jack, all in the saddle, surrounded by the hounds, which is in the possession of his descendants at Berlin. About the year 1835 Mr. Horsfall sold the pack to the late Sir Mathew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, and Jack Holmes was included in the bargain. After leaving Whetley to reside at Mount St. John's, Thirsk, Mr. Horsfall continued to keep up pleasant communications regarding Jack Holmes and the famous "lemon and white pack."

JOHN PRIESTMAN.

Mr. John Priestman was born in the year 1805, at the pretty village of Thornton, near Pickering, and died at Whetley Hill, in October, 1866, at the comparatively early age of sixty-one. His family had been settled in the vale of Pickering for fully two hundred years. They belonged to the Society of Friends. When nineteen years of age, he removed to Bradford, and in 1836 joined his brother-in-law, Mr. James Ellis, in the occupation of the Old Corn Mill. For fourteen years John Priestman pursued the occupation of a dusty miller, and might have been seen at the bottom of Mill Bank,

wearing the professional garb, and working as industriously as any of his labourers. His partner, Mr. Ellis, left Bradford in 1848, to reside in Ireland, and the philanthropic work which he did there has been already referred to.

In 1838 Mr. Priestman commenced business as a stuff manufacturer at the Old Corn Mill, the same "power" that turned the millstones giving life and motion to the weaver's shuttle. Although this new departure had its origin in a desire to economise all the motive power in the Old Mill, Mr. Priestman soon found that the shuttle was a more rapid generator of wealth than the grinding-stone. In 1845 he accordingly removed the manufacturing department to Preston Street, and this was the beginning of the large concern known as Ashfield Mills. He also rented a mill at Great Horton. Meantime, in 1853, he resigned the milling business at the Old Corn Mill to James West and others. As a Liberal and a Quaker, John Priestman was a staunch advocate of religious liberty. In 1835 he, with his partner, Mr. Ellis, preferred to have their goods distrained upon rather than pay Church-rates. Owing to the resolute stand made by these gentlemen on that occasion, Church-rates were practically abolished in Bradford. A member of the Peace Society and a life-long teetotaller, Mr. Priestman devoted heart and soul to the advocacy of the cause of peace and temperance, and to the helping on of movements for the alleviation of moral and physical suffering. He was one of the founders of the Friends' Provident Institution, and for many years was chairman of the Board.

Whetley House has now ceased to exist. After Mr. John Priestman's death Mrs. Priestman and two of her sons lived there for some time, the last occupier of it being Mr. John Spink. The open space below the grounds had already been covered with houses.

THE HODGSONS OF WHETLEY.

We have now to deal with the last of the three houses bearing the name of "Whetleys," namely, that which has

undergone recent demolition in Whetley Lane for the improvement of that thoroughfare. The old house was associated with the Hodgsons of Whetley — a family of considerable importance in the early part of the present century. Whetley Lane is one of the old roads of Manningham leading almost directly from what was styled the "town" of Manningham to Four Lane Ends. It was frequently called Hodgson Lane, from the fact of its passing close to Whetley House, the former residence of the Hodgson family.

The Hodgsons, however, had not a Manningham origin, but migrated from Birks, in Horton township, where they were located in 1650, if not earlier. In 1652 Thomas Hodgson, of Birks, covenanted with one Henry Shawe, of Woodlesford, for his third part of Sams Mill, in Horton, the other two-thirds being already his inheritance. An inscription over a mantelpiece in the old house at Birks, which is still existing, gives the initials of Thomas Hodgson, and the date 1664, with the following motto :—

"*My son, fear the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change.*"

In deeds of the period Thomas Hodgson is described as "merchant" and also as "woolstapler." A son of Thomas Hodgson was in 1690 resident at Birks, and has left his initials upon the doorway of an addition to the old house. He was also in possession of Sams Mill, where, upon a beam, is the inscription :—

"*Sams Mill on Middle Broke. T. H., 1690.*"

The probate of the will of Thomas Hodgson shows him to have been a man of substance, and to have left to a son Thomas his real estate. In 1757 Richard, Thomas, John, and William Hodgson, sons of Richard Hodgson, deceased, are described as "merchants," of Birks, in Horton. Richard and William Hodgson appear to have disregarded their ancestor's injunction, for they made a "change," and left Birks and crossed the valley to Manningham, in which

township they made many purchases of land. Existing records show them to have acquired much of the land in the neighbourhood of Whetley Lane, and in the higher parts of Manningham.

Richard Hodgson died in February, 1795, aged seventy-four years. William Hodgson, of Whetley, married Mary, the sister of Nathan Jowett, of Clock House, who had a son and two daughters. Mary, the eldest, became the wife of Francis Simes, and Sarah married her cousin, the second Nathan Jowett, of Clock House. The only child of the latter was Sarah Jowett, who, dying unmarried, left her estates to the late George Baron, of Drewton. These estates formed part of the property involved in the famous "Clock House case."

"DICKY HODGSON."

The only son of William Hodgson, of Whetleys, was Richard, born 1762, who died in 1826. This gentleman, better known in his day and generation as "Dicky Hodgson," was educated for the legal profession, he having served his articles with Mr. George Barber, attorney, Bradford, but the ample means which came to him rendered it unnecessary that he should follow the legal profession. "Dicky Hodgson" was a keen sportsman, and was, in Manningham, master of a small but notable pack of harriers. He dressed in the costume prevailing among country gentlemen of his day, which comprised brown coat, swan's down striped waistcoat, drab kerseymere knee-breeches, grey stockings, and low shoes. He was an incessant talker, and abounded in legal and sporting anecdotes.

One story he was very fond of telling, which is not without its interest even at this day. "Dicky" on one occasion had to contest with a claimant who sprang up and disputed his title to a portion of his estate, and the suit was heard at York Assizes. At the outset he was worsted by his opponent, who for some time before the assizes came on had secured all the leading counsel travelling the Northern Circuit. Strong in the belief that his

title was indisputable, Mr. Hodgson was not discouraged, observing to his lawyer that if he did not meet with a counsel to his mind when arriving at York he would be his own counsel. Accordingly he and his lawyer appeared at the Castle on the first day of the assizes, when he formed the singular determination of selecting his counsel by a physiognomical test.

After carefully scanning the various barristers in court, "Dicky" remarked to his lawyer:—"I rather like the looks of that young man sitting there to the left. Ask him if he is willing to accept a brief. If I am not much mistaken, there is both law and sense in that head." An interview between the lawyer and the barrister immediately followed, when the barrister said to "Dicky"—"I may at once tell you, sir, that this is the first time I have travelled any circuit, and yours is the first brief ever offered to me." "Dicky" replied—"I like you none the worse for that, but all the better for your candour."

A consultation took place, and the necessary title deeds and documents were handed over to the young barrister. As he was leaving the room, "Dicky" said—"By the way, I never inquired your name." "Law, sir, is my name." "All right," said "Dicky," "having got Law on our side we must be right." That was on the first day of the Assizes.

On the third day, "Dicky" Hodgson's case was called, when his counsel, having the *onus probandi* upon him, entered fully into the merits, and for over two hours riveted the attention of the court, especially the legal occupants of it, who had never put eyes upon him before. At the close of the case the Judge told the jury that the law was unquestionably on the side of the defendant, as his counsel had proved in a speech which would have done honour to a veteran; and, without retiring, the jury gave an instant verdict for the defendant. Upon hearing this, "Dicky" Hodgson, disregarding the proprieties of law court procedure, shouted out to his counsel:—"Young man, if you live to die of old age, you will be either Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chancellor!" He was so far right that

young Law, to whom he gave his first brief, afterwards became the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and "Dicky" Hodgson lived to congratulate him on his elevation.

Mr. Hodgson married his cousin, the daughter of John Hodgson, of Bierley, and died in April, 1826, aged sixty-four years, bequeathing the bulk of his large property to his only surviving sister, Mary, married to Francis Simes, at whose death a few years after that of her brother, it was bequeathed to Miss Sarah Jowett, of Clock House.

From the terms of an indenture made in 1796 between Richard Hodgson, of Whetleys, Joseph Wroe, of Bowling, and Samuel Clayton, of Horton, the first named granted a "Lease of the Lower Delf Close and Middle Field in Manningham, belonging to Richard Hodgson, to get coals and minerals therefrom, with conveniences for the sale thereof upon the ground, the said close adjoining to another close called the Upper Intack, paying to the said Richard Hodgson £17 10s. for every statute rood of ground undermined." The ground so leased was on the upper side of Snakehill Lane, and coal was also obtained in Whetley Lane and at the bottom of Squire Lane.

THE LOWER GLOBE.

The little colony of houses at the foot of Whetley Hill was in the survey of 1811 distinguished as "Whetley," and consisted of an old hostelry called the Lower Globe and a number of cottages, with barn, smithy, &c., in the "fold" adjoining, and an open space adjoining to White Abbey Road. It is little different in its appearance at present, except that the two yew trees which grew in front of the inn have disappeared. William Kitching was then the owner and landlord of the Lower Globe, and at that period it was the only public-house in that portion of Manningham. His father was John Kitching, whose initials appear upon the adjoining barn, which he erected in 1748.

By an indenture before us, dated 1751, Ann Bolling,

of Baildon, gentlewoman, leased to John Kitching, stonemason, of Whetleys, a messuage and barn and two closes of land called Upper and Lower Whetley, at the yearly rental of £10 10s., Mrs. Bolling paying the taxes. On her death, in 1773, there was a sale of her property, and a few items from the bill of her lawyer, Mr. Hemingway, run thus:—

	s.	d.
Drawing advertisement of sale at the Globe by auction, and fair copy for printer	2	0
Paid for advertisement	2	0
Paid reckoning at the Globe when the tenants paid their rents	5	8

From the above references it appears that the Globe Inn was an hostelry in 1773, and probably long before. Being upon the old road to Keighley, it would be a convenient baiting-house upon entering or leaving Bradford. Indeed, there are persons living who remember the sound of the coachman's horn as he passed through White Abbey. Opposite the Lower Globe a few minutes' halt was made, and a little breathing time given the horses prior to ascending the steeps of Whetley Hill. Under any circumstances, it was a stiff pull, and occasionally was too much for the poor animals, which have been seen to drop down from over-exertion. The road was very bad over Cottingley Moor, where, it is said, a coach which missed the proper road was once submerged in a quagmire!

The Lower Globe was also used for the transaction of the township affairs of Manningham, as appears by references in the old town's books.

WILL KITCHING.

William Kitching, the landlord, to whom reference has been made, also carried on the trade of a butcher. He was the nephew of Miss Sally Kitching, who was the owner of Whetley House, just above the Lower Globe, and he belonged to the public-house and the property about Globe Fold. He died in the prime of life, and his widow

was married to John Jarratt, who kept the Lower Globe. Their son, Edward Jarratt, long resided in a portion of the house in which he was born. William Kitching's children included a son, John, and three daughters, among whom his property was divided. John or Jack Kitching got several houses and the public-house, which he let off, and lived alone in an adjoining cottage. He was a bit of a "wastrel," and died unmarried, and his portion of the property went to his sister, who married Mr. Edward Whitley, formerly of Bingley. The Kitching family has, therefore, died out in Manningham.

What is now the Upper Globe Inn was at the beginning of the century a farmhouse, in the occupation of Jeremiah Ambler, and the property of Miss Kitching. It afterwards passed into the possession of John Ledgard, who for some years was the landlord, and was succeeded by his widow. For many years prior to the incorporation of Bradford, the town's business of Manningham was transacted at the Upper Globe.

The Corporation reservoir at Whetley Hill is a portion of the works acquired from the old Company in 1854, and receives its supply from the Manywells Springs at Hewenden. It is of small capacity, and a mere unit compared with the present stupendous water system of the Bradford Corporation.

THE WOOD FAMILY.

The Wood family of Manningham were of some standing at the beginning of the century. The will of John Wood, woolstapler, of Manningham, was proved in 1772, in which document he devised his estate to his sons, Samuel and Nicholas Wood. Samuel, the elder son, succeeded to the occupancy of his father's house and farm, at the end of Lilycroft Lane, and he built a number of cottage-houses between Church Street and Back Lane, Manningham. The Rev. Nicholas Wood inherited this property. Another family, or branch of the Wood family, owned the Abbey Field, and upon it erected the numerous

houses in Wood Street, White Abbey. This street was "laid out" for building land in 1811, and about 1820 was built upon as it now exists by John, Isaac, and Job Wood, the tenants of the dwellings being principally hand-combers. The public-house known as the Victoria Inn was afterwards erected by Job Wood.

White Abbey Wesleyan Chapel, just opposite the inn, was erected in 1837 upon a field belonging to the Rev. Godfrey Wright, a very large landowner in Bradford. The price paid was 4s. per yard. The site possessed the singular name of the Great Brazenhead Field, and had previously belonged to Richard Wright.

BLACK ABBEY.

By an indenture made in 1686, between William Field, of Bradford, gent., on the one part, and Thomas Ledgard, yeoman, and James Denham, salter, of the other part, conveyance was made by Field to the two last-named of "All that half part of a messuage, called Black Abbey, then in the occupation of William Field, and half part of all those four closes of land adjoining the messuage called the Abbey Croft, the Far Old Earth, the Nar Old Earth, and the Middle Old Earth." The messuage and closes named were in Bradford township, and near the top of City Road, formerly Brick (or Breck) Lane, and, therefore, closely adjoining the Manningham boundary.

This was known as Field's Charity, or the Black Abbey Dole. William Field bequeathed a portion of his property as described in trust to Thomas Ledgard and James Denham, the rents of which were to be applied to the uses of the poor of Bradford. In 1884, fresh trustees were appointed by the Charity Commission, and there is reason to believe that the funds accruing are well administered.

Black Abbey was of some importance when, at the beginning of the century, Tommy Claye lived there, and was noted for his nice garden, remarkable as containing beds of ranunculas of the purest strain. His brother, Jimmy Claye (for by such familiar names did the older

generation style each other), was parish clerk in Vicar Crosse's time. The Claye family, however, have passed away, and so has the favourite flower which at one period seems to have been a specialty at Black Abbey, for it would be difficult to meet with a bed of ranunculas within many miles of Bradford. One Thomas Claye, a member of the above family, died at Stockport in 1879, having been born at Black Abbey in 1784. He had thus reached the patriarchal age of ninety-two years. During his seventy years' residence in Stockport he attained to a high position, socially, but ever retained a lively interest in Black Abbey, and all that belonged to the Bradford of that period. He went to Longbottom's School, in the King's Arms Yard, and had for schoolfellows three members of the Duckitt family, and two of the Boyes's, of Silsbridge Lane, who were Leeds carriers, and afterwards removed to Black Abbey.

GLOBE MILL.

What is known as Globe Mill, situate between City Road and White Abbey Road, is chiefly interesting in order to direct attention to its name. This is really the original Brick Lane Mill. The property was offered at auction in 1861, the owner being then Mr. William Fairbank, of Allerton Grange, and the sale plan describes a plot of ground adjoining as "Breaks Close." The latter is the more correct term, the name originally borne by City Road having no reference to the making of bricks. In old deeds it is called "Brecks," meaning that the ground had been cleared of surface stone. The name of Brick Lane was changed to City Road by resolution of the Building Committee of the Corporation passed March 3rd, 1875.

CHAPTER XI.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

VII.

Lilycroft Farm—Tradesmen's Home—Origin of Manningham Mills—Ellis Cunliffe Lister—Lord Masham—James and Thomas Ambler—The Silk Manufacture—Great Fire at Manningham Mills—Trees Farm—The Cowgill Family.

LILYCROFT.

Lilycroft or Lawcroft is a part of Manningham which has of late years undergone such alteration that it is doubtful if the old landmarks can be traced. In ancient surveys Lawcroft was the name given to a close of land upon which the Tradesmen's Home now stands, which was sold, in 1758, to William Kitching, innkeeper, for £196, being at the rate of £65 an acre. The land afterwards came into the possession of Richard Hodgson, of Whetley. The field adjoining to it was called The Butts. The "West Field" of Manningham was situate in Lawcroft Lane.

The fields comprising Lilycroft Farm, about thirty-six acres, belonged to Ellis Cunliffe Lister in the early part of the century, the farmhouse being at the Heaton Road end of the lane. Lilycroft Farm was then occupied by Thomas Hudson, afterwards by James Murgatroyd, and in more recent times by Jere. Dixon. Several of the fields became absorbed by the erection of Manningham Mills, but the land extended backwards for some distance.

THE TRADESMEN'S HOME.

Before dealing with the Manningham Mills estate, however, reference may be made to a notable institution,

situate at Lilycroft, namely, the Bradford Tradesmen's Home.

The idea of a Home for decayed Tradesmen was suggested by the administration of the affairs of the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution. A proposal was made in 1868 to erect thirty houses, to be tenanted, free of rent, rates, and taxes, by pensioners of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Society and other elected recipients. An excellent site for the building was purchased at Lilycroft, and in due time the foundation stone was laid by Sir Titus Salt, Bart. The building plan comprehended thirty houses, built on three sides of a square, but the first subscription only justified a beginning with the central portion. While the works were in progress fresh subscriptions were obtained, and finally a munificent donation of two thousand guineas from Sir Titus enabled the promoters to complete the original design.

The thirty homes were all occupied by the early part of the year 1870, the total cost of erection being about £15,272. During the years 1877 and 1878 another block of thirteen houses was erected on the fourth side of the square, by the late Mrs. Eliza Wright, at a cost of £5209, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Isaac Wright, and their son Mr. Charles Henry Wright. Mr. John Cockshott Wright also gave £1000, the interest upon which was to be applied in keeping in repair the thirteen houses built by his mother. In the centre of the northern block is a neat and lofty hall that will seat about three hundred persons, in which a religious service, open to the public, is held every Sunday.

ORIGIN OF MANNINGHAM MILLS.

The origin of Manningham Mills marks an epoch, not only in the history of Manningham, but in that of the worsted trade generally. At the period when their erection was contemplated the worsted industry was just emerging from the old processes of combing, spinning, and weaving, principally by hand and partly by the aid of steam power.

The introduction of cotton warps had given a great stimulus to worsted manufactures, and factories were springing up all round Manningham, but up to the year 1837 not one had as yet been started in it. From a return of hand-loom weavers taken throughout the district, which was obtained about this time, we learn that there were about two hundred hand-looms at work in Manningham township, which was a small number compared with such places as Great and Little Horton with 1768, Clayton 1633, and Thornton-cum-Denholme with 2000. In 1837, however, Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, of Manningham Hall, then one of the members of Parliament for Bradford, proposed to erect a factory in Manningham for his sons, John Cunliffe Lister (who took the name of Kay), and Samuel Cunliffe Lister (now Lord Masham). He also entered into negotiations with James Ambler, offering him a partnership in the business, and the original Manningham Mill was built, and was ready for occupancy in 1838. In February, 1839, one of the most severe storms ever experienced in these parts came from the west, and struck the mill with such fury as to throw it all askew. It was, however, straightened without being pulled down, and filled with machinery. The original building stood about eighty yards west of Heaton Road, and about the same distance north of Lilycroft Lane. Although considered a large undertaking for the period, Manningham Mills as then built were of very insignificant proportions compared with the stupendous structure of to-day. In the rate-books of 1839 the gross estimated rental of the spinning mill, counting-house, mechanics' shops, reservoirs, &c., is put down at £644, and the ratable value at £536.

Mr. James Ambler was a mechanical genius, and not only drew the plans for the new mill, but was mainly responsible for fitting up the spinning and weaving machinery with which it was furnished. The present Lord Masham, however, took an active part in the work of erection. He superintended the building operations on the spot, and at the quarries at Daisy Hill, belonging to his father, from whence the stone was got. When the mill was erected a

row of twelve cottages for the workpeople was built on the east side of it, and about a year later another row was erected fronting to Heaton Road.

Mr. James Ambler was a worsted spinner at Wilsden early in the present century, and in the year 1819, when Mr. Joseph Hargreaves began business at Frizinghall Mill, he engaged Mr. Ambler to manage the concern. While still carrying on his Wilsden business, Mr. Ambler accepted the engagement, and accordingly took up his residence at White House, a homestead still standing near the canal at Frizinghall. After a few years he removed to the Old Hall at Frizinghall. From very early years his son, Mr. Thomas Ambler, was brought into active connection with the worsted industry, and so proficient did he become that when he arrived at manhood he was engaged by Miss Hargreaves, a sister of Joseph Hargreaves, and a very active business woman, to manage a little worsted mill which she ran at Burley Woodhead. In a while Mr. Ambler began spinning and weaving on his own account at another small mill at Burley Woodhead. On the completion of Manningham Mill, Mr. Thomas Ambler was induced to leave Burley Woodhead to undertake a position in the new concern at Manningham. His father, Mr. James Ambler, took up his residence at Trees Farm, Manningham, and lived there for many years. Mr. Thomas Ambler occupied a house erected for him near the works in Heaton Road. He was principally engaged in buying and selling for the firm.

During the year 1841 the lamented death of Mr. W. C. Lister, the eldest son of Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, who had succeeded his father as one of the members for Bradford, brought his brother, John Cunliffe Kay, into the position of heir of William Kay, Esq., of Cottingham, who died in 1842, and that induced him to withdraw from the worsted business. Meanwhile, Mr. S. C. Lister and Mr. James Ambler concentrated their energies on the development of appliances for combing wool by machinery, with a success which has become historic, and to which

further reference will be made in a subsequent chapter. The large shed being more suitable for the purpose of wool-combing, Manningham Mill was let to tenants, among whom were Mr. James Drummond, Mr. John Hill, Mr. Edward Salt, and Mr. Wooller.

Mr. Thomas Ambler went into business on his own account for a while, but in about two years joined Mr. Lister and his father at Manningham Mills. He subsequently established the business at Atlas Mills, Thornton Road, in connection with two of his sons, Mr. James Anderson and Mr. John Ambler, and died at Oakfield, Manningham, in May, 1893, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a Justice of the Peace of the borough, and the first churchwarden at St. Paul's, Manningham.

It may not be generally known that about this time there was a probability that the stupendous manufacturing pile, now known as Manningham Mills, would be erected elsewhere than where it now stands. The original mill and adjoining land were the property of Mr. John Cunliffe Kay, Lord Masham's elder brother, who now (1895) resides near Canterbury, in Kent. Upon his retirement from the worsted business, a price for Manningham Mill and the adjoining land was offered to him by Mr. S. C. Lister, which for some time was not accepted. Meanwhile, Mr. S. C. Lister was on the look-out for another site on which to erect premises for machine wool-combing, which at that period was his absorbing interest. Upon the advice of his surveyor, Mr. Joseph Smith, of Bradford, however, Mr. John Cunliffe Kay determined in 1869 to close with his brother's offer, and the estate passed into the hands of the present Lord Masham.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

The subsequent phases of development at Manningham Mills may be lightly passed over, although they equal and in some respects surpass in interest anything that has occurred in the commercial history of Bradford. The fact

that Manningham Mills, as now constituted, form the largest silk works in Europe suggests a theme which might be legitimately enlarged upon, if we were writing a commercial instead of a topographical sketch. The fact remains, however, and it is due to that untiring perseverance and inventive genius which has throughout life distinguished Lord Masham. The chief specialty is the manufacture of spun silk from silk waste. At an enormous outlay premises were erected and machinery procured until the desired end was in view, when there occurred the great fire in February, 1871, and Manningham Mills were burned to the ground, damage being done amounting to nearly £70,000. Disastrous as was this memorable conflagration, it was the occasion of the erection of the present stupendous pile, the largest and most complete silk factory in Europe.

The premises cover about twelve acres of ground, and comprise altogether about sixteen acres of flooring. They have a frontage to Heaton Road of 350 yards, and extend westward about 150 yards. The massive chimney is 250ft. in height. In 1889 the firm became a limited company, under the title of Lister & Co., Limited.

THE TREES FARM.

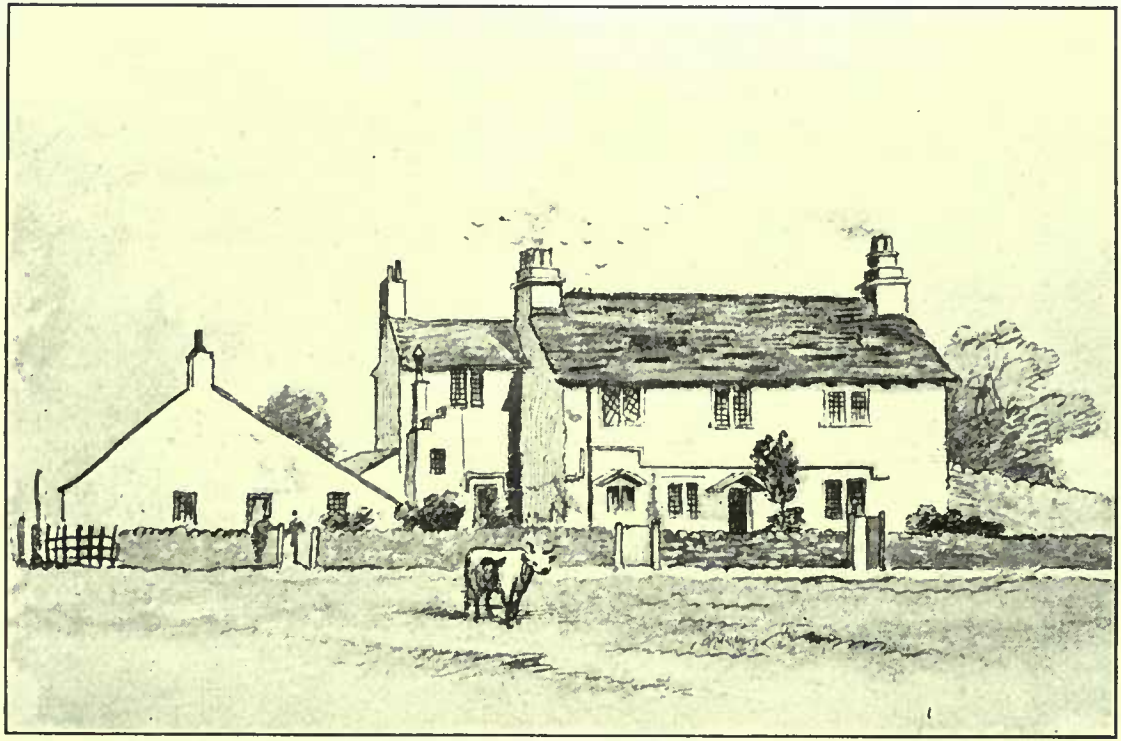
The site of the estate which used to be known as The Trees at Manningham is so completely obliterated that a verbal description would fail to assist in identifying the spot. The ground upon which it stood is now bounded by North Park Road, Victor Road, Heaton Road, and Oak Lane. In old times North Park Road was known as Hesp Lane. Broad Lane, *alias* "The Jumbles," is represented by Victor Road, while Oak Lane, so far as it extended, was known as Duce Lane. Oak Lane has of late been carried forward to join Heaton Road. In former times an occupation road, called Dark Lane, probably well named, led directly to The Trees from "The Jumbles," and a footpath from the end of Skinner Lane formed another approach. This footpath, after passing

The Trees, emerged into Broad Lane, and formed part of a favourite walk from Manningham to Heaton.

The Trees was one of the ancient settlements of Manningham. In the oldest town's book extant, under date February, 1670, John Jowett, of The Trees, is mentioned as filling the office of constable of Manningham for that year. His colleagues in office were Thomas Lister, John Crabtree, Jonas Northrop, and Will. Wilkinson, all old Manningham names. In an indenture, dated 1749, made between Robert Ramsden, of Clayton, and Thomas Cowgill, yeoman, of Manningham, for the sum of £850, Ramsden released to Cowgill "all that mansion called Trees in Manningham, with twelve closes of land abutting upon and belonging the same, called the Rook Croft, Great and Little Intack, Great Croft, Halfacre, Northfield, Maul Croft, Buckgreave, Flackroyd, Clayroyd, Holme, and Three-nooked Close." These fields did not all lie in immediate contiguity to the homestead at Trees, but extended to the low-lying lands adjoining the Bradford Beck, and included a portion of Bolton Royds and Oak Avenue. Other lands were subsequently added to the estate, including New Copy and Four Day Work Closes and a garden, all now absorbed in Lister Park. During the life of Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister an exchange of lands took place between that gentleman and the Cowgill then in possession of The Trees estate, in order to make the lands comprising the present Lister Park more compact. As already stated, Mr. James Ambler resided at The Trees for a number of years. Trees Farm was purchased of the Cowgills by John Cunliffe Kay, and it was disposed of by him to his brother, Mr. S. C. Lister.

The Cowgills are an old Manningham family. Thomas Cowgill, already referred to, took a prominent part in the affairs of the township in his day. He was succeeded at Trees by his nephew, William Cowgill, who came from White Moor Side, near Colne, and who had four sons, viz. :—James, who lived at Priestfield, Colne, and inherited from his father two farms at Wyke ; John, who lived at and inherited from his father a farm at Allerton, called Bailey Fold ; William, who inherited from his father a

farm in Back Lane, Manningham, where he lived, also the Upper and Lower Bolton Royds, which he disposed of to Mr. J. G. Horsfall. About the year 1852 he went to reside at Broughton. Brian Cowgill, the youngest son, succeeded his father at Trees, both in residence and as owner of the property. He was the father of the late Mr. William Cowgill, land agent, Bradford, who for forty years was steward to the late Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart. Brian Cowgill left The Trees Farm in 1829, and went to reside near Draughton. In 1842 he went to live at Marton, near Skipton, where he died in 1874. On leaving Manningham, he leased The Trees Farm to Edward Lambert, who had married one of his sisters, and in 1836 disposed of the property to Mr. John C. Kay. Edward Lambert subsequently lived at the Oak House Farm, which he inherited from his father-in-law, William Cowgill, sen., the site of which is now absorbed in the Oak estate. Prior to that, however, he erected a house in North Park Road, where he resided. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Samuel E. Wilson, who married a Miss Ambler, after residing at the original "Trees," purchased Lambert's house in North Park Road, which he styles "The Trees," thus perpetuating the old name. Edward Lambert's son James was well known as the Manningham postman.



H. Muff, Del. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

HELLIWELL'S FARMHOUSE, MANNINGHAM.

CHAPTER XII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

VIII.

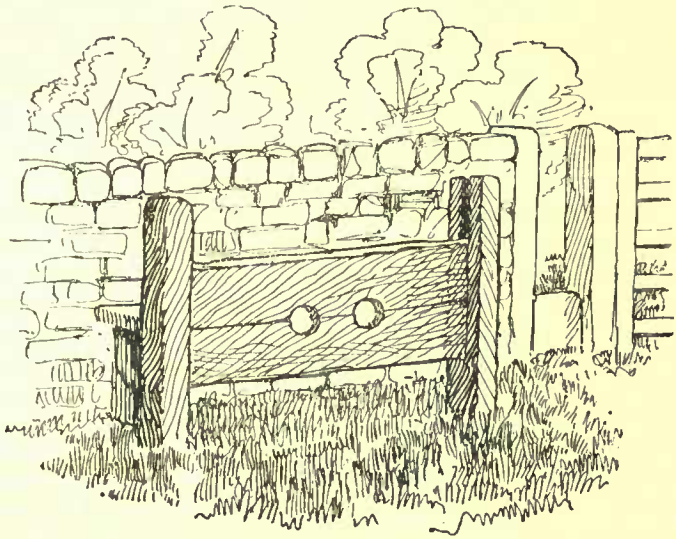
Helliwell's Farm — Skinner Lane — Mount Pleasant — Hornblow House — The Bradford Horn—Frankland Family—Salt Street and Freehold Land Society—Carlisle Road—Manningham Old Hall—Tonge Lands—Bollings—Margerisons.

MANNINGHAM TOWN.

The neighbourhood of St. Paul's Church is probably the oldest portion of the "town" of Manningham. Until about fifty years ago there was an open green where the church stands, to the east of which was an old farmhouse. During the early part of the century this farm was occupied by Jeremiah Brook. By the present generation it will be remembered as Helliwell's Farm. John Helliwell was both farmer and cattle dealer. The farm belonged to Mr. Francis Sharp Bridges, of Horton Old Hall, whose property was inherited by Sir Francis Sharp Powell, M.P. A sketch of Helliwell's Farm is given, taken from a drawing made of it when existing by Miss Catherine Macturk, and given to the author by that lady shortly before she left Bradford to reside in Germany. The site of Helliwell's Farm would now be sought for in vain, except for the explanation offered. The township stocks, a now obsolete form of punishment, were placed at the end of a footpath leading to the farmhouse: hence the name, "Stocks Green." The name of Helliwell occurs in the earliest surveys of Manningham extant, John Helliwell having been occupier of the farmstead in Low Lane long before it became known as the Spotted House Inn.

Skinner Lane and its environments have undergone so

much alteration that its former aspect has been entirely changed. Formerly, it was the only outlet from Manningham to Duce Lane (now Oak Lane), which obtained its name from one Dewhirst (locally pronounced "Duce") having been long resident there. In the square house which is still standing in Skinner Lane Jonas Booth lived with his maiden sister, Catherine. Booth was one of the old race of stuff-makers, his warehouse being in the rear of his house. He died in 1837, bequeathing his property



Manningham Stocks.

to his sister, who died in the following year. Booth appears to have sprung from the immediate locality. From an abstract of title, dated 1786, made between Benjamin Newton Bartlett and Jonas Booth, of Shipley Fields, stuff-maker, it is recited that for the sum of £350 paid by him, there were released to him "all that messuage and three closes of land in Manningham, called the Lamb Croft and the two Lilycrofts." The Skinner Lane property was in 1845 purchased from Thomas Booth Brear by Mr. John Denby, woolstapler, who gave the name of "Manor House"

to an adjoining residence, which he improved, but the name is not derived from any association with the manor. On the opposite side of Skinner Lane, in an old-fashioned house, resided Mr. Jeremiah Ambler, sen., founder of the family now represented by Mr. John Ambler, of Midland Mills, Valley Road. Near the top of Skinner Lane there formerly stood a farmhouse, where Thomas, or "old Tom," Rhodes lived; his son, Isaac, or "Butcher" Rhodes, being well known in the locality. A footpath passed the corner of Rhodes's farm to Trees.

Mount Pleasant is the name given to half-a-dozen houses situated near the top of the old portion of Oak Lane, which were erected about seventy years ago by Thomas Halliday. It is well named; the situation is still "pleasant," and at the period of their erection it must have been pleasing indeed. On the opposite side of the lane there were originally four old cottages, to which, in 1836, Mr. Joshua Wadsworth, the owner, added a residence for Mr. Thomas Baines, manufacturer. Mr. Baines used the cottages behind as "taking-in rooms" for hand woolcombers and weavers' work. After living there for some years, Mr. Baines purchased a large quantity of land on Cottingley Moor, then mere waste, which he planted with trees and cultivated, and upon it erected Stock House. During his residence at Stock House Mr. Baines took considerable interest in the affairs of the village of Cottingley, and especially in the erection of the "Town Hall" there. For a number of years Mr. Baines ran Cottingley Mill. He was succeeded at the house in Oak Lane by Mr. Henry Briggs, a gentleman of some repute as a picture dealer and decorative painter.

HORNBLOW HOUSE.

Any plan of Manningham fifty years ago will give a better idea of the great alteration which has taken place in the appearance of the village than a column of descriptive matter, and we must be content with noting a few of the old places. Near the top of Church Street there formerly

stood a block of houses, the date upon one of them indicating that it was erected in 1625. One portion of the building was rented by the overseers of Manningham as a house for imbecile paupers, principally women. In the old township books there are references to this place, and to expenses incurred for "madlings" kept there. In a return of Mrs. Ann Bolling's rentals for the year 1767 (referred to on page 65) there is the entry :—

> Part of Hornblow House, tenanted by the town of Manningham for two mad women, yearly rent paid by overseers, 9s.

In the same return there is also the entry :—

> James Frankland, for Hornblow House, Manningham, yearly rent, £5 6s., Mrs. Bolling to pay taxes, J. Frankland window money.

The amount of the rental and the mention of "window money" denoted that "Hornblow House" was a substantial residence for the period.

James, in his "History of Bradford," stated that in 1842 the Bradford horn was in the possession of one Jonathan Wright, having been handed down from generation to generation by the owners of the Hunt Yard property in Great Horton.

In a note supplied by the late Mr. Edward Hailstone to an account of the Bradford Parish Church, Mr. Hailstone wrote :—

> The Bradford Horn, lately in the possession of Mr. Charles Rhodes, and presented by him to Titus Salt, Esq., is a myth ; and there is not the slightest proof that it was ever used by the ancient family of Northrop. No one who has seen the few remaining tenure horns in the kingdom would ever have arrived at the conclusion that it was the original tenure horn. The Bradford Horn is now at the rooms of the Bradford Philosophical Society, having been presented to the members when that society was formed, by Mr. Salt.

THE FRANKLAND FAMILY.

The occupancy of Hornblow House by James Frankland is confirmed by an indenture dated 1761, the parties to which were "Anne Bolling, widow, of Chellow, and James

Frankland, of Manningham, stuff weaver," granting to the latter the lease of a "tenement in Manningham inhabited by James Frankland, and one close of land adjoining the said dwelling," at a yearly rental of £5 6s. This lease evidently referred to Hornblow House.

The Franklands are an old Manningham family. In an indenture of lease, dated 1747, we have evidence of the family and are able to identify their holding. By indenture made 29th September, 1747, between the Governors of the Free Grammar School of Bradford, and Michael Frankland, of Manningham, clothier, the Governors leased to him at the yearly rental of £6, "All that newly-erected messuage situate in Manningham, with two cottages adjoining, then in the occupation of the said Michael Frankland, and also two closes to the same belonging, to have and to hold," &c., for the term of eleven years from the date of the above indenture. The Bradford Grammar School had several properties in Manningham, and Michael Frankland's farm was one of them. It consisted of the farmstead with two closes of land attached, called Jew Croft and Tenter Croft, and another field was subsequently added, named Pashendock Croft. The two first-named closes now form the site of Drummond Road School, while adjoining the Pashendock Croft was afterwards built the Back Lane School, now the Free Library for Manningham.

Michael Frankland was a clothier, as were several of his neighbours at that period; hence "Tenter Croft," a place where the tenterhooks for stretching cloth were fixed. William Frankland, son of Michael, succeeded to the farmstead, and he was also a clothier, both he and his father employing a few weavers and taking their webs of cloth to sell in Leeds market. Another William Frankland, grandson of old Michael, followed, and was also a clothier. He was the father of the present William Frankland, who is both owner and occupier, thus making three generations of the same name in succession at the old homestead, which stands closely adjoining to Carlisle Road.

Carlisle Road was completed about the year 1867, from the top of Back Lane to the foot of Toller Lane.

In May, 1868, a sale of surplus land adjoining the new road took place, comprising portions of closes called Great and Little Carlisle, hence the name "Carlisle Road." It may be of interest to note that the plots realised from 3s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. per square yard, or an average of 6s. 9d. per yard on the whole of the lots offered.

SALT STREET.

The close of land upon which Salt Street is built was the second of the estates purchased by the Bradford Freehold Land Society for allotment among its members, and obtained its name from the late Sir Titus Salt having been one of the trustees of the society. It has proved one of the most successful of the land allotment projects of that society. For many years after its formation Salt Street ended in a *cul de sac* for vehicular traffic, and a tortuous footway for passengers, known as the "snicket," but a newer Salt Street has now been added to the lower end, leading from old Salt Street to the labyrinth of streets in the direction of White Abbey which had no existence when Salt Street was first formed.

The site of the Salt Street estate was chosen for healthiness of situation, being perfectly open around it, and at a nice elevation from the mean level of Bradford. Clough's garden, with an ancient homestead towards the top, and the grounds of Whetley Hall, adjoined upon the west. The close of land thus purchased was originally Northrop land, as was the case with the Girlington estate, and was purchased from Mrs. Idle and others. Among the original and principal allottees of the Salt Street estate were William Prest, J. S. Edmondson, J. M. Whiteley, James Lumby, John Priestley, Wm. Holdsworth, Edmund Starkey, Thomas Charlesworth, and others.

REV. MARK WARBURTON, B.D.

Near the top of Back Lane, Manningham, now known as Carlisle Road, and directly opposite the top of Salt

Street, there formerly stood two old houses, with a good strip of garden ground about them. They were removed for the purpose of widening Carlisle Road about the year 1869. About the beginning of the century, and well within the recollection of residents of Manningham now living, the garden was noted for its profusion of flowers, roses, cherries, and plums. It was generally known as "Warburton Garden," John Warburton, the then owner and occupier, being, in fact, the gardener at Clockhouse, while in the possession of Miss Jowett. He was of a military turn, and had seen service. He was also in one of the military bands in Ireland, and took to gardening after settling down upon his humble patrimony in Manningham Back Lane.

Nothing in particular calls for reference in the uneventful career of John Warburton, or indeed in reference to the display of flowers, roses, cherries, and plums annually provided by him around his little homestead in Back Lane. In this connection it should be borne in mind that "Manningham town" at that period was divided from Bradford by an ample breadth of green fields, and the nearest mill chimney was that of the original Lister's mill at Lilycroft, a good distance away. From that humble cottage, however, the historian of Manningham is supplied with an example of plodding industry, and its subsequent success, by which he may "point a moral" if not "adorn a tale."

At the time when John Warburton's garden was the pride of the neighbourhood, only one of the two cottages referred to belonged to him, the other one having gone out of the family under circumstances which call for remark. It appears that in the days which ushered in the reign of King George the Fourth, John Warburton's father and bachelor brother fell victims to the betting and gambling fever which then prevailed, and sustained such losses that all their property had to be sold to pay their debts, and nothing remained but the two cottages in Back Lane, one of which John Warburton's mother was obliged to sell to pay off the funeral expenses of her late husband.

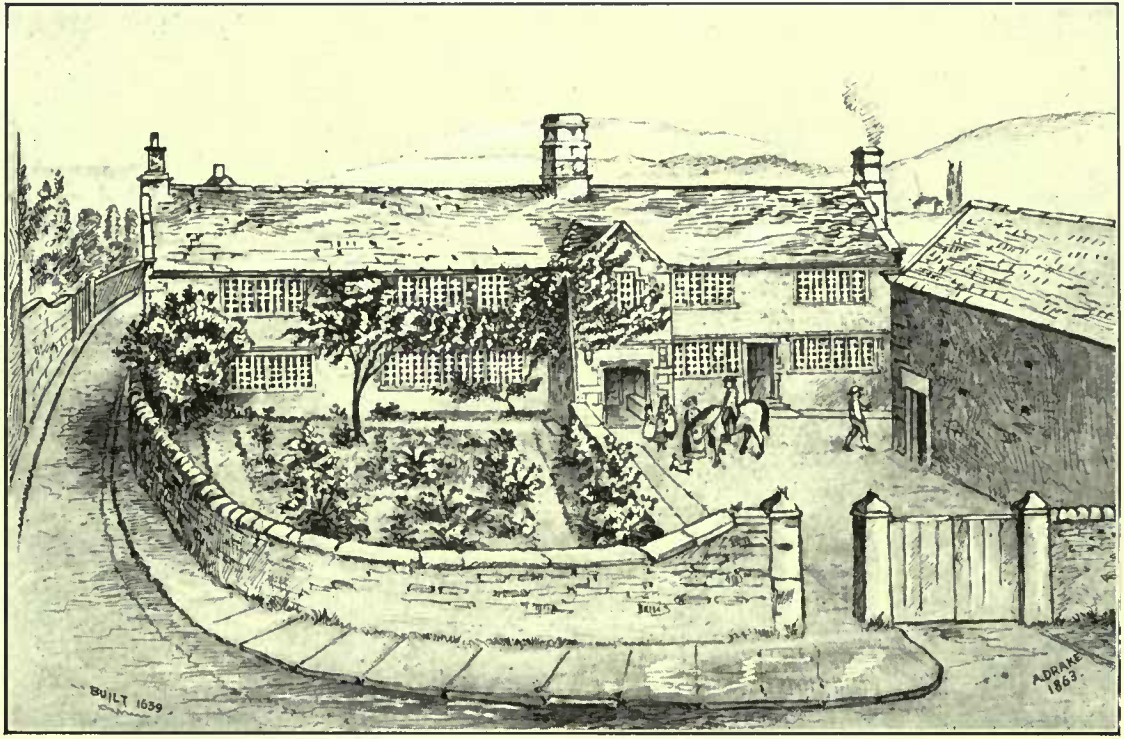
In the valuation book of Manningham for the year 1811 there is the entry—

Widow Warburton, cottage and garden, Back Lane.

From this humble domicile, however, sprang a present dignitary of the Church of England of whom his fellow-townsmen have ample reason to be proud, and whose successful career the Author especially desires to place upon record in this "History of Manningham."

John Warburton had only one son, named Mark, who, having completed his thirteenth year, the father desired should enter a lawyer's office, namely, that of Mr. Lambert, a gentleman well known in Manningham in the first quarter of the century. The youth, however, had notions of his own, and sooner than obey the parental behest, "sold himself," to use his own expression subsequently, to the Head-master of the Bradford Grammar School, the Rev. Samuel Slack, and by dint of manual labour and mental toil worked himself up to a position by which he won a Lady Hastings Scholarship, entitling him to a five years' residence at Queen's College, Oxford. This honourable position he attained by persistent hard work and patient endeavour, namely, by working one-half of the day in the school-house or garden, the remainder being spent in "pegging away" at Greek and Latin and other portions of the school curriculum. At Oxford young Mark went in for honours, and on the second day of the examination was carried out of College in a swoon, so only got a third class instead of a second. This was in the year 1843. In 1851 Mark Warburton got his M.A. degree, and in 1858 was made a Bachelor of Divinity, which is his present title, to which have since been added that of Rector of Kilmington, diocese of Bath and Wells, and Prebendary or Canon of Wells Cathedral.

In addition to this record of ecclesiastical success, won by persistent and individual endeavour, Dr. Warburton became an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar, and deeply learned in the classics. This and other knowledge acquired by him became of service to quite a number



Alf. Drake, Del. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

MANNINGHAM OLD HALL.

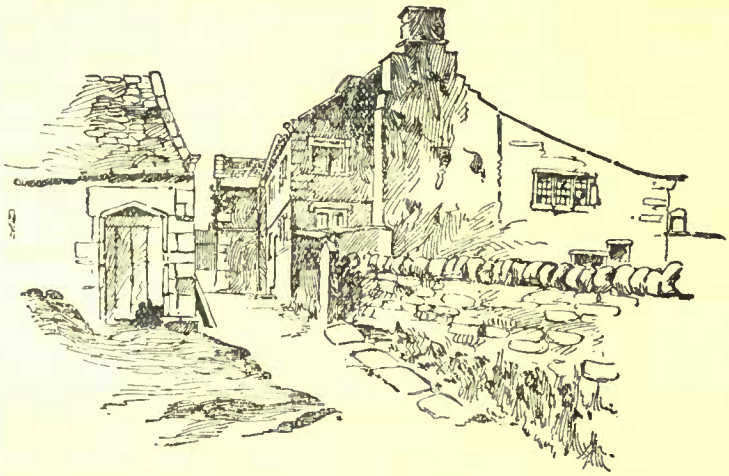
of men at present holding high positions in the State and the country. For upwards of twenty years Dr. Warburton was in requisition in training young men in the higher walks of literature, and was eminently successful. During that period not fewer than eighteen sons of peers were sent to him for tuition, among whom were the ex-Prime Minister (Lord Rosebery) and Lord Donoughmore, whom the Prebendary regarded as two of the ablest and quickest youths ever entrusted to his care. Since then, Dr. Warburton has mainly devoted himself to the duties of his parish and diocese, and it is to his credit to state that these duties have been rendered in a similar spirit of sacrifice and devotion to that which distinguished his earlier career. Of the somewhat large amount expended in the restoration of Kilmington church and schools, Dr. Warburton paid upwards of £800 out of his own pocket. He is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and is still strong enough to enjoy the game of golf, which he has played for nearly thirty years, and at a period—it may be added—long before the game became so fashionable as it is at present.

MANNINGHAM OLD HALL.

The Old Hall at Manningham, of which an accurate drawing is given, has long since disappeared. It stood near the top of Marlborough Road, which was constructed in 1854. The only approach from Manningham (or Low) Lane prior to that period was by way of Cowgill (or Coggill) Lane. This lane was considerably nearer Belle Vue than the present Marlborough Road, and was very narrow, with large trees growing on each side. Several of these trees are still standing. Cowgill Lane was bordered on the south by Tonglands, the property of the Bollings of Manningham and Ilkley, which afterwards came into the possession, by marriage, of Richard Margerison, of Manningham.

There is abundant work for the antiquary in tracing the history of Manningham Old Hall and its several

owners and occupiers. Nicholas Tonge was one of the four hundred men able to furnish horse and harness within the liberty of Bradford in the muster-roll *temp* Henry VIII., and he was one of six whom the township of Manningham was able to present. In the oldest survey extant the Tonglands comprised three oxgangs, or 44a. 1r. 23p., scattered in various parts of the township. The two closes of four acres each, known distinctively by the name of Tonglands, appear to have come into the possession of the Bollings, as well as a portion of Bolton Royds and other lands.



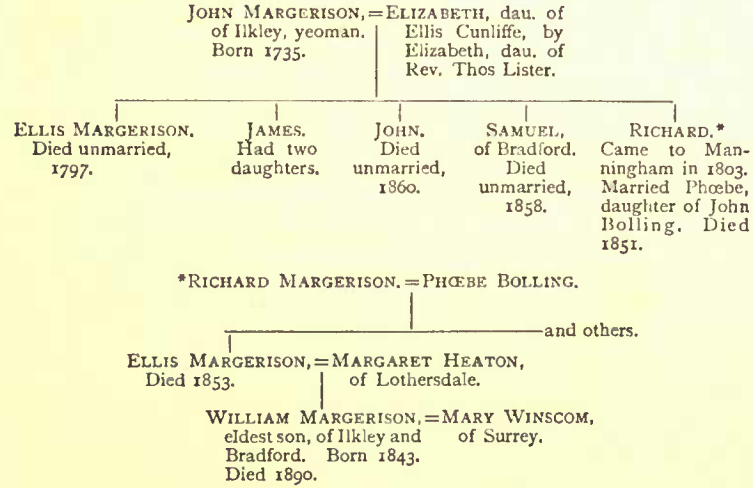
Side View of Manningham Old Hall.

The Bolling family has been already alluded to, so far as one of its members was concerned, and will be further noticed in the Heaton section of this work. Originating in the neighbouring township of Bowling (properly Bolling), from which the family probably took its name, members of it migrated to Chellow prior to 1500, became lords of the manor, and had a substantial residence. The Bollings continued at Chellow for a long period, the last of the male branch of the family being William Bolling, who in 1688 married Mary Lister, of Frizinghall,

and died in 1730. John Bolling, his eldest son, died the year before his father, and his widow, Ann, to whom reference has been already made, survived him for some years. A younger son of William Bolling migrated to Ilkley about the year 1689, and his youngest son, William, married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lister, vicar of Ilkley. The eldest son of this marriage, whose name was John, married, in 1776, Mary, the daughter of Ellis Cunliffe, of Addingham, and he owned certain lands in the township, including Manningham Old Hall. This property passed by marriage to Richard Margerison, who married Phœbe, daughter of John Bolling, of Ilkley, and came to reside at Manningham in 1803.

THE MARGERISONS.

The following slight pedigree will indicate the connection of the later members of the Margerisons, of Ilkley, with Manningham Old Hall.


JOHN MARGERISON, of Ilkley, yeoman. Born 1735.
= ELIZABETH, dau. of Ellis Cunliffe, by Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Thos Lister.
ELLIS MARGERISON. Died unmarried, 1797.
JAMES. Had two daughters.
JOHN. Died unmarried, 1860.
SAMUEL, of Bradford. Died unmarried, 1858.
RICHARD.* Came to Manningham in 1803. Married Phœbe, daughter of John Bolling. Died 1851.
*RICHARD MARGERISON. = PHŒBE BOLLING.
and others.
ELLIS MARGERISON, Died 1853.
= MARGARET HEATON, of Lothersdale.
WILLIAM MARGERISON, eldest son, of Ilkley and Bradford. Born 1843. Died 1890.
= MARY WINSCOM, of Surrey.

The Margerisons were among the oldest families in Manningham. In the Chapter House records, giving a survey of the Manor of Bradford in 1342, we find that

William Margery-son held one messuage and one oxgang of land in Manningham, in bondage, paying for the same 3s. 3½d. per annum. He also held a certain *ruddyng* (or clearing) containing four and a-half acres of land in Manningham, paying 18d. per annum in lieu of all services to the lord.

Richard Margerison was well known in Bradford, and in company with his brother Samuel, who died unmarried in 1853, erected and worked what was known as Margerison's Mill, in Canal Road. Richard Margerison resided at the Old Hall until he erected Royd House (the present residence of Mr. W. H. Ibbetson) in 1828. Richard Margerison died in 1851, when his property went to his son, Ellis Margerison, whose son, William Margerison, solicitor, died at Ilkley during the year 1890. Edmund Jowett, woolstapler, succeeded to the occupancy of the Old Hall until he built a house and warehouse in Manningham Lane, where he carried on his business.

On the opposite side of the road leading to Manningham "town," and adjoining to East Squire Lane, were several old houses and a farmstead, with orchard adjoining, occupied for a long period by the Drake family, and it is to a member of this family, Mr. Alfred Drake, of Daisy Hill, that the author is indebted for the pencil-drawing of Manningham Old Hall. As may be gathered from the sketch, the Old Hall was a typical example of the better class of residences of the gentry of the period, but superior in some of its outward arrangements to many in the neighbourhood. It presented a lengthened frontage to the south, with mullioned windows and a deeply-recessed porch. The narrow opening to Church Street, seen to the left of the sketch, will afford some indication of the position of the Old Hall before Marlborough Road was made.

O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

MANNINGHAM HALL.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

IX.

Lister Family of Manningham—William Lister, Civil War Captain—His Death at Tadcaster—Colonel Thomas Lister—Ellis Cunliffe Lister—Active Magistrate and Member for Bradford — His Family — Samuel Cunliffe Lister (Lord Masham)—His Inventive Enterprise—Triumph of the Woolcombing Machine—Equal Success in the Manipulation of Silk Waste — Manningham Hall—Manningham Park.

THE LISTERS OF MANNINGHAM.

The Lister family of Manningham is of great antiquity, but we propose to confine our observations to the later phases of the family history. James, in his History of Bradford, states that the Listers of Manningham sprang from the same root as those of Arnoldsbiggin, Gisburn. The Lister pedigree goes far back into history (even to one John Lister, of Derby, *circa* 1312), although the possessions of the family at Manningham were only associated with the name at a comparatively recent date. Among the early members of the family was the celebrated Dr. Martin Lister, physician, who died in 1657. It was during the reign of Henry VIII. that Thomas Lister, grandson of Sir William Lister, of Thornton-in-Craven, married a daughter and co-heiress of Richard King, a cloth merchant at Bradford, and it was by this alliance that the Listers acquired their Manningham possessions. The name of Cunliffe comes from the intermarriage of one Nicholas Cunliffe, of Wycoller, near Colne, a member of a very ancient family, with Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lister, who was Vicar of Ilkley from 1726 to 1745.

CAPTAIN LISTER.

It will suffice to retrace the family history to Captain William Lister, an officer under General Fairfax during the Civil Wars, and who was slain at the battle of Tadcaster. Indeed, Manningham on that occasion produced three noted Parliamentarians — Captain Lister, Captain Wilkinson, and Captain Bradshaw. Bradford was the scene of the first action between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces in the West Riding, the latter being commanded by Lord Ferdinand Fairfax, of Denton, Wharfedale, and his son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Nun Appleton. This action, however, was only a skirmish preparatory to the severe struggle which ensued at Tadcaster. At that place Lord Fairfax and his son were stationed to hold the line of the Wharfe, and it was at Tadcaster Bridge that the battle raged so furiously in December, 1642. In this struggle Captain Lister fell, being struck down by a shot through the head. In his "Memoirs," General Fairfax speaks of this event as "a great loss; he being a discreet gentleman." Markham, in his "Life of Lord Fairfax" (quoting from Thoresby), states that Captain Lister's son, passing through Tadcaster some years afterwards, asked the sexton where his father had been buried. The sexton showed him a skull, which he declared to be that of Captain Lister, and which had a bullet hole through it. The incident is said to have so affected young Lister that he died a few hours afterwards. Markham also states that Captain Lister was of the Lister family of Thornton-in-Craven. The Lister pedigree gives the name of his father as John Lister, of Manningham.

THE LISTER FAMILY.

Captain Lister's eldest son, Thomas, was a colonel under Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and died in 1690. In the charter of the Bradford Grammar School of 1662 Captain Thomas Lister's name appears as one of the Governors of the School. By the will of Thomas Lister he devised to

his eldest son, John, the bulk of his estates in Manningham, with bequests to his son Charles, his brother, David Lister, and Susan, relict of his late brother John ; to his daughters, Juliana and Elizabeth, several closes of land in Manningham, called Holywell Ash, the Great Whetleys, Delf Close, two closes called South Fields, Higgin or Stoup Close, and two closes called New England.

Juliana Lister married a Dutch merchant named Lambrechts, who was resident in Bradford at the time, and Elizabeth married Francis Stapleton ; their properties descended to Mr. Francis Sharp Bridges, of Horton, and were inherited by Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P.

Colonel Thomas Lister's son John, named above, married in 1690 Phœbe, daughter of Samuel Lister, of Over Brea, Halifax, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Among them were Thomas, afterwards vicar of Ilkley, and John Lister, who lived at Manningham. Vicar Lister married Mary Bolling, whose family was originally of Manningham, and had several daughters, one of whom married Ellis Cunliffe, of Addingham, the father of John Cunliffe, of Addingham, and grandfather of Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, of Manningham Hall. John Lister, the second son, married Mary, daughter of John Field, of Bradford, and had a son, Samuel, who died in 1792 without issue ; also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Myers, of Leeds. Their daughter, Ruth, became the first wife of Ellis Cunliffe, of Manningham Hall.

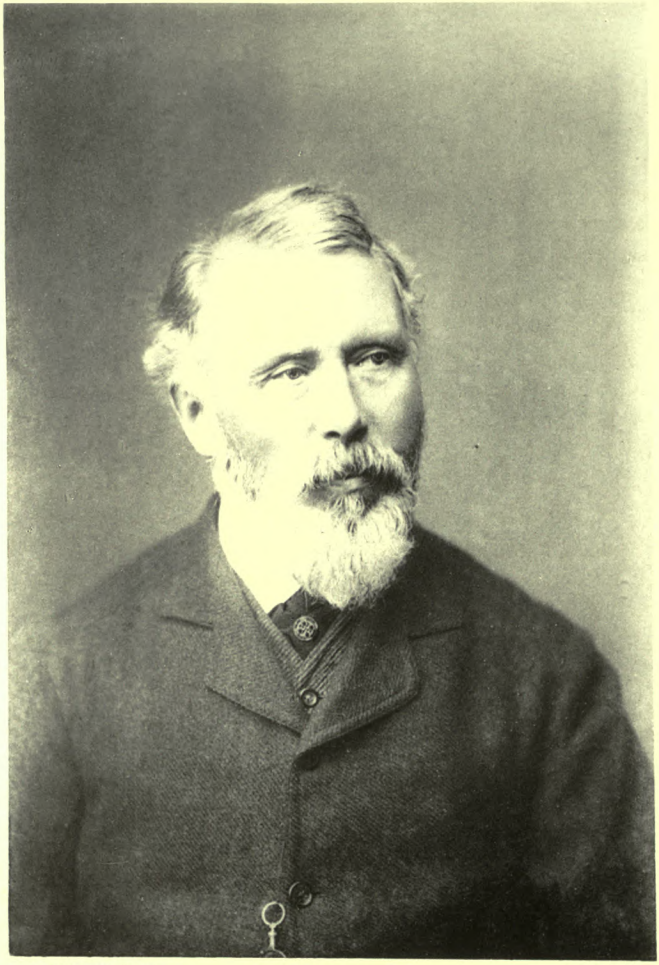
ELLIS CUNLIFFE LISTER.

Mr. E. C. Lister was the eldest son of Mr. John Cunliffe, of Addingham, at which place he was born, and where he resided during the earlier period of his life. His father was engaged in the worsted trade before Bradford became famous as the seat of that industry, and when hand-spinning and spinning by water-power had been long in vogue at Addingham and elsewhere on the river Wharfe. John Cunliffe is said to have been the first man in the Bradford market to produce a hank of yarn not spun by

hand. His son, Ellis Cunliffe Lister, commenced business for himself at Red Beck Mill, Shipley, which he built in 1815. At that period he resided at Calverley House, where his son, Mr. Samuel Cunliffe Lister, now Lord Masham, was born. He removed to Manningham Hall about 1819, having acquired by his marriage the homestead then existing there and some adjoining land. He was three times married, his first wife being Ruth Myers, his cousin, who inherited the Manningham Hall estates from her uncle, Samuel Lister, and brought them to her husband, who on the occasion of his marriage assumed the name of Lister. His second wife was Mary Ewbank, the only daughter of William Kay, of Haram Grange, and Cottingham, and upon the death of Mr. Kay in 1842, Mr. Lister assumed the final surname of Kay.

On taking up his residence at Manningham Hall Mr. E. C. Lister devoted a large portion of time to magisterial business, and for half a century he was an active magistrate. For many years he held regular sessions at the Spotted House Inn, Manningham Lane, where a large share of the magisterial business of Bradford was transacted. On the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 Mr. Lister was unanimously chosen to represent the Liberal electors in Bradford, and continued to occupy that position until 1841, when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. W. C. Lister, who, however, died within a few months of his election, and upon the very day when he should have taken his seat in Parliament. Mr. E. C. Lister Kay died at Manningham Hall, in November, 1853, and in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. E. C. Lister Kay had several sons and daughters. The eldest son, William Cunliffe Lister, was, as stated, returned member for Bradford at the election in 1841, in succession to his father, but died before he could take his seat, at the early age of thirty-one. The next son was John Cunliffe Lister, who subsequently assumed the name of Kay, in lieu of that of Lister, on his succeeding to the property of the Kays of Cottingham. It was this gentleman for whom Manningham Mill was erected by his father



Appleton & Co., *Bradford.*

Lord MASHAM.

in 1838, as previously stated. On the death of his elder brother in 1841, Mr. John Cunliffe Lister retired from business, and went to reside at Farfield Hall, Addingham, a portion of his patrimonial estate. He subsequently settled at Godmersham Park, Kent, and still resides there in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His eldest son is Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, Esq., of Burley Manor, Ringwood, Hampshire, who has issue. Another son, Thomas Thompson Cunliffe Lister, died in June, 1892. For many years he resided at Beamsley Hall, Wharfedale, but some years ago removed to Cuckfield, Sussex, where he died. He possessed the Shipley Fields estate, which has become so largely developed of late.

LORD MASHAM.

The fourth son of Mr. E. C. Lister is the present Lord Masham, he having been granted the dignity of Baron Masham, of Swinton, in July, 1891. As already stated, Mr. Samuel Cunliffe Lister was born at Calverley Hall, his mother being Mary Ewbank, only child and heiress of William Kay, Esq., of Cottingham. On the death of his father in 1853, Mr. S. C. Lister succeeded to Manningham Hall and estate, the remainder of the family property being devised to other members of the family. He married in 1854, Anne, daughter of John Dearden, Esq., of the Hollins, Halifax, who died in March, 1875, and he has two sons, namely, the Hon. Samuel Cunliffe (heir to the title), born August, 1857; and John Cunliffe, born August, 1867. The daughters are Annie Cunliffe, Mary Ewbank Cunliffe, Ada Cunliffe, Edith Cunliffe, and Evelyn Cunliffe. Lord Masham is a large landed proprietor, his estates being Swinton Park, purchased in 1883, for £400,000, comprising 22,000 acres in extent; Jervaulx Abbey, purchased in 1887 for £310,000, 11,000 acres in extent; a portion of the Acton Hall Estate, purchased in February, 1891, for the sum of £192,000, 1216 acres in extent; the Middleham Estate, including Middleham Castle, purchased for about £70,000 at the end of 1889; and extensive estates in India.

AN INDUSTRIAL LEADER.

Lord Masham, under the more familar name of Samuel Cunliffe Lister, is well entitled to the distinction long since accorded him of being one of the most eminent leaders of industry in England, and one who in an especial degree has contributed to the fame and prosperity of Bradford as a great commercial centre. Few men have devoted themselves more earnestly to the promotion of textile manufactures, and his success has been such as to result not only in the attainment of great commercial influence for himself, but in the largely increased capability of the manufacturing community. It is in connection with the combing machine and the silk waste manufacture, however, that his name will always be remembered in Bradford and district. In the perfecting of each of these Mr. Lister both lost and won a large fortune. Indeed, the story of Mr. Lister's life is the history of a long, energetic, persevering, and successful struggle to overcome mechanical difficulties, to solve industrial problems, and to bend the powers of steam and iron into a fuller and more complete subjection to the will of man.

Lord Masham was intended for and educated with a view to his entering the Church, his grandmother having bequeathed him the rectory of Addingham on the express condition that he should take holy orders. The bent of his mind, however, was towards commercial and mechanical pursuits, and on leaving school he took a position with a commercial firm at Liverpool, ultimately settling down in Bradford, with the intention of devoting himself wholly to the Bradford trade. Soon after he came of age we find him entering into partnership with his elder brother, John Cunliffe Kay, in the original mill erected for them by their father, Mr. E. C. Lister. The people of Bradford at that period could never have imagined that the time would come when, on the site of the first Manningham Mill, there would one day be a motive-power at work equal to three times the then total horse-power of all

the factories in the town, and that in place of the one small mill then existing, there would by and bye be an establishment covering eleven acres of ground.

Bradford was just beginning to "feel its feet" when Mr. Lister and his brother increased the list of local manufacturers. The population of the town was then about 50,000. There was no railway communication with other places, the carriage of merchandise being effected by means of huge carriers' waggons plying between Bradford and Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns. The stage-coach was then a familiar object in the streets of Bradford, and the Bowling Green, the rendezvous for outward-bound passengers, was one of the chief resorts of the town gossips. Mr. Lister had not been more than two or three years in partnership with his brother, John Cunliffe, when the latter retired, and the Manningham business was given up for a time. Shortly after this, Mr. S. C. Lister launched again into business at Manningham Mills, taking Mr. James Ambler into partnership with him.

THE WOOLCOMBING MACHINE.

So matters went on until one day Mr. Lister had his attention drawn to the combing machine invented by the late Mr. George Edmund Donisthorpe, and he at once saw that there was a revolution to be wrought in the worsted trade by such a machine. He had previously been much struck with the sad effects hand woolcombing had on the health of the combers, and also with the great waste of material that resulted from the clumsy process. At that time the whole of the wool used in the worsted manufacture was combed by hand, and was given out to the combers to be manipulated into "sliver" at their own homes. Some thousands of workmen were engaged in this unhealthy occupation before the combing machine came into operation. While the comber was "jigging" at his "pad-post," his "pot-of-four" was emitting an uncomfortable amount of heat, and he had continually to breathe an atmosphere redolent of charcoal and oil.

When Mr. Donisthorpe's invention was seen by Mr. Lister, he at once perceived that it contained the germ of such a machine as would completely abolish hand woolcombing, and he became the purchaser of Mr. Donisthorpe's patent, and, assisted by Mr. James Ambler, they worked together to bring the machine to perfection. The whole process of woolcombing was changed at a blow, by a "nip" detaching tufts of wool through teeth. Previously, every inventor, without any exception, had followed in the steps of the handcomber, and had filled wool on to combs and worked it with another comb, and then drawn off the combed sliver. Ultimately Mr. Lister's machine got to be almost universally adopted. The entire resources of the works at Manningham were made available for the furtherance of the business of machine woolcombing, and after an enormous expenditure of money and many laborious years spent in perfecting the machine, Mr. Lister found himself at the head of a woolcombing business such as the world had never before known. He not only kept the Manningham works fully employed in woolcombing, but set up branch establishments in Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, and other places in the West Riding, and also in France and Germany. As time went on, many improvements were effected in the combing machine; some being invented by Mr. Lister and Mr. Donisthorpe, some by Mr. Noble, and some by Sir Isaac Holden and others. In 1857, however—by which time he had begun to occupy himself with the silk trade—Mr. Lister transferred his interest in the French concerns to his partner, Mr. Holden, and the two establishments at Croix and Rheims still continue in the hands of Messrs. Isaac Holden & Sons.

THE SILK MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Lister next turned his attention to the silk trade He had accomplished all that there was to accomplish in connection with the combing machine; he had seen that machine almost universally used in the worsted trade; and

he had reaped a good reward for his well-directed energy. Most men would have been content with these achievements, and would have left fresh industrial explorations to be carried out by others. But Mr. Lister was so strongly possessed of the passion for invention that he could not rest satisfied with the success already obtained; he must find further employment for his active mind. While thus burning with the desire of winning fresh inventive triumphs, he chanced to fall in with a quantity of waste silk that was lying useless in a London warehouse. To the ordinary mind this waste silk appeared to be nothing more than a heap of rubbish. It was all knotted and dirty, and full of sticks, dead leaves, and impurity. Mr. Lister examined it very minutely, bought the heap for a halfpenny a pound, had it conveyed to Bradford, and at once commenced experimenting with it. For ten years Mr. Lister devoted himself earnestly and assiduously to inventions for the manipulation of silk waste and spent nearly a quarter of a million of money before he really accomplished the task that he had imposed upon himself, namely, that of creating a new branch of manufacture. Before ever he made a shilling from the silk waste manufacture he was £360,000 out of pocket, and he has himself stated that he wrote off a quarter of a million as entirely lost before he began to make up his books again. The patents which Mr. Lister took out for improvements in machinery for the working up of silk waste were very numerous, numbering altogether 107 of various kinds, but perhaps the *chef-d'œuvre* of all the inventions patented by him in this department was the power-loom for weaving velvet. This process had been the ruin of many, but in Mr. Lister's hands it has been made a remarkable success.

From time to time Manningham Mills were extended, until they assumed the gigantic proportions at present possessed. In 1889 Mr. Lister turned over his business to a limited liability company for the sum of £1,928,368, himself holding about a million pounds worth of shares, and retaining his connection with the business as chairman of the directors.

MANNINGHAM HALL AND PARK.

While the new mills were in course of erection at Manningham, Mr. Lister left Manningham Hall and went to reside at Farfield Hall, near Addingham, the ancient residence of the Cunliffe family. His first idea had been to sell the Manningham Park Estate, which would have made a charming estate for villa residences, but being desirous, if possible, to secure it for the public, he offered the park and hall to the Corporation for £40,000, estimating the value at £60,000, but foregoing £20,000 as a gift to the public. This generous offer was accepted, and on the 28th of October, 1870, the property was formally transferred to the Corporation for the use of the public, since which time it has been much improved and has been a very favourite resort of the inhabitants.

Manningham Hall is a comparatively modern erection, built upon the site of a previous homestead, and was added to by the present Lord Masham during his residence there. The park contains altogether about fifty-three acres, and is of very picturesque appearance and well-timbered. The thriving chestnuts, sycamores, and other forest trees bordering the park towards Manningham Lane were planted about seventy years ago by Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister. In honour of the generous treatment of Lord Masham, by which the park became Corporate property, it was decided that it should henceforth bear the name of Lister Park, and by that name it is now generally known. A marble statue of Mr. Lister was erected by public subscription in May, 1875, and placed near the principal entrance to the park.

Frank Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

LAKE IN LISTER PARK.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

X.

Clockhouse—Origin of Name—Early Possessors—Later Descent—The Jowetts of Clockhouse—Miss Sarah Jowett—George Baron—His Singular Will—The Famous "Clockhouse Case"—Clockhouse as a Residence—Spotted House Inn.

THE CLOCKHOUSE ESTATE.

The residence known as Clockhouse, Manningham, affords a chapter of considerable interest. As to the origin of the name there is some doubt. During the preparation of evidence for the famous "Clockhouse Case," commenced in 1856, it was stated by an old Bradfordian named Raistrick, that "the first clock that was ever brought to this part of the country was set up at Clockhouse, Manningham, and hence the name by which it was known." There certainly was in former times a clock in the south front of the present mansion, and the opening remains were it was fixed. It was so placed that passers-by could see the time of day from the highway to Otley, then running close past the house. However this may be, the name was applied to the house early in the seventeenth century. At that date the property was in the possession of the Lister family, as we gather from the following evidence:—

Know all men by these presents that I, Humphrey Lister, the younger son of John Lister, late of the Clockhouse, in Manningham, deceased, have confirmed unto John Crabtree, of Manningham aforesaid, yeoman—All those my seats, stalls, and formes, set, situate, and being in the Parish Church of Bradford, and belonging to the messuage or house in Manningham commonly called Clockhouse,

which I, the said Humphrey Lister, have for valuable consideration bargained for and sold to him the said John Crabtree, his heirs and assigns—To have and to hold, &c.

In witness hereof, this 20th day of December, in the 12th year of the reign of sovereign Lord Charles, 1636.

HUMPHREY LISTER.

Witnesses—

JOSEPH HOLLINGS. TEMPEST BRIGHOUSE.
JOHN WILKINSON. EDWARD WALKER.
RICH. BRIGHOUSE.

FORMER OWNERSHIP.

The descent of the Clockhouse estate from the above period is easily traced. In 1664 John Crabtree, described as of Clockhouse, was owner of five closes of land called Over Fenns, Wheat Fenns, Fenny Royd, and the two Sinnel Royds, which were purchased from John Northrop in 1626 by Samuel Crabtree. In 1709 Thomas Crabtree is described in deeds of that date as a tanner living at Clockhouse, and in May, 1721, he released to William Shiers, of Todmorden, in consideration of the sum of £960, "all that messuage called Clockhouse, and the several closes of land called Great Fens, Wheat Fens, Webster Leys, Calfitt Butts, Tong Dole, Mowing Carrs, &c."

Interest in the descent of the Clockhouse estate increases in the year 1743, when from an indenture dated April of that year we learn that

William Shiers, of Clockhouse, in consideration of the sum of £1420, granted to Samuel Jowett, of Eccleshill, gentleman—All that capital messuage, &c., wherein he dwelt, with the several closes of land known as Great Fens, Wheat Fens, Hustler Royd, Gimlet Royd, Fen Ing, Webster Leys, Great Close, Two Calfitts, Butts, Tong Dole, Intack, Mowing Carr, Rough Carr, and Paddock, comprising fifty-five days' work, and then in the possession of the said William Shiers.

The above closes of land were in name almost identical with those attached to Clockhouse in the survey of 1811, and have remained almost intact to the present time. Samuel Jowett, who in 1743 purchased the Clockhouse estate, died a bachelor in 1774, leaving the estate to

Nathan Jowett, jun., the son of his brother Nathan. Some years before his death, however, Samuel Jowett executed an indenture in favour of his nephew, in which he confirmed to him—

All that messuage known as Clockhouse, with all the closes of land, &c., on condition that as soon as the said Nathan Jowett should take upon himself the expenses of housekeeping at Clockhouse, he would find and provide for the said Samuel Jowett meat and sufficient drink, washing and lodging, and also a nag or gelding to ride upon at his pleasure and at all times during his natural life, so long as he should choose to reside at Clockhouse, and that should he choose to depart, that he should pay to Samuel Jowett an annuity of £20 during the term of his natural life.

THE JOWETT FAMILY.

Nathan Jowett, who thus entered upon the Clockhouse estate, "took upon himself the expenses of housekeeping" by marrying his cousin, Mary Jowett, of Knaresborough, and had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son was born in 1761, and studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He was evidently a man of promise, if we may judge from the terms of an inscribed monument in the Bradford Parish Church, which is as follows:—

To the memory of Samuel Jowett, gentleman, late of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, who, blest with an honest heart and clear head, made so good an use of the short time allotted to him in improving the virtues of the one, and cultivating the natural endowments of the other, that he promised to become (had such been the will of Providence) a blessing to his parents and friends, and an ornament to society.

He died at Edinburgh the 13th Jan., 1785, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and was there interred.

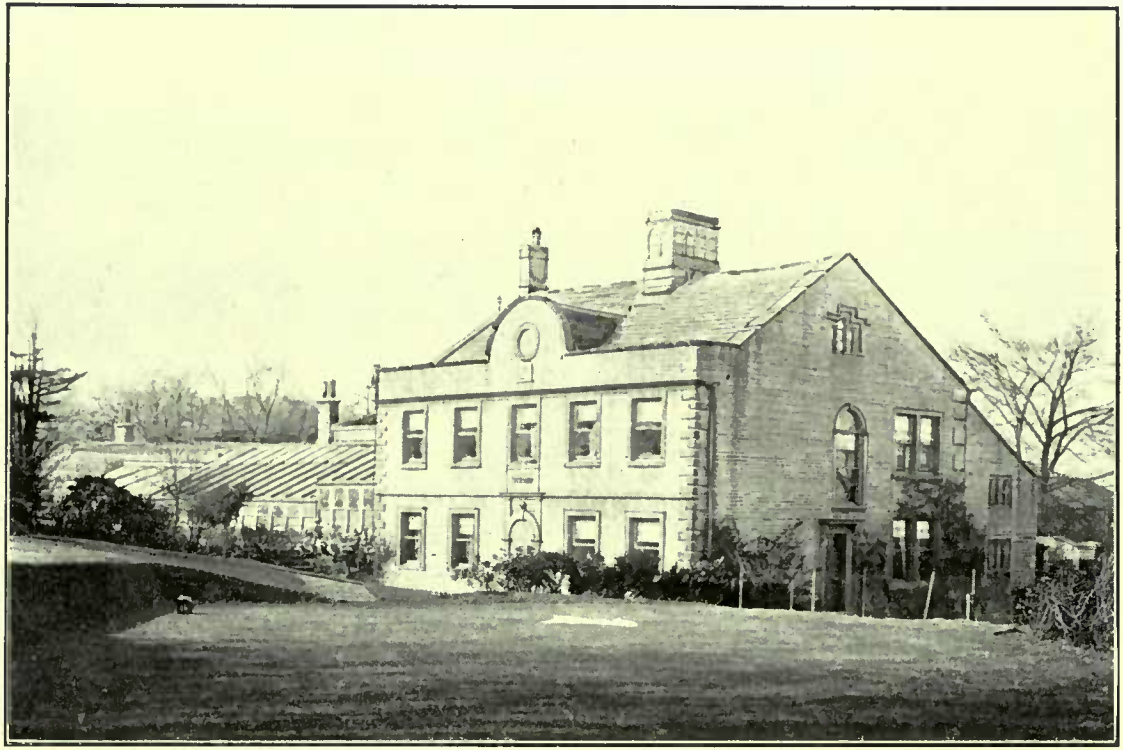
His sister, Sarah Jowett, married George Baron, a Leeds merchant, and his surviving brother, Nathan Jowett, of Clockhouse, married his cousin, Sarah Hodgson, of Whetley. Of the former marriage there was issue George Baron, of Drewton, who subsequently acquired both the Jowett and Hodgson estates at Clockhouse and Whetley, in addition to extensive possessions in the East Riding,

inherited by him from his own family. Nathan Jowett died in 1816, leaving an only child, Sarah, to the guardianship of her uncle, Francis Simes, of Bradford, and Joseph Hollings, of Whetley. Miss Jowett died unmarried in March, 1840, leaving her estates to her cousin, George Baron, of North Cave. She also left numerous legacies, including one of £10,000 to her uncle Simes, and £20,000 to Miss Frances Outhwaite, besides £1000 to the Bradford Dispensary, and £1000 to the Bradford Exchange Buildings. The agent to her large estates at the time of her decease was Mr. George Thompson Lister, a gentleman with a large experience in the management of landed property in the neighbourhood.

George Baron enjoyed the combined estates, now become very valuable, until he died unmarried in July, 1854, and from the singular disposition he made of his estates arose the famous "Clockhouse Case."

THE "CLOCKHOUSE CASE."

Much litigation arose upon the construction of Mr. George Baron's will. Unfortunately, Mr. Baron had no acquaintance with any member of the Jowett family, and had not the least conception to whom the property would fall by the provisions of the will he intended to make. That he left for the lawyers to find out, and they consequently reaped a rich harvest of fees. The will was prepared by his East Riding solicitors, and contained the provision that all his real estates should be devised to trustees "upon trust for such person as at the time of the testator's decease should answer to the description of heir male of the body of Nathan Atkinson, formerly of Bolton, near Bradford, whose mother was a Jowett of Clockhouse," and, in case there should be no such person, then the estates were to go "unto such person as should answer to the description of heir male of the body of Samuel Atkinson, formerly of Shipley," a brother of the said Nathan Atkinson, on condition that he assumed the surname of "Jowett" in addition to his own name.



O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

CLOCKHOUSE, MANNINGHAM.

Mr. Baron's will was read over after his death to Messrs. Bentley & Wood, solicitors, Bradford, who, with others, were named as trustees, and Mr. James Wood conceived a strong opinion that Nathan Atkinson, farmer and milk dealer, of Bolton, answered to the description of "heir male of the body of Nathan Atkinson, formerly of Bolton, whose mother was a Jowett of Clockhouse." He accordingly approached the fortunate heir, a man then between sixty and seventy years of age, and the information he obtained confirmed Mr. Wood's opinion as to the correctness of his surmises. In April, 1855, a friendly suit was instituted before the Master of the Rolls, in which cause Nathan Atkinson and James Atkinson, his son, were made plaintiffs, and Greenwood Bentley, James Wood, and others defendants, to inquire who was the heir-at-law of the said estates. The law being satisfied that the right man had been found, Nathan Atkinson entered during the same year into possession of the estates.

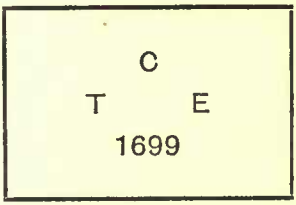
This, however, was only the commencement of a series of litigations involved in the "Clockhouse Case."

No sooner had the Bolton farmer entered into possession of 145 farms and a rent-roll of £8000 a year than a rival claimant sprang up, one Joseph Jowett, a blacking hawker, of Idle, who managed to inspire a number of persons in Bradford with the notion that he was the rightful heir to Mr. Baron's estates, and they were induced to advance money to back his claims on the promise of large returns when he entered into the property. Chancery proceedings lasting for nearly six years followed, which effectually established the position of Nathan Atkinson, who had assumed the name of Jowett. Long before the termination of the legal struggle, however, he had made a disposition of his property to his eldest son, James, and lived quietly at Clockhouse. He died in France in May, 1862. Mr. James Atkinson Jowett added largely to the value of the estates bequeathed to him, and died in 1886. Upon his decease the estates involved in the famous "Clockhouse Case" were divided between his two sons and his daughter,

viz. :—Mr. Nathan Atkinson Jowett, Mr. John Hodgson Atkinson Jowett, and Mrs. James Moncrieff.

Mr. Nathan Atkinson Jowett, the elder son, inherited the Clockhouse and Allerton estates, and resided at Clockhouse for a time. In 1891, however, his son, Mr. John Atkinson Jowett, entered into possession of the estates on attaining his majority, and he now resides at the ancestral home.

The Clockhouse residence, as may be seen from the accompanying drawing, is only a modern building, but there are evident traces of a former structure. Over a doorway on the south front a stone has been inserted, evidently from a former building, bearing the inscription :—



The date corresponds with the ownership of Clockhouse by the Crabtree family, and probably refers to Thomas Crabtree and his wife Elizabeth. The grounds are extensive, and include a park extending to the Midland Company's railway in the valley. For nearly thirty years Mr. John Hindle (formerly Dixon & Hindle, land agents and surveyors, Bradford) has acted as steward and agent of the Jowett properties, comprising the Bolton, Manningham, Allerton, and other estates near Bradford, also those in the East Riding.

It has been stated that the late Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, was a member of the Manningham family of that name.

THE SPOTTED HOUSE INN.

The Spotted House Inn is one of the older public-houses of Manningham. It still maintains the reputation

O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

SPOTTED HOUSE INN, MANNINGHAM.

of being a suburban house of refreshment, without the objectionable features attaching to a mere drinking-shop. Connected with it are a spacious bowling-green and tennis-ground, where the better-class residents have been wont to resort for years past, and formerly there was also a capacious swimming bath, supplied by water springing from the grounds, but this has been discontinued. For nearly a quarter of a century the Spotted House was kept by the late John Boyes Tankard, who died in 1894, he being then the oldest licensed victualler in Bradford. The inn is now the property of and is carried on by his daughter, Miss Tankard.

The premises originally formed a portion of the Lister estate of Manningham. On the taking of the survey in 1811, the inn and farmstead, with land adjoining, were in the occupation of John Halliwell. Prior to Halliwell's occupancy, the inn was kept by Thomas and Mary Broadley, who retired on a competence to a house with land adjoining, situate above the Upper Globe Inn, Manningham. The late Mr. Tankard purchased the property from John Hammond, who probably acquired it from Mr. E. C. Lister. In the survey of 1839 the premises are described by the respective names of the "Spotted House," or "Lister's Arms."

A glance at the accompanying sketch of the "Spotted House" will show that an addition has been made to the original building, bringing it close up to Manningham Lane. This new wing was added by the former owner, Mr. E. C. Lister, and was used by him as a justice room, where he sat on certain days of the week to try such offenders as were brought before him. A similar custom prevailed at Cottingley Hall, during the residence there of Colonel Wickham, who was contemporary with Mr. Lister. At that period the ordinary Petty Sessions were held at the New Inn, Bradford, a house still standing at the corner of Thornton Road, and the justices sat there one day a week, that day being Thursday, the market day.

CHAPTER XV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

XI.

Wilkinson Family—The Bradshaws—Bolton Royd—J. G. Horsfall—Power-loom Riots—The Anderton Family—Parkfield—Sir Henry Mitchell—Grammar School Lands—"Halliwell Ash."

THE WILKINSON FAMILY.

In the old records of Manningham the family name of Wilkinson frequently occurs, and from the evidences before us it appears that there were several members of the family who were extensive freeholders in the early part of the seventeenth century, but as owners of property in the township they have ceased to exist for some time back. The family deeds contain a copy of a court-roll of the Manor of Bradford, dated 1601, in which John Wilkinson and Richard, his son, surrendered a close of land called Acker Roide (Oakroyd), and one selion of land adjoining the highway leading between Bradford and Manningham. The term "selion" was a remnant of the common field system of land cultivation, and originally meant a day's work done by a tenant of the manor. In the valuation of the rectorial tithes of Bradford, made in 1638, Thomas Wilkinson was assessed upon forty-three acres of land, and John Wilkinson upon twenty-two acres. About the same period the lands of Richard Wilkinson in Manningham were put down at thirty-three acres, twenty-five of which were old enclosures, and surrounded his residence.

Turning again to the family deeds, we find that in 1652 William Wilkinson, by his will of that date, bequeathed

to his son William "all that close of land called Bolton Roids, in Manningham, abutting on the lands of the heirs of Henry Bradshaw, deceased, on the north and east, on the lands of Thomas Wilkinson on the south, and on the highway leading from Bradford to Frizinghall on the west." A century later, namely, in 1753, Richard Hodgson, of the Birks, Horton, purchased of John Wilkinson, the elder, yeoman, of Manningham, "all that messuage in Manningham where the latter dwelt, also several closes of land adjoining the house, known as the Well Croft, Corn Croft, the two Bolton Royds, Coal Pit Close, and Intack, then in the occupation of John Wilkinson, the younger." Doubtless this transaction brought to an end the career, as freeholders, of the Bolton Royd branch of the Wilkinson family.

In Dugdale's "Visitation of Yorkshire," mention is made of the Richard Wilkinson, before-named, of Manningham, who died in 1650, or thereabouts, and left a son, Thomas Wilkinson, and a grandson, Thomas, aged (in the year 1666) sixty-six and thirty-five respectively. We are inclined to locate the property of this branch of the Wilkinsons at Whetley Hill. Towards the close of last century, Thomas Wilkinson, one of the gentry of Manningham, owned an estate at Whetley, afterwards purchased by John Priestman, and he died possessed of other property in Yorkshire. Being a bachelor he left his estates to his housekeeper, a maiden lady, named Sally Kitching, and the property was divided among her own relatives at her decease. Thus may be accounted for the extinction of another branch of the Wilkinsons of Manningham, and the passing of their estates into other hands.

THE BRADSHAWS.

The Bradshaws of Manningham were another substantial family which has become extinct. In the early surveys the name occurs as that of substantial landholders, both in Bradford and Manningham. According to researches made by Mr. Empsall, President of the Bradford Historical

Society, there were three Henry Bradshaws during the period from 1622 to 1680, the first of them dying in 1651. This, in Mr. Empsall's opinion, was Captain Bradshaw, the Parliamentarian officer engaged in the Civil Wars, although James, in his "History of Bradford," ascribes that position to his son, the second Henry. An attempt was made, on the accusation of Captain Oates and others, to connect the latter with the abortive Farnley Wood Conspiracy, and he was tried, but acquitted of actual participation in it. His son, Henry, removed to London, and was a considerable beneficiary under the will of Robert Jackson, from whom the town derived the Black Abbey Dole. From that period, the name of Bradshaw ceases to be of importance in Manningham.

BOLTON ROYD: THE HORSFALL FAMILY.

The residence known as Bolton Royd, although not of any pretension to antiquity, possesses a certain historic interest from the fact of its builder having been Mr. John Garnett Horsfall, one of several brothers who in 1826 were the first to introduce steam power-looms into Bradford. From what has since transpired in the Bradford trade, it seems almost incredible that the introduction of power-looms should have led to one of the most serious riots that have ever taken place in Bradford. But so it was, and several lives were lost in the defence of Horsfall's Mills, North Wing, where the looms were first set a-going.

The circumstances attending this lamentable occurrence were as follow:—On the afternoon of the 1st of May, 1826, a meeting of unemployed workmen took place on Fairweather Green. The number of persons assembled was about 250, who, after consulting together some time, proceeded at five o'clock in the afternoon to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, situate at North Wing, near the Old Church, which contained a number of power-looms for weaving stuffs. Immediately on arrival, they commenced an attack upon the mill, but without doing any mischief, except breaking the windows. They then proceeded to

Bradford Moor, where they were joined by about two hundred more, and with this reinforcement, the mob returned to Horsfall's Mill, and made a second attack; but the Riot Act being read, they dispersed.

This was on Monday, and all remained quiet until Wednesday, when another meeting was held on Fairweather Green, far more numerous than that on Monday, and, after forming in several groups till about twenty minutes past three, they again moved in a body to Messrs. Horsfall's Mill, and began throwing stones at the windows. About 240 panes of glass had been broken on the Monday, but had been replaced. These formed the subject of a fresh attack, until every window was demolished, with the frames belonging to them.

At half-past four o'clock, Colonel Plumbe Tempest, accompanied by a number of special constables, arrived on the ground adjoining the mill, and the Riot Act was read. The mob still showed no disposition to disperse, but continued throwing stones. All other efforts hitherto adopted proving unavailing, and the mob having fired a pistol into the mill, the persons who were defending it, amounting to about forty, fired from twenty to thirty shots upon the mob, by which two persons were killed, viz., Jonas Barstow, of Queen's Head, aged eighteen years, and Henry Fearnley, a youth of fourteen years. A considerable number of the mob were also wounded. Two of the rioters were afterwards committed to York Castle.

The local branch of the Horsfall family sprang from Denholme, where in 1612 Richard Horsfall purchased a portion of Denholme Park, and worked the coal under the estate. Timothy Horsfall, a later member, worked the old cotton mill at Goit Stock. He had a numerous family, of whom John Garnett Horsfall, of Bolton Royd, was the eldest. There were also William, Timothy, Jeremiah, Thomas, and Michael, all of whom, except Jeremiah, came to Bradford, and commenced in the worsted industry. John Garnett was the principal in the manufacturing department, and William in woolstapling. The manufacturing was carried on at Horsfall's Mill, the scene of the

riot, and the wool warehouses were situate at the head of the canal basin in Broadstones.

When Mr. J. G. Horsfall fixed upon the site of Bolton Royd as one suitable for a residence, it was indeed a pleasant locality. A little dell adjoined and formed part of the estate, the remains of which may still be traced upon the ground. The name indicates a place cleared of wood. At one period the land belonged to William Cowgill, sen., of the Trees, from whom Mr. J. G. Horsfall purchased it. At the period of the erection of Bolton Royd the town of Manningham was isolated from Bradford. There was only one house between it and the Grammar School, namely, Spring Lodge, for some time the abode of Mr. Alfred Harris and of Mr. James Drummond, the intervening land being all green fields. Originally the Bolton Royd estate comprised about thirty-five acres. Upon Mr. Horsfall quitting the locality, Mr. John Taylor, solicitor, entered into occupation, and remained until 1862, when the estate was sold to the late Mr. F. W. Anderton, who completely remodelled the house.

THE ANDERTON FAMILY.

The Andertons of Bradford have been resident in the parish for nearly two hundred years, and are said to have taken their name from the village of Anderton, near Chorley, Lancashire. The progenitor of the Andertons of Bradford, Bingley, Keighley, and Cleckheaton was John Anderton, of Hallas, Cullingworth, he having had nine sons, from whom sprang these several branches of the family. He was one of the fathers of the wool trade, and died at Hallas in 1803. His eldest son, James, removed to Bradford during the latter portion of last century, and lived at Boldshay Hall, Barkerend. Here he was joined by two younger brothers, and together they carried on the wool business at a warehouse abutting on the canal basin, Broadstones. Another of his sons, John, from whom sprang the Andertons of Bingley, besides being the only worsted maker in Cullingworth, carried on woolstapling in a ware-

house in Cheapside, Bradford. From another son, John, who went into the wool business at Denholme, are descended the Andertons of Cleckheaton. William, the third son of John of Hallas, was vicar of Denton, afterwards vicar of Poole, and died unmarried in 1838.

The fifth son of the patriarch, John of Hallas, named Jonathan, practised as a physician at Bradford and Keighley, and married Sarah, the daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Blakey, of Aireworth, solicitor. His son, Swithin Anderton. founded the extensive worsted business at Eastbrook Mills, Bradford, still carried on under the style of Swithin Anderton & Sons, and it is with this branch that we are more immediately concerned.

Swithin Anderton inherited the predilections of his family generally, in following a commercial career, and purchased the Eastbrook estate, where he erected very extensive works for worsted spinning. This concern he carried on until his death in 1860, and the firm is still represented by his descendants. Mr. Swithin Anderton was a commissioner under the old Lighting and Watching Act of Bradford which preceded the Corporation, and on the incorporation of the borough in 1847 he was one of the first members of the Town Council, being returned for the South Ward, the district in which Eastbrook Mills is situate. At about the same period he was placed upon the commission of the peace for the borough. Mr. Anderton married Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Braithwaite, of Sunderland, and had several sons and one daughter, including Samuel Blakey Anderton, of Richmond House, Bradford, the eldest son, who died unmarried in 1874; Frederick William, of Bolton Royd; and Edwin, of New Laithes Hall, Leeds, who died in 1889, without issue. His only daughter, Emma, married William Foster, Esq., of Hornby Castle.

Mr. F. W. Anderton married Ruth, daughter of John Foster, Esq., of Hornby Castle; and secondly, Eliza, daughter of William Townend, Esq., of Cullingworth, and had issue by his first wife. He purchased the Bolton Royd estate in 1862 from the Horsfall family, and resided

there until his death in September, 1885. His eldest son, Mr. Herbert Foster Anderton, now resides there. Mr. F. W. Anderton was for many years sole partner in the firm of Swithin Anderton & Sons, of Eastbrook Mills, a position he retained until his son, Mr. H. F. Anderton, was admitted to the firm. Mr. F. W. Anderton was a devoted Churchman, and contributed several thousand pounds towards the erection and fabric of St. Mark's Church, Manningham, the whole of the chancel being erected at his cost. The fine organ at St. Mark's was due to the generosity of his brother, Mr. Edwin Anderton.

SIR HENRY MITCHELL.

The suburb known as Parkfield owes its origin to the development of that district for superior residences. The land originally formed part of the Bolton Royd estate, the property of John Garnett Horsfall, Esq.

Parkfield House is the residence of Sir Henry Mitchell, a gentleman long and honourably associated with the commercial, municipal, educational, and religious interests of Bradford. Sir Henry is a native of Esholt, and in early life assumed a responsible position in the firm of Messrs. William Fison & Co., of Bradford. In 1848 he accepted the position of buyer for the gigantic concern of A. & S. Henry & Co., and became a partner in 1852. For many years Sir Henry has been the principal of the Bradford branch of Messrs. A. & S. Henry & Co., Limited, and his career has been of increasing prominence in both the commercial and public life of Bradford. Mr. Mitchell became successively a town councillor and an alderman of the borough, and in 1874-75 he held office as Mayor, acquitting himself with marked credit and acceptance in that high position. As a member of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce he accomplished much excellent work, and his name will long be remembered in connection with the deep and beneficial interest he has taken in the cause of technical education. Sir Henry was largely instrumental in the institution of the Bradford Technical College, which

was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on June 23rd, 1882, and in recognition of his valuable services in connection with this excellent institute, of which he has been president since its foundation, Her Majesty the Queen conferred upon him in 1887 the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry was a member of the first School Board for Bradford, he is a vice-president of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, a magistrate for the borough, and a governor of the Bradford Grammar School. He is a devoted Wesleyan, and a prominent member of that body. It was largely through his generous contributions that St. John's Wesleyan Chapel, Manningham, was erected.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The Bradford Grammar School lands in Manningham were in 1655 estimated at fifteen acres and a few perches; and in an inquisition taken at Elland in 1601 they were of the same extent. At the latter period they were described as having "anciently" belonged to the Free Grammar School of Bradford, and had been so employed to the use of a schoolmaster teaching grammar in the town of Bradford, "time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary." These lands, however, only comprised a small portion of the endowment of the school, there being closes of land lying in the Milne Cliffe and Milne Holme, in Bradford, besides other property. The Milne Cliffe lands were in the neighbourhood of Stott Hill, the Holme (or flat land) lying beneath. It may not be generally known that the ancient lords of the manor of Bradford set up a corn mill in this locality, and hence the term "milne holme." The Grammar School of that day stood near the Parish Church. The total rent from the school lands in 1655 was only about £55 per annum.

In a survey of the Manningham possessions of the school, taken in 1811, their extent is stated at 23a. 1or. 3p. The following were the names of the principal closes:—Bowling Field (Daisy Hill), Rood End and Far Cliffe (Whetley Hill), Pashendock Croft (Back Lane), Jew Croft

and Tenter Croft (site of Drummond Road School), and Coal Holme (adjoining the Bradford Beck).

Under the Act obtained in 1818, to enable the Governors of the Bradford Grammar Schools to dispose of the old School-house at the foot of Church Bank, and to erect the one which stood upon the site of the present school, and also to dispose of certain lands belonging to the foundation, the following lands in Manningham were named in the schedule, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
A Croft, or small Parcel of Land in Manningham called the Croft, containing 2r. 23p., and now occupied by William Frankland, along with other lands	3	0	0
Five several Closes of Land in Manningham aforesaid, called Rack Close, Little Ing, Upper Cliffe Field, Lower Cliffe Field, and Great Cliffe Field, containing together 11a. or. 31p., and now occupied by John Jarratt	38	0	0
Two Closes of Land in Manningham aforesaid, called Rood Ends and Coal Holme, containing together 5a. 3r. 30p., now in the occupation of William Cowgill	27	4	0
A Close of Land in Manningham, called Stone Delph Close, containing 1a. 3r. 7p., in the occupation of William Stephenson	11	0	0

HALLIWELL ASH.

On the sloping ground between Belle Vue and the Midland Railway there once existed a spring of water, supposed to have preternatural virtues. The name it bore within present recollection is probably a corruption of Holy-well. The holy wells of England as elsewhere had not all the same virtues attached to them. Some were blessed if used for baptisms, to others were attributed curative properties, especially for sore or weak eyes, while others were supposed to possess mystical powers, insomuch as any article dipped in them became charms or safeguards against witchery. Any traditions associated with the spring at Halliwell (or Holywell) Ash are lost, but

certainly in the early part of the present century the place was a favourite resort of the townspeople on Sundays.

The derivation of the name is doubtful. In the survey of 1638 a close called "Helliwell Ash" is mentioned as containing 2a. 3r. 26p., but without any indication as to its locality. The spelling of the name is of little moment. Mr. James, in his "History of Bradford," states that he had seen the place referred to in old deeds as "Helly-well." By his will, dated May, 1685, Thomas Lister, of Manningham, devised to his two daughters, Juliana Lambrecht and Elizabeth Stapleton, equal shares in two closes of land called "Holywell Ash" and "Delf Close," besides other lands in Manningham. In the will disposing of the possessions of Juliana Lambrecht, her moiety of "Holywell Esh" was bequeathed to Francis Stapleton, her nephew. In due course the lands in question were inherited by Francis Sharp Bridges, and have latterly belonged to Sir Francis Sharp Powell, M.P., in whose writings the form of spelling is given as "Halliwell Ash."

Upon the ground in question there used to be a fine well of water issuing out of the higher ground, to which tradition assigned healing virtues. Might not the name of "holy" come from this circumstance? Sufficient importance attaches to the tradition, however, to have led the framers of the recent ordnance plan of Manningham to preserve the name, although the widening of the Midland Railway below Thorncliffe Terrace has almost obliterated the site.

APPENDIX.

MANNINGHAM FREEHOLDERS IN 1839.

The following list of property owners in Manningham township in 1839 is from the Valuation Book prepared by Mr. Thomas Dixon, surveyor and valuer.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Ackroyd, William ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Ackroyd, Edward ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottages.
Ackroyd, Samuel ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Garden and land.
Ackroyd, Ann ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages and stable.
Ackroyd, Jonathan ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Ackroyd, Robert ...	...Thornton Road	...Land.
Ambler, James ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.
Atkinson, Robert ...	...White Abbey	...Building land.
Ashworth, Abraham	...White Abbey...	...Cottages.
Baptist Society ...	...Lady Royd ...	...Sunday school.
Baldwin, Joseph (late)	...Whetley Fold	...Cottages.
Bairstow, Joseph ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Beanland, Ann ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Beanland, Sarah ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Beanland, James ...	...White Abbey	...Cottages.
Beanland, Henry ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Beanland, John ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages and land.
Francis, Ackroyd ...	...Squire Lane ...	...House and land.
Do. ...	...near Crow Trees	...Cottages.
Bingley Poor ...	...near Lister's Mill	...Land.
Booth, Miss	...Duce Lane ...	...House and land.
Booth, Mrs. (late) ...	...Back Lane ...	...Cottage.
Booth, Jonas... ...	...Manningham...	...Cottage.
Booth, Jonas	...Manningham...	...Cottages and shop.
Bradford Free Grammar School, Trustees of	...Manningham Lane	...House and land.
Do.	...Manningham...	...House and land.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Bradford and Keighley Turnpike Road, Trustees of	Carr Syke ...	...Carr Syke Bar-house.
Do.	...Towler Lane ...	...Chain Bar-house.
Bradford and Thornton Turnpike Road, Trustees of	Brick Lane ...	...Brick Lane Toll-bar.
Bridges, Francis Sharpe, Esquire	...Manningham Lane	...Garden.
Do.	...Manningham	...Land.
Do.	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Do.	...North Parade	...Houses and gardens.
Do.	...White Abbey	...Land.
Do.	...Four Lane Ends	...Land.
Do.	...Whetley ...	...Land.
Brougham, ——, Esq.	...Manningham...	...House and land.
Do.	...Bolton Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Upper Globe...	...Land.
Do.	...Back Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Lumb Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Towler Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Brick Lane ...	...Spinning mill, reservoir, &c.
Butterfield, Francis ...	...Back Lane ...	...Cottages.
Burnley, Joseph ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Burnley, Rachel ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Broadbent, Robert ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Brick Lane ...	...Cottages.
Brear, Thomas ...	...Whetley Hill...	...Cottage.
Calvert, John ...	...Manningham...	...House and shop.
Clarke, Walter ...	...Manningham Lane	...House and garden.
Clarke, John	...Manningham Lane	...Cottages.
Do.	...Manningham...	...Cottages and shop.
Church Building Society	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Clayton, Jeremiah (late)	...Spring Row ...	...House.
Clayton, Sarah ...	...Spring Row ...	...House.
Clayton, John (late)...	...Brick Lane ...	...Houses and gardens.
Cowgill, Brian ...	...Trees	...Houses and land.
Cowgill, William ...	...Back Lane ...	...Cottages.
Copley, William ...	...White Abbey...	...Beerhouse.
Crabtree, Richard ...	...White Abbey...	...Building land.
Crabtree, Samuel ...	...Manningham...	...House and barn.
Craven, Benjamin ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Denby, John	...Spring Street	...Houses and warehouses.
Denby, Jonas ...	...Spring Street	...House.
Denby, Benjamin ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Drake, Joseph ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Drake, William ...	...Spring Street	...Cottages.
Duffield, Frs., Esq. ...	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Edmondson, William	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Ellis, William ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
England, John ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Farrar, Nancy ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Farrar, Samuel ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Beerhouse.
Fearnsides, John ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Houses and land.
Do.	...New Miller Dam Inn..	New Miller Dam Inn and cottages.
Fairfax, Fearnley ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...House and land.
Field, J. W., Esq. (late)	...Heaton Lane...	...Land.
Do.	...Law Croft Lane	...Land.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...House and land.
Firth, John	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Firth, Nathan ...	...Law Croft Lane	...Land.
Flesher, Benjamin ...	...Towler Lane ...	...House and land.
Four Lane Ends Sick Club	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Frankland, John ...	...Law Croft Lane	...Land and shed.
Frankland, William...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages and land.
Garforth, late, Samuel	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Gelder, Joshua ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Cottages.
Gleadall, George ...	...North Parade	...Houses.
Greenwood, Nathan	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Greenwood, William	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage and stable.
Greenwood, Joseph ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages and gardens.
Greenough, William	...Spring Row ...	...House.
Haley, Henry ...	..near Crow Trees	...Cottages.
Hardcastle, Aked & Co.	.. Squire Lane ...	...Reservoir, colliery, engine-house, &c.
Hammond, Benjamin	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.
Halliday, Richard ...	...Towler Lane ...	...Cottages.
Halliday & Wood ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Halliday, Thomas ...	...Duce Lane ...	...Houses and land.
Harris, Alfred, Esq....	...Manningham Lane	...House, garden, and land.
Hartley, Ann... ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottages.
Hartley, Joseph ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Hartley, John ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.
Hebblethwaite, John	...Green Lane ...	...Building land.
Hill, John	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Hill, Thomas ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Do.	...White Abbey...	...House and shop, and cottages.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Hill, Thomas ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Houses and garden.
Hill, Joshua	...White Abbey	...Cottages.
Hill, Eliab	...Spring Street	...Cottages.
Hill, William ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.
Horsfall, John Garnett, Esq.	..Bolton Royd ...	...House, park, and land.
Horsfall, Thos. Hill, Esq.	...Whetley Hill...	...House and land.
Hollings, Joseph, Esq.	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Whetley ...	...House and land.
Hollings, Thomas, Esq.	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Towler Lane ...	...House and land.
Do.	...Brick Lane ...	...Land.
Holmes, Betty ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Hurst, William ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Cottages.
Huddleston, Nathan	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages and garden.
Illingworth, Jonas ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Illingworth, Thomas	...Spring Row ...	...Cottage
Illingworth, Titus ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.
Isles & Letch, Messrs.	...Squire Lane ...	...House and land.
Do.	...Thiefscore Bridge	...House and land.
Do.	...Four Lane Ends	...House and land.
Jackson, John ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.
Jackson & Ogden, Messrs.	...Lower Globe Mill	...Mill, house, reservoir, and land.
Jarratt, John	...Spring Row ...	...Houses.
Jarratt, Matthew ...	...Spring Row ...	...Houses.
Jarratt, Amy	...Wheatley ...	...Houses.
Do.	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.
Jones, Robert ...	...near Lister's Mill	...Cottages.
Do.	...White Abbey...	...Cottages.
Jowett, Miss	...Clock House ...	...House, gardens, and pleasure grounds.
Do.	...Back Lane ...	...Cottages and land.
Do.	...Lumb Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Upper Globe...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...House and land.
Do.	...Four Lane Ends	...Land and coalpit.
Do.	...Wheatley ...	...Wheatley House and land.
Do.	...near Brown Royd	...House and land.
Do.	...Hedge Side Farm	...House and land.
Do.	...Brick Lane ...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Thiefscore Bridge	...House and land.
Do.	...Four Lane Ends	...Land.
Do.	...near Throstle Nest	...House and land.
Jowett, Joseph ...	...North Parade	...Houses.
Do.	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Jowett, Edmund ...	...North Parade	...House.
Keighley, Daniel ...	...near Crow Trees	...Cottage, &c.
Kitchen, John ...	...Wheatley ...	...Cottage and land
Do.	...Wheatley ...	...Lower Globe Inn and combing shop.
Kitchen, Thomas ...	...Squire Lane ...	...Cottage.
Kitchen, Mary (late)	...Squire Lane ...	...Cottages and land.
Knowles, Jonas ...	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Knowles, George ...	...Manningham	...Garden and land.
Knight, Mrs. ...	...Manningham ..	...Cottages.
Lace, Mr.	...Manningham...	...House and land.
Do.	...Towler Lane ...	...Land.
Lambert, Edward ...	...Manningham Lane	...House and land.
Law, Richard ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage and shop.
Landan, Rev. James	...Brick Lane ...	...Land and shed.
Leatham, William. Esq.	...Carr Syke ...	...Land.
Leach, John	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Ledgard, Jeremiah ...	...Wheatley ...	...Cottage.
Ledgard, Thomas ...	...Wheatley ...	...Cottage.
Ledgard, Mrs. ...	...Upper Globe...	...Old Globe Inn, land, and cottages.
Lister, Ellis Cunliffe, Esq.	...Manningham...	...Manningham House and land.
Do.	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Do.	...Spotted House	...Lister's Arms Inn and land.
Do.	...Manningham Lane	...Garden.
Do.	...Broad Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Manningham...	...Houses.
Do.	...Manningham...	...Spinning mill, land, and cottages.
Do.	...Towler Lane ...	...Land.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...Land and quarry.
Longbottom, Nancy	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Lund, Joseph ...	...near Upper Globe	...Cottages.
Lupton, Joshua ...	...Crow Trees ...	...House and land.
Manningham School, Trustees of ...	...Back Lane ...	...House and school.
Manningham, Township of...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Land and quarries.
Margerison, Richard, Esq.	...Bolton Royds	...House and land.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Marshall, John ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Marsden, James ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Garden and houses.
Mercer, Caleb ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Mercer, James ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Mercer, Hannah ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.

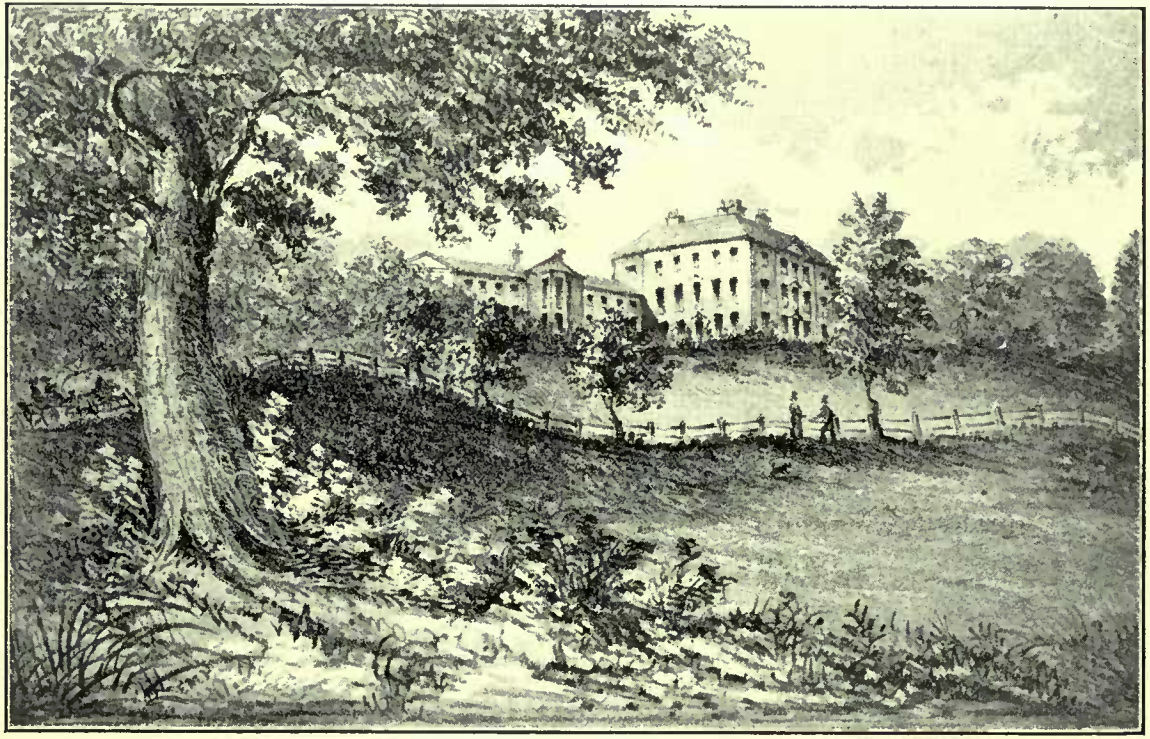
Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Mercer, Thomas ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Land and cottages.
Methodist Society, Trustees of	...White Abbey	...Chapel, school, and cottages.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...Chapel and chapel-yard.
Milner, Joseph (late)	...Daisy Hill ...	...House, shop, and beer-house.
Middleton, Trustees of the late Joseph ...	...Green Lane ...	...Land and quarry.
Murgatroyd, Thomas	...Wood Street...	...Cottage.
Mortimer, Daniel ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottage.
Mortimer, Susannah	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Myers, Isaac	...Spring Row ...	...House.
Naylor, Isaac ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Newall, John ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages and school.
Nicholson, Henry ...	...Wheatley Lane	...House and land.
Ogden, Joseph ...	...Wood Street...	...Cottage.
Oliver and Ray Nessim	...Squire Lane ...	...House and land.
Patchett, Joshua ...	...Back Lane ...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Towler Lane...	...Cottages.
Do.	...Daisy Hill ...	...Land.
Patchett, Isaac ...	...Manningham Lane	...Houses.
Patchett, William ...	...White Abbey...	...Building land.
Parker, Jeremiah ...	...White Abbey...	...Cottages.
Parkinson, John ...	...White Abbey...	...Cottage.
Pearson, Caleb ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Pearson, Nancy ...	...Throstle Nest	...Land and Cottages.
Pickles, Hammond and Preston, Messrs.	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Pickles, Eli	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages and garden.
Pickles, John... ...	...Squire Lane ...	...Cottages.
Powell, Robert ...	...Wood Street...	...Cottage.
Pullan, Thomas (late)	...Brick Lane ...	...Garden.
Rawson, Benjamin, Esq.	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Riley, James	...Wood Street...	...Cottage.
Rhodes, Thomas ...	...Manningham Lane	...Garden and house.
Do.	...Duce Lane ...	...Land and cottages.
Rhodes, Isaac ...	...Manningham...	...House and shop.
Rhodes, Thomas ...	...White Abbey...	...Cottage.
Rhodes, Francis ...	...White Abbey...	...Cottages.
Roberts, James ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Roberts, John ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.
Robinson, Daniel ...	...Wood Street...	...Cottage.
Robinson, J. W. ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Land.
Buttershaw, Thomas	...Spring Row ...	...House.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Roper, Charles ...	...near Crow Trees	...Cottages.
Roper, Grace ...	...	...Cottage.
Scott, William ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages and gardens.
Smith, William ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottages and shop.
Smith, Henry ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottages.
Smith, Pollard ...	...Wheatley Spring St...	...Cottages.
Smith, Lawrence ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.
Smith, Prince ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Craven Heifer Inn.
Smith, John	...Four Lane Ends	...House and shop.
Smyth, George Henry, Esq...	Brownroyd ...	...Soke mill, mill dam, house, and land.
Snowden, John ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottage.
Snowden, Joseph & Samuel..	Manningham...	...Cottages.
Spooner, John ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Stead, Joshua ...	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Suburban Society Building Club	...Lumb Lane ...	...Land.
Sugden, Thomas ...	...Manningham...	...Cottage.
Sugden, William ...	...Wheatley Spring St...	...Cottage.
Stead, Miss	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottage.
Tetley, William ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Land and cottages.
Tetley, Joseph ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...House and land.
Thompson, Matthew (Colne).	White Abbey...	...Cottages.
Thompson, Matthew, Esq....	Towler Lane ...	...Manningham Lodge.
Do.	...Upper Globe...	...Land.
Do.	...Towler Lane ...	...Cottages and land.
Thwaites, Thomas ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Land and cottages.
Town, Joseph ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage.
Tordoff, James ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottage and smith's shop.
Toothing, Jonathan ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Warburton, John ...	...Back Lane ...	...Cottage.
Wadsworth, Joshua ...	...Duce Lane ..	...House and land.
Watson, John ...	...Manningham...	...Cottages.
Walker, —	...White Abbey...	...Cottages and yard.
Walker, John ...	...Daisy Hill ...	...Cottages.
Ward, Mrs.	...Daisy Hill ...	...House and pleasure grounds.
Ward, Samuel ...	...Squire Lane ...	...Cottages.
Waugh, William ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages.
White, John	...White Abbey...	...Cottage.
White, Joseph (late)...	...White Abbey...	...Houses.
White, John (late) ...	...White Abbey...	...Houses.
Whittam, Robert ...	...	...Cottages.
Whittaker, Michael ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.
Whitley, Edward ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.

Owners.	Situation.	Description.
Wheater, John ...	...Four Lane Ends	...Cottages and garden.
Wilson, James ...	...White Abbey...	...House, shops, and timber yard.
Wilkinson, John ...	...Whetley ...	...Cottages.
Wilde, John	...Wheatley ...	...Houses.
Wood, Rev. Nicholas	...Manningham...	...Cottages and beershop.
Wood, Benjamin ...	...Back Lane ...	...Cottages.
Wood, Isaac	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Wood, Elizabeth ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Wood, William ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Wood, Joseph ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Cottages.
Wood, Messrs. ...	...Lumb Lane ...	...Building land.
Wood, Job... ...	...White Abbey...	...Building land and beershop.
Do.	. .White Abbey...	...Victoria Inn, stables, &c.
Wood, Isaac	...White Abbey...	...Combing shop and cottages.
Wood, John	...White Abbey...	...Cottages.
Wood, Ellen	...Towler Lane ...	...Land.
Wright, Rev. Godfrey	...Manningham Lane	...Land.
Wood, Thomas ...	...Towler Lane ...	...Houses and garden.
Wyrill, Thomas ...	...Brick Lane ...	...Cottages.
Yewdall, Benjamin ...	...Wood Street ...	...Cottage and shop.

The total amount of the valuation of Manningham township was, in 1839, £9503 14s. 7½d.

HISTORY OF HEATON.



S. O. Bailey, Del. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

HEATON HALL AND PARK.

HISTORY OF HEATON.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Heaton As It Was—Its Pleasing Conformation—Roads and Approaches—Landed Proprietors—Streams and Reservoirs—Mineral Resources—Agriculture—Recent Improvements—Population and Rateable Value.

The village of Heaton, which not long ago would have been regarded as too far distant ever to be united to Bradford, has become so in a double sense. Not the village only but the township have been annexed to the borough in a municipal bond, whilst there is now a continuous connection between the two places in lines of dwellings. It seems a far cry to the time when Heaton was noted for its garden "peys" and its rural surroundings. As to its approaches few places "round about Bradford" can show better, but what they were like in the olden time we are reminded in the old couplet—

> If you'd seen these roads before they were made,
> You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade.

Old inhabitants tell us that when Squire Field and his family essayed a journey from Heaton to Bradford, their usual turn-out of four horses was augmented to six, the better to plough through the sloughs of mud lying between the two places. Thanks to the annexation movement and the Bradford Corporation, instead of the "sloughs" there are well-macadamised roads and fine boulevards reaching up to the entrance of the village.

In old documents, the village of Heaton is described as "Heaton-on-the-Hill," a by no means inappropriate

description. The general contour of the land comprised within the township is pleasing, abounding as it does in gentle undulations, interspersed with streams and woods. The almost entire absence of manufacturing premises will in the future, as in the past, tend to preserve the township as a residential neighbourhood. Until the year 1781, Heaton township was largely moorland and unenclosed. It still remains in great measure open country, although the tendency is distinctly towards absorption for residential purposes, especially in the direction of Emm Lane and Frizinghall.

The township is intersected by the old Bradford and Keighley Road, which, passing through White Abbey and along Toller Lane, crossed over Heaton High Moor and forwards to Cottingley Bridge. A branch from this old road was constructed about the year 1760 to Colne in Lancashire by way of Wilsden and Haworth, and is now known as Haworth Road. Although little used for through vehicular traffic, the laying out of this road has materially aided in developing the getting and transporting the valuable beds of stone quarried in that neighbourhood.

The new Bradford and Keighley Highway is more fully referred to at page 6. It passes through the Frizinghall portion of the township in continuation of Manningham Lane. The Leeds and Bradford section of the Midland Railway Company's system, opened on July 1st, 1846, passes through Frizinghall, and cuts off a small portion of that part of the township abutting upon the Bradford Beck. The road from Bradford to Heaton, skirting Manningham Mills, is that previously referred to as a "slough of despond" in Joshua Field's time. This road generally follows the configuration of the land, and in certain portions of it still partakes of a switchback character, especially as it approaches Heaton Royds and Heaton Shay.

The township of Heaton contains an area of 1322 acres, of which 880 acres belong to the Earl of Rosse, the lord of the manor. About eighteen acres at Chellow, originally forming part of the Rosse estates, have been disposed of to

the Bradford Corporation for the construction of filter beds in connection with the Nidd scheme of waterworks for the borough, and for the same purpose upwards of a hundred acres, which formed part of the Jowett or Clockhouse estate. This land is in immediate contiguity to the reservoir at Chellow Dean, belonging to the Bradford Corporation. On the eastern side of the township there are numerous owners of land, chief among them being the Lister family of Manningham Hall, and the Marriners of Keighley, descendants of the Listers of Frizinghall. Of smaller proprietors, John Beanland, Jacob Denby, John Wood, Edward Leatham, and Samuel Crabtree may be named, either as past or present owners.

The old settlements of Heaton comprised the "town" itself with the hamlet of Frizinghall, also Heaton Royds, Heaton Shay, Heaton Syke, Carr Syke, Chellow Grange, Chellow Heights, Swain Royd, and North Hall. Other singular names occur, such as Gethsemane, Paradise, Eden, Bay of Biscay, and Dungeon, the derivations of which it would be difficult to trace. A portion of Lister Park is in Heaton.

The streams running through Heaton are five in number, namely—Bradford Beck, Carr Syke Beck, Red Beck, Chellow Dean Beck, and Sandy Lane Beck. Chellow Dean Reservoirs, dividing Heaton from Allerton, collect the waters from the Manywells Spring at Hewenden, and were acquired by the Bradford Corporation from the original private waterworks company. Together with the surrounding woods, the reservoir grounds form an attractive and popular resort during the summer months. Heaton Royds Beck, while winding its way through the ravine bounded by North Cliff Wood, is equally picturesque. What is known as Heaton Reservoir, which is upon the low-level system of the Bradford Waterworks scheme, is a large sheet of water, of some eight acres in extent, but the pumping-station and tall chimney attached somewhat detract from the otherwise pleasing surroundings.

Heaton has long been famous for good stone. The area of one bed of good stone was nearly in the centre of

the village proper, and was about 400 yards long and 300 yards broad. The greatest portion of it was in Lord Rosse's land. The following families were interested in working these quarries about seventy years ago, viz. :— Burnleys, Sowdens, Cravens, Milnes, and later on Abraham and John Hill. The whole of this large area of stone was finished a short time ago. Another bed of good stone was discovered by W. Parkinson a little over fifty years ago, which has been worked continuously up to the present time. This bed commenced near Bingley Road (west side), and continued right into Haworth Road, a distance of nearly half a mile, varying from 100 to 200 yards wide. Thirty years ago over 200 men were employed at this quarry by Abraham & John Hill, since then by Dyson & Tetley, Hill & Kendall, John Kay & Son, and Roper & Co. The quarries varied from twenty to thirty yards deep. Most of them have now become exhausted, though there is a quantity of stone still to get along the side of Haworth Road, which may last twenty or thirty years for one quarry. In 1875 there were seventeen quarries at work on the Rosse estate, and in 1895 only seven quarries, and two on the Jowett estate. Nearly all the stone in Heaton is of the cleavage kind, though very solid and of good quality. Up to the year 1882 Messrs. J. Briggs & Co. worked the "hard bed" and "soft bed" coal, near West House Farm, Haworth Road, but they have not been worked since.

The only manufacturing premises are at the eastern and western extremities of the township. At Sandy Lane are the extensive works of Messrs. Charles Sowden and Sons, which were enlarged in 1891. Dumb Mill at Frizinghall is also in Heaton township. The old mill now belongs to the Bradford Corporation. Before the power-loom era many of the inhabitants wove dobbies, camlets, and other heavy goods, either for the Cravens or Messrs. Hargreaves of Frizinghall.

Farming is largely carried on throughout the township, especially grazing, the demand for milk having in recent years caused more cattle to be kept, and during the past

ten years there has been a considerable outlay on the Rosse estate in improving barns, mistals, and stables. The Heaton farmers are mostly a thrifty and careful section of the community.

Long before the people of Bradford were in possession of a public park, Heatonians boasted of their Quarry Hill as a breathing place, from whence a splendid prospect was attainable while enjoying the western breezes. The place was of the roughest formation, being nothing better, in fact, than a huge mound of refuse left after quarrying operations had been terminated, and subsequently covered with soil. Some years ago the management of Quarry Hill was handed over to a committee of the inhabitants of Heaton upon the payment of a small acknowledgment to Lady Rosse's agents, and some improvements were made in levelling the ground and planting the adjoining slopes. Since the annexation of Heaton to the borough, the committee have delegated their functions and privileges to the Parks Committee of the Corporation. From this elevated spot, views may be obtained of the bold outlines of Ingleborough and Penyghent almost any fine day. Eastward are Hope Hill, Baildon High Plain, and Idle Hill; and on the west the hill ranges of Allerton and Denholme. The altitude of Heaton Hill is 700 feet.

The township of Heaton has also its suburbs, namely, Sandy Lane and Frizinghall. The former lies at the western extremity of the township, where it adjoins the township of Allerton, but being also at some distance from the village bearing that name, "Sandy Loin" has generally been regarded as an independent hamlet. Here a number of buildings for residential and manufacturing purposes have of late been erected. Frizinghall is essentially an outgrowth of the borough, and is a remarkable example of the tendency in modern times to exchange the hurly-burly of town-life for the serener atmosphere of the country. The old village of Frizinghall, formerly the abode of a few hand-loom cloth-makers, has become absorbed by the erection of numerous dwellings, chiefly upon what was known as the Shipley Fields estate, formerly a portion of

the family property of the Listers. The Heaton Grove estate has also become studded with superior villa residences, erected upon the model of the Swiss chalets. This portion of the district has been well served since the opening of Frizinghall station on the Midland Railway in February, 1875.

The incentive to an increase in building operations at Heaton was supplied about the year 1870. Prior to that period the Rosse estate was well-nigh intact, the Field family and Lord Rosse having hitherto offered few facilities for the increase of buildings of any description. Those comprised within the village itself were of the humblest character, and in the central portions were huddled together in a very higgledy-piggledy fashion, and lamentably wanting in regard to sanitation. The main street remained much as it had been for generations. Acting upon the advice of her agents, Messrs. Smith & Gotthardt, the late Countess of Rosse, who then enjoyed the Heaton estate, was induced to dispose of land for building purposes, and at the same time her agents prepared a most comprehensive plan for laying out and developing the estate. The Marriner family also disposed of a number of building plots, upon one of which the United College in Emm Lane was erected; and the Shipley Fields portion of Heaton, belonging to Mr. T. T. Cunliffe Lister, subsequently came into the market.

The result of all this has been a complete transformation in the appearance of Heaton village and its surroundings. Wide, good roads supplant the former narrow, ill-kept approaches. Very little of the old village remains; villa residences of a high rental occupy commanding positions afforded by the naturally favoured situation. The natural elevation of the place also gives it a decided advantage in respect to pure air; and altogether "Heaton-on-the-Hill" is one of the most delightful suburbs of Bradford.

The township of Heaton was annexed to Bradford borough in May, 1882. The population at the census of 1891 was 4073. A re-valuation of the township was made

in the year 1887 by Messs. Smith & Gotthardt, when the rateable value assessable for poor-rate was about £15,300. In 1895 it was £22,900.

The annexation of Heaton township tended somewhat to modify the angularity undoubtedly created by the addition of Allerton to the previously compact borough. Apart, however, from appearance sake, the addition of Heaton gives to the borough a suburb possessing features of peculiar value, geographically considered. The annexation of Heaton and Allerton enclose within the borough boundary the two reservoirs situated at Chellow Dean. Upon general grounds, therefore, it was desirable that the Corporation should have local jurisdiction upon both sides of the reservoirs.

CHAPTER II.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Heatonians of 1379—Descent of Heaton Manor—Hearth Tax in 1666—Landowners in 1699—Enclosure of Heaton Common—The Award—Tythe Survey—Survey of 1839.

Although not mentioned in Domesday Book, Heaton (originally spelt Heton or Highton) has some pretensions to antiquity. In the poll-tax levied by Richard the Second, in 1379, the following return is given, representing the inhabitants of Heaton at that period who were subject to taxation :—

In Heaton (Heton, in Bradforthdale), there were seventeen who paid 4d. each, viz.:—

Alice de Birchew.
Alice and John de Chellow.
John Couper.
Adam and Emma de Halton.
Richard de Heton.
John Kirkeman.
Cecily, relict of Richard.
Thomas del Rodes.
Robert and William del Scholes.
Robert Smyth.
Alice Smyth, wife.
John de Stanland (Stainland).
John, son of Thomas.
John, servant of Thomas.

Total, vs. viijd.

Heaton is included in Bradford.

It would appear that the manor of Heaton along with Chellow originally belonged to the Everinghams. From the Everinghams Heaton manor went to the Leeds family, Roger de Leeds being returned Lord of the Manor in 1316. About 200 years later Henry Batt, of Oakwell Hall, near Birstall, was in possession, he being succeeded by John Batt, his son, and about 1600 by Robert Batt, bachelor in divinity. In 1628, John Batt, of Oakwell, son of the last-named, was Lord of the Manor of Heaton. A somewhat rapid transfer of the manor appears to have taken place

at this period. By deed, dated September 5th, 1634, John Smyth, of Bradford, a member of the Smyths of Miryshay, "for a valuable consideration," conveyed the manor or lordship of Heaton to Joseph Field, of Shipley, and William Midgley, of Baildon. About a year afterwards, namely, by deed dated October 30th, 1635, William Midgley released, for a consideration therein mentioned, all his rights and claims to the manor, in favour of Joseph Field and his heirs. On the death of Joseph Field, the manorial lordship passed to his son, John Field, who was Lord of the Manor from 1660 to 1712, when he died. The estates and lordship next passed to Joseph Field, of Shipley, a nephew of the last-named. He died unmarried in 1733, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Field, who died in 1772, and was succeeded by Joshua Field, his only son and heir. This gentleman, who is still remembered as "Squire Field," died in 1819, leaving his son, John Wilmer Field, Lord of the manor of Heaton, and he added the Shipley manor by purchase. John Wilmer Field was twice married, and died in January, 1837, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses, Mary and Delia, who married respectively Lord Oxmantown (afterwards the Earl of Rosse) and the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, son of Lord Feversham. On the death of Mr. John Wilmer Field, the Heaton and Shipley estates fell to his eldest daughter, Lady Rosse. The Earl of Rosse died in 1867, and his widow, the late Countess, in July, 1885, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Laurence, is the present Earl of Rosse, and also Lord of the Manors of Heaton and Shipley.

Such, in brief, is the descent of the manor of Heaton to the present time. A more ample reference to the Field family, the Earls of Rosse, and their Heaton estates, will be made in a subsequent chapter.

The hearth tax or hearth money was a levy instituted by William the Conqueror upon all domestic hearths, and all local authorities were required to furnish returns each Lady Day upon which to base payments. These returns give the names of all the inhabitants who could afford

fires in their dwellings, and in the year 1666 we find the number of hearths in Heaton-cum-Clayton, the two places being then joined, to be 178. The following is a list of the names of those owning three hearths and over, those below three not being given, viz. :—

	No. of Hearths.		No. of Hearths.
Mr. Edward Bowling ...	... 6	John Midgley	... 3
Timothy Royds ...	... 4	Isaac Hollings	... 5
Jeremiah Holmes ...	... 4	John Hirst	... 4
Edward Marshall ...	... 3	William Blamires ...	... 3
Matthew Craven ...	... 3	Richard Webster ...	... 3
James Lister	... 3	Richard Holdsworth ...	... 5
William Bradshaw ...	... 3		

LANDOWNERS IN 1699.

An assessment grant by Act of Parliament to his Majesty King William, "for disbanding the army and other necessary occasions," was made at Heaton, in 1699, from which reliable information is obtainable as to the owners and occupiers of land at that period. We give the list entire, retaining also the former mode of spelling :—

	£	s.	d.
Edward Bolling or occupier	03	00	10
William Bolling	01	02	6
John Ffield, jun.	01	02	6
Occupiers of Greengate farme	00	10	01
Occupiers of Abram Roads farme	02	14	11
John Booth	00	02	9
Tho. Walker	00	10	7
James Hall or occupier	00	12	6
John Gaukrodger	00	16	8
James Lister for part of Capps land	00	08	4
Daniell Greenwood	01	06	8
Henry Pollard or occupier	00	16	8
James Lister, sen.	02	13	7
Joseph Ffield or occupiers	00	18	10
Joseph Gaukroger	00	11	8
James Garth	02	11	8
William Bolling or occupier	01	09	4
James Garth for Marshall land	00	12	9
Joshua Marshall	01	00	6

	£	s.	d.
Joshua Marshall for Jowetts land	00	04	2
James Garth for Jowett land	00	04	2
William Crabtree, jun.	00	17	2
Mr. Maison or occupier	01	09	8
John Holmes	00	14	8
Jonas Crabtree	00	05	3
Josias Craven	01	02	2
James Lister, jun.	00	17	00
James Lister, jun., or Mr. Eamott	00	14	7
Tho. Crabtree for part of Exley land	00	09	8
John Crabtree	00	14	6
Occupiers of Harry roads	00	10	6
Occupiers of Craven close	00	04	2
John Ffield, sen.	01	02	00
James Garth for part of Weddall land	01	01	8
James Lister for part of Weddall land	00	05	5
Occupiers of Firth Carr	00	11	04
Occupiers of ye Byalls	00	01	11
Occupiers of land and close	00	01	11
Occupiers of South fields	00	10	10
Roberte Bins farme	00	15	10
William Shaw for his farme	00	12	6
John Ffield for his free rent...	00	13	4
James Lister for Freckelton land	00	02	2
James Lister for Milneholme	00	01	11
Jeremy Dixon or occupier	00	10	1
Jeremy Dixon for West field	00	04	2
William Shaw 50 00 00	00	09	00
Joseph Gaukroger 50 00 00	00	09	00
James Lister, sen. 20 00 00	00	03	06
Personal Estate	01	01	06
Both reall and personall	39	07	07

WILLIAM BOLLING, Assessor.
JOHN HOLMES, Appointed Collector.

ENCLOSURE OF HEATON COMMON.

In 1780 an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the waste grounds of Heaton. The preamble set forth that—

WHEREAS there are within the Township of *Heaton*, in the Parish of *Bradford*, in the West Riding of the County of *York*,

several Commons, Moors, and Waste Grounds, containing in the Whole Five hundred and Seventy-five Acres, or thereabouts:

And whereas *Joshua Field*, Esquire, is Lord of the Manor of *Heaton*, and Owner of the Soil of the said several Commons, Moors, and Waste Grounds, as Parcel of or belonging to the said Manor, and he and *James Lister*, *Benjamin Hird*, *James Driver*, *Richard Hodgson*, *William Hodgson*, *John Bolling*, *Edward Bolling*, *John Clapham*, *Henry Barnby*, and several other Persons, being Owners and Proprietors of Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the said Township, are, in respect thereof, entitled to Right of Common upon the said Commons, Moors, and Waste Grounds; which are, in their present Situation, incapable of Improvement, but would be very advantageous and beneficial to the several Persons interested therein, if the same were divided and enclosed; which Division and Enclosure cannot be effectually established without the Aid and Authority of Parliament. May it, therefore, please your Majesty, &c.

The usual provision was made for settling boundaries, clearing off encroachments made within twenty years, providing for the getting of stones for repairs, and setting out allotments for the Lord of the Manor and freeholders, those in respect to Chellow having to be particularly specified. The Commissioners named in the Act were Thomas Chippendale, of Skipton, and Miles Dawson, whose award was dated October, 1781.

The enclosed lands principally lay on the north-west side of the township, and comprised the whole of the land to the right of Haworth Road extending to Shipley Common, and as far as Swain Royd. A considerable portion was also enclosed on the left side of the Haworth Road, joining up to but not including a still larger proportion of Chellow, which was old enclosure. Southward and eastward, land was enclosed at Heaton Low Moor, adjoining to Manningham, and on both sides of Heaton Royds Old Road. To Joshua Field, Lord of the Manor, and his heirs, as manorial lords (exclusive of lands allotted to him in lieu of his other rights), 29a. 1r. 32p., estimated to be equal to one-sixteenth part of the allotted commons, were assigned in lieu of his right to the soil of the commons, and for his consent to the enclosure. In respect to Mr. Field's freehold rights in Heaton, entitled to rights

of common, an award was made of 3a. or. 11p. adjoining upon Heaton Royds Road, and another piece of land containing 11a. 3r. 8p., also adjoining upon Heaton Royds Road; also a parcel of ground containing 18a. 2r. 24p., bounded eastward by Shay Road, and a parcel of ground containing 112a. 2r., also adjoining to Haworth Road; also an allotment of 11a. 2r. adjoining to lands allotted to John Bolling in Chellow Road; and 20a. 3r. 13p. of land bounded by Shipley Road; another piece of land, containing 14a. 1r. 10p., adjoining the land allotted to Bingley School, besides several other smaller allotments. The following table gives a list of the whole of the allotments set out and awarded:—

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
Wood, Nichs.	17	0	23	Bolling, John	14	1	12
Rhodes, Abm.—his heirs	13	0	28	Clapham, John ...	5	0	0
Driver, James	29	3	0	Jowett, Nathan ...	2	2	24
Field, Joshua, Esq. ...	20	3	13	Field, Josa., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Lister, James—his heirs	43	0	0	Taylor, Edwd.	8	0	16
Hodgson, Rd. & Wm.	12	0	10	Crabtree, Saml. ...	4	3	30
Stone Quarry	1	0	0	Wood, Nichs.	8	2	16
Field, Josa., Esq. ...	112	2	0	Bingley School, Trustees			
Frankland, John ...	1	0	12	of	4	3	0
Field, Josa, Esq. ...	68	2	24	Lister, Samuel, Esq. ...	2	0	8
Field, Josa., Esq. ...	11	3	8	Stone Pit	0	2	4
Field, Josa., Esq.—				Pearson, Robt.... ...	1	1	16
manorial rights ...	29	1	32	Field, Josa., Esq., for			
Field, Josa., Esq. ...	3	0	11	Chellow	14	1	10
Bingley School ..	1	0	0	Field, Josa., Esq., for			
Hird, Benjn.	20	0	14	Heaton	1	2	11
Hodgsons, Rd. & Wm.				Farrar, Saml.	3	1	33
(near Hartley Well				Do.	2	2	32
Spring)	0	0	36	Field, Josa., Esq. ...	0	2	20
Field, Josa., Esq., for				Farrar, Saml.	1	2	8
Chellow	6	1	25	Crabtree, Wm.... ...	2	1	15
Hodgsons, R. & W. ...	7	0	6	Mortimer, Heirs of ...	1	0	29
Field, Josa., Esq. ...	11	2	0	Fairbank, John ...	1	3	15
Hodgson, R. & W. ...	21	0	0	Crabtree, Wm.... ...	2	3	3

In Sir John Maynard's valuation survey of the tythes of Bradford Parish, made in 1638, occurs the following entry:—

The tenants in Heaton plead prescription; they neither pay corn nor hay in kind, but certain composition money which is part of the

Easter Book. There is a good common in Heaton, containing about 300 or 400 acres, part whereof in time may be enclosed, and so some benefit and profit may thereby arise.

As already shown, the enclosure of the waste lands was not undertaken until 1780, nearly 150 years afterwards, by which a large quantity of land in Heaton became subject to tythe. An apportionment of the rent charge in lieu of the tythes of Heaton was made December 22nd, 1848, by John J. Rowlinson, of Graythwaite, Lancaster.

In 1839 a survey and valuation of the township was made by Messrs. Lister & Ingle, surveyors, Bradford, from which we gather that the following were at that period the principal owners and occupiers, namely :—

Jonathan Anderton, Swain Royd.
George Baron, Chellow Grange Farm (Thomas Bradford, occr.).
James Beanland, Firth Carr.
Samuel Crabtree, Heaton.
Jacob Denby (the late), Frizinghall.
Nathan Firth (the late), Heaton Syke.
William Hargreaves, Isle of Man, Frizinghall.
Joseph Hollings, Swain Royd.
William Leatham, Frizinghall.
Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Shipley Fields, and elsewhere.
Benjamin Marriner, Carr Syke, Frizinghall (James Ambler, occr.).
John Mortimer, Spring Head Farm (James Tetley, occr.).
John Myers, Moor Side.
Lord Oxmantown and the Hon. Captain Duncombe :—
West House Farm, Haworth Road (Thomas Hardy, occr.).
Chellow Heights Farm (John Gill, occr.).
New House Farm, Haworth Road (James Naylor, occr.),
Chellow Grange Farm (William Tetley, occr.).
Chellow Style Farm (William Tetley, occr.).
Heaton Hall Farm (Timothy Stocks, occr.).
West Hall Farm, now Plantation Hall Farm (W. Bradley, occr.).
Moor Closes (Thomas Hudson, occr.).
North Hall Farm (William Jackson, occr.).
Shay Farm (John Gill, occr.).
Stubbing House Farm (Thomas and Abraham Firth, occrs.).
Heaton Shay Farm (Robert Jackson, occr.).
Heaton Royds Farm (Isaac Denison, occr.).
Toller Lane Farm (Benjamin Silson, occr.).
Heaton Gardens (Benjamin Mann, occr.).
Low Moor Farm, now Parkside Farm (James Clarke, occr.).

John Wood, Gethsemane, Paradise Cottages.
Joseph Wood, Dumb Mill.
Stone Quarries :—
Samuel Crabtree (Sowden, occr.).
Lord Oxmantown (John Greenwood, William Greenwood, and Abraham Hill, occrs.).

CHAPTER III.

TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS AT HEATON.

Severance of Heaton from Clayton—Poor's Accounts—Surveyors' Accounts—Constables' Accounts—Former Occupiers—Annexation of Heaton to Bradford.

HEATON-CUM-CLAYTON.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Heaton and Clayton were linked together as one parish for poor-law purposes. The severance was only made in 1701, since which period each township has been separately assessed and rated. The old town's books of Clayton contain many references to the dual connection, and under date of July, 1701, occurs a memorandum to the following effect :—

> At a quarter sessions holden at the town of Leeds, it was ordered that the town of Heaton and the town of Clayton should maintaine their poore severally for the space of twentie and one yeares from Easter last past without being accountable either to ye other, being a petition from both hamlets desiring the said order, which order is at this present in keeping of me, JOHN HIRST.

The old township books of Heaton are singularly silent on this matter, but yield abundant material for a chapter on township affairs of Heaton, albeit much of it would be considered very "dry reading" by the ordinary citizen. Nevertheless, such extracts as we propose to give are the only evidences bearing on the period under consideration, and they will be found instructive and amusing.

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.

After the severance from Clayton, Heaton township was governed by its own poor-law overseers, highway surveyors, and constables, whose accounts differed little from those presented in other places. Commencing with the

overseers' accounts, we extract a few entries referring to payments made in 1768, in respect to the poor of Heaton, preserving the original form of spelling, which in some cases is almost excruciating in its distortion :—

	£	s.	d.
William Bakes Wife Coffing, paid	0	5	6
Grave Making and Clerk Dues	0	1	5
Fliting Mary Crabtree from Shipley to Heatown with Carte and Horses	0	2	6
Fliting Henry Michel with Carte	0	2	6
Fliting Widow Gawkrodger, paid and spent ...	0	1	0
Ditto for Shifts for her	0	2	8½
Spent at Meeting at Edward Brooks	0	1	6
Four Yards of Cloth for Shirts for John Smith ...	0	4	2
James Bennitt for Shirts, paid	0	2	8
John Beanland—keeping him three weeks and three days	0	10	0
Paid to Isaac Mires towards Wm. Bakes Rent ...	0	10	6
My going to Justis Wickham with John Murge's Wife	0	0	6
My going Justis Lister and Towns peopel and spent	0	1	0
John Murge Wife for the Slatework at Maningame	0	2	0
Meting at Edward Brooks	0	1	0
William Hudson and Wife and Four Children—keeping them two days and two nights	0	6	0
Jesper Pickard for his Cottage, one year's rent ...	0	9	0

A few items may be culled from the accounts of William Crabtree, overseer for the years 1783-4. He was probably the William Crabtree of Low Moor Farm (now called Parkside), and who built the house, which is dated 1796. He had two sons, Abraham and Samuel, also three daughters, viz. :—Mary Garnett, of Idle ; Martha Firth, of Heaton Syke ; and Elizabeth Clark, of Heaton. For a long time William Crabtree was employed in connection with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at the Bradford end.

The entries in William Crabtree's accounts differ little from those found in those of his contemporaries. They are given, however, for whatever interest may attach to them, as follow :—

Nov. 27, 1783—	£	s.	d.
Paid Edward Brook when Mr. Field Accounts were passed	0	4	0
Paid Edward Brook for Ann Johnson's Supper ...	0	0	3

Edward Brooks kept the village inn, where the town's business was transacted, and where, it appears, casuals were sent to obtain a night's supper.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Nicholas Wood with his Apprentice	0	12	0
Paid James Frankland with his Apprentice... ...	0	12	0
Martha Husteler, Coffin...	0	6	0
Joseph Murgey Wife	0	1	0
To the Chief Constable's House to pay Estreit Money, he bein not at home had to seek him up, found him at a publick house, paid him ...	6	15	2½
Chief obliged me to spend on him	0	1	0
Fee given to Chief Constable	0	2	6
To Bingley for a Summons	0	1	0
Attended the Justices' Meeting at Bingley for two pairs of Parish Indentures. Paid for Indentures	0	8	0

The accounts of James Murgatroyd, overseer for 1786, comprise the following particulars—

	£	s.	d.
Servain the Town to se wo belongs it...	0	3	0
Taken a Shadle of John Greenwood Goods... ...	0	0	6
Goen to Bowten to vew Maerey Hill an her childer	0	1	0
Nanne Gock (Gaukrodger)	0	2	6
Goin to the Workhouse with five Popers in a Cart	0	5	0
Dan Mortimer Wife, a Shift	0	2	6
Fanne Robersha an Douter	0	6	0
Ale at Abe Normenton's and Eatin	0	7	6
Ale at Ned Brooks	0	2	6
Sess Bill sinin and goen to Bingley	0	2	0
Nane Clark for Hannah Dixon hous room	0	2	0
To Kitchin Douter com from a Brode	0	1	0

The accounts were allowed and signed by Henry Wickham, of Cottingley, and J. A. Busfeild, of Bingley.

Continuing the list of overseers' accounts for Heaton, we make a few extracts from those of William Silson, overseer in 1803, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid William Clark for house room for Betty Taylor, one week	0	1	0
Paid for pair of Cotton Looms for William Illingworth	1	11	6
To Dr. Sharp to advice and medicine for Harrison child that's lame	0	1	0
Spent at a Meeting held at Sarah Brooks	0	3	0
My Journey to Cottingley	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Hiring Militia Expenses...	0	3	0
Hired G. Wilman, of Idle, he to have £25... ...	25	0	0
Paid Liquor and Expenses of that day	1	2	7
Hired Joseph Mitchell, of Bradford, to serve in the Army Reserve	22	1	0
Paid at Meeting held at Solomon Clark's to pass Accounts	0	11	8
Received from the Land-tax on account of the Army of Reserve	4	18	6

Such entries as "Going to Cottingley" are numerous, and refer to the period when Colonel Wickham resided at Cottingley House, and was one of the leading magistrates of the district. A son of Colonel Wickham, namely, the Rev. Lamplugh Wickham, afterwards of Low Moor, assumed the name of Hird on marrying the heiress of Richard Hird, of Apperley, by whom he had great possessions. Colonel Wickham held his justice court in an upper room at the Sun Inn, Cottingley, and died at Cottingley in 1804.

In William Silson's accounts for December, 1803. there is the item—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Ointment for Blind Lad, Mortimer ...	0	1	5

This was the lad afterwards known as "Blind Jimmy," who used to patrol the streets of Bradford several days a week playing a clarionet. His instruments may now be seen at the Art Gallery and Museum, Bradford.

SURVEYORS' AND CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS.

The Surveyor's accounts of Heaton for 1781, Henry Atkinson being then town's surveyor, are interesting. Under date January 25th, 1781, we find the entry—

	£	s.	d.
Shovelling Snow in Towler Lane, William Laycock and Son, one day each	0	4	6
To Self and four Men	0	8	6

This entry would be unintelligible except from a knowledge of the fact that, at that period, and for long

after, Towler Lane was upon the main highroad to Bingley, Skipton, and the North. It was the road by which the stage coaches coming from Bradford passed forward over Cottingley Moor, and in returning the horses were generally baited at the Sun Inn, Cottingley, previous to ascending the steep hill to Shipley High Moor. The entry is suggestive of a fall of snow in January, 1781, heavy enough to need cutting through, probably for the passing of the stage coach.

A few other items from the Surveyors' accounts are interesting :—

	£	s.	d.
To three Men working six days at Butts Dyke Bridge, at 1s. 6d. a day	1	7	0
To a Labourer, four days at 1s. 4d. a day	0	5	4
John Rushworth, fifty-eight load of stones getting and breaking, at 6d. a load	1	9	0
To earnest when they took the job	0	1	0
Thirty load through wallstones from Weather-royd, at 1s. per load	1	10	0

Jonas Greenwood's accounts for 1782, he being constable for that year, principally relate to charges made for journeys either by himself or deputy. The items are of a monotonous character, and, like those already given, are chiefly interesting as giving the charges incurred on local government account a century or so ago :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid at Bradford when sworn in	0	1	0
For going to number for the Militia, 1s., and spent 1s.	0	2	0
Going to Bradford with the Militia List	0	1	0
Going to Halifax to pay the Bridge Money ...	0	2	6
Going to Bradford to swear in the Melita (Militia)...	0	1	6
Making a search in the night—a man and myself ...	0	1	6
Putting in the "Spurrings" for Thomas Banks ...	0	1	6
Going to Halifax to put the 'Sessors (Assessors) in	0	2	6
Paid at an inquest at Shipley	0	10	6
For trying weights and measures	0	2	0

The township officers for 1772 were—Nicholas Wood, Jeremiah Frankland, Samuel Crabtree and Henry Atkinson, and afterwards follow such names as Edward Brooks, Richard Brierley, Joseph Child, Michael Firth, Abram

Rhodes, John Scott, William Crabtree, Thomas Lister, Henry Barmby, John Bastow, William Bailey, James Murgatroyd, and James Hargreaves, these names covering the period until 1800.

In 1802 Solomon Clark agreed to "get and break all the stones wanted for the Low Lane (Manningham Lane) and Frizinghall Lane at 6½d. a solid yard," and Joshua Rhodes agreed to "lead the said stones to any part of the said road at 4d. per yard." Thomas Eglin, of Sedbridge, also agreed to kill the moles within the township for £5 per year.

In 1818 John Wilmer Field, Esq., took a prominent part in the township affairs, along with Samuel Crabtree, John Crabtree, Thomas Whitley, William Silson, Thomas Brook, George Frankland, John Binns, William Tetley, James Craven, John Pighills, Samuel Firth, John Clark, &c.

The town's records from 1823 to 1833 contain little beyond entries of vestry meetings held at the houses of John Crabtree and Betty Clark, innkeepers, for the appointment of overseers, surveyors, and assessors. The following were some of the appointments thus made, viz. :—1827, John Crabtree and John Hammond, overseers; 1828, Thomas Hardy, overseer; 1828, John Ackroyd and William Clough, assessors; 1829, John Firth and Jos. Crossley, assessors; 1830, Thomas Hardy, overseer; 1832, Samuel Beanland and Samuel Crabtree, assessors; James Naylor and William Bradley, overseers; 1833, James Murgatroyd, constable. From this latter period the town's meetings were held in the vestry of Heaton Baptist Chapel. In 1851 a paid surveyor of highways was appointed, Benjamin Silson being that officer.

OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

Any township record, even of the slight character attempted in these historical sketches, would be incomplete without supplying data as to the former inhabitants of Heaton, an enumeration of which will enable us to trace

the ancestry of some of its present residents. From an enumeration of the population of the township of Heaton, taken in 1801, we learn that there were 181 houses occupied, and eight empty, the former housing 195 families, comprising 951 persons, *i.e.*, 474 males and 477 females. Of these persons, fifty-four were employed in agriculture, 213 were engaged in trade, and the large number of 684 were classed as "Gentry." The return was signed by Robert Hargreaves, churchwarden; Thomas Whitley and John Bairstow, overseers.

The annexed list refers to the principal occupiers (in some cases to the owners) of farms, land, and buildings in Heaton township during the year 1844, namely :—

		£	s.	d.
Timothy Stocks ...	...Heaton Hall	222	2	7½
Timothy Stocks ...	...Brook Farm, Leylands	85	19	8½
Earl of Rosse	...Heaton	17	16	6½
Earl of Rosse	... do.	6	6	3
Benjamin Mann ...	... do.	14	18	5
Henry Harris	... do.	81	10	0
Edmund Cockshott ...	...Frizinghall	70	18	1
William Hargreaves ...	... do.	56	8	7
William Taylor ...	... do.	70	15	4
Josh. Wood	... do.	29	9	1
Robert Hargreaves ...	... do.	54	15	5
Jonas Sunderland ...	...Carr Syke	35	12	6
Thomas Hardy ...	...West House Farm ...	47	4	1
John Gill	...Chellow Heights ...	60	18	7
John Hammond ...	...Turf Tavern	60	10	0
James Naylor	...Chellow	41	14	4½
William Tetley ...	... do.	65	6	1
William Tetley ...	... do.	28	3	6
William Rhodes ...	... do.	82	10	7
William Rhodes ...	... do.	7	9	3
Benjamin Rhodes ...	... do.	17	1	11
Thomas Hudson ...	...Heaton	101	16	0
James Tetley	...Plantation Hall ...	66	10	11
Edward Bilton... ...	...Heaton	95	7	8
William Jackson ...	...North Hall	85	18	3
John Gill	...Shay Farm	43	7	6
Thomas Firth	... do.	43	9	5
Robert Jackson ...	... do.	51	6	11
Isaac Denison ...	...Heaton Royds ...	63	2	9

		£	s.	d.
Benjamin Silson ...	...Towler Lane	76	4	6
James Clark	...Low Moor	41	17	6
John Lister	...Heaton Syke... ...	18	9	1
Peter Laycock (Exrs.)	... do.	24	14	0
Joseph Greenwood ...	... ...	57	5	4
Sarah Hill	...Paradise	4	5	9
William Bradley ...	...Heights Lane ...	5	11	2
Job Mercer	...Towler Lane End ...	37	6	2
John Binns	... do.	19	4	3
William Crabtree ...	...Heaton	28	19	0
Josh. Wood	...Dumb Mill	172	5	4
Josh. Wood	... ...	27	19	9
James Beanland ...	... ...	16	4	9½
James Moor	...Paddock	18	7	3
Sarah Hill	...Heaton Moor ...	6	4	1
— Poulter	...Emm Field	3	18	5
Joseph Parkinson ...	...High Park	15	0	0
Joseph Milnes & Co....	...Back Lane	26	0	0
Abram Hill	...High Park	30	0	0
Jonathan Carrodus ...	...Heaton	17	5	5
John Batty	...High Park	7	4	7
John Myers	...Moor Side	7	17	5
John Myers	... do.	0	4	10½
John Binns	...Well Springs... ...	4	9	6
Abram Hill	...Heaton	25	10	0
John Frankland ...	... ...	8	9	7
Nathaniel Radcliffe ...	...Pyche Nook	24	3	3
G. T. Lister	...Chellow	137	0	3
George Barron, Esq....	...Dean...	6	0	11
Abram Firth	...Heaton	60	7	4
E. C. Lister	...Emm Lane Side ...	12	3	9
John Mortimer ...	...Bay of Biscay ...	36	8	6
John Tordoff	... do.	21	1	7
William Tetley ...	...Towler Lane... ...	10	0	0
Abram Hill	...Ash Well Lane ...	65	3	3
Nathan Firth	...Towler Lane... ...	32	18	6

ANNEXATION TO THE BOROUGH.

The Local Government Act of 1858 was adopted by a resolution of owners and ratepayers of Heaton in August, 1863, and the Heaton Local Board was formed immediately afterwards. For some years this authority scarcely realised the responsibility cast upon it in making such improvements

as were requisite even for a suburban village, especially in widening and otherwise improving the thoroughfares. It was only by the foresight of two or three members of that body that the rest of their colleagues could be brought to realise this responsibility. In time there came the necessity which knew no law but that of compliance with the inevitable. The adjoining township of Manningham was throwing out lines of streets and roadways in the direction of Heaton, and it became obvious that a stand-still policy would be fatal to the interests of the township. The agents and advisers on the Rosse estate fully grasped the situation, and the late Countess of Rosse readily offered to give almost any amount of ground necessary for road widening. There was also a deficiency in the water supply, which was met by the construction of a small reservoir on the heights above Haworth Road.

Presently came the scheme of annexation with the adjoining borough of Bradford, which was as stoutly objected to by some of the native Heatonians as any proposed improvement had previously been. Fortunately the proposal had its supporters, who were equally active, and, it must be confessed, put forth far more cogent reasons for the proposed annexation than the other side did against it. For the benefit of posterity, we propose to add a few of the reasons advanced on both sides, as follows :—

That if we are ever to become annexed to the borough (as is almost certain to be the case within a very few years, whether we like it or not) we had better be annexed before paying off the bulk of our debt.

That Heaton cannot afford to enter upon further drainage works or improvements of any consequence, should they be called for, without burdening the ratepayers too much.

That for some years past the Heaton Local Board have frequently been in conflict with the Bradford Corporation, owing to boundaries being conterminous the whole length of the township.

That incorporation would result in the following advantages, viz. :— Better lighting, watching, sanitary inspection, and maintenance of the highways.

That a School Board will shortly be a necessity in Heaton if Heaton remain a separate district, and the cost of such Board would

add very materially to the rates: that the work could be very much more cheaply and efficiently managed by Bradford than Heaton.

That the population of Heaton would be supplied with water at little more than half the present cost—a very material consideration. Also, that the supply of gas from Bradford would be both better and cheaper.

That Heaton, being liable at any time to have an injunction filed against it respecting its sewage, will, with its limited means, find itself in the face of a very grave difficulty.

On the side opposed to annexation, the following were almost the only objections advanced:—

Some ratepayers of Heaton are of opinion that the Bye-laws and Improvement Acts of the Bradford Corporation would act somewhat severely in Heaton if enforced to the same extent as in the borough. Owners of cottage property in Bradford are often called upon to pull down and rebuild their conveniences, &c., to such cottages, according to plans and systems of the Corporation, such plans and systems having changed every few years, and, in fact, are continually changing now.

That the owners and ratepayers of Heaton would be so completely absorbed in the larger body as to really have very little control of their own affairs—that they would, in fact, lose their individuality.

Some ratepayers of Heaton also dread the probable increased valuation of property that would follow incorporation, the increase being estimated by some ratepayers at 50 per cent., and by others at even 100 per cent. on the present valuation.

On the 22nd June, 1880, it was decided that the following resolution should be submitted to the owners and ratepayers of Heaton, in order, by the vote taken upon it, to decide the question of annexation one way or the other. The resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting of owners and ratepayers of the township of Heaton duly convened, is of opinion that it will be for the public advantage that such township should be incorporated with the adjoining borough of Bradford, and it hereby accordingly requests the Local Board of the said district to take all such steps, and to do all such acts and things, as may be necessary or requisite to effect such incorporation, and it hereby authorises the said Local Board to incur all necessary expenses in effecting such incorporation, and to pay the same out of the rates or funds of the said township.

The result of the poll taken was as follows:—

	For.	Against.
Heaton	41 ...	114
Frizinghall	174 ...	32
Sandy Lane	51 ...	84
	266	230
Majority for annexation ...		36

During the session of 1881, application was made to Parliament for the annexation to the borough of several of the outlying townships, including Heaton, and, as previously stated, the annexation became an accomplished fact in May, 1882.

CHAPTER IV.

FAMILY HISTORY.

The Field Family—John Field—Joshua, or "Squire Field—John Wilmer Field—His Daughters, Mary and Delia—Lord Oxmantown—Earl of Rosse—Countess of Rosse—Present Earl of Rosse—Coming-of-age Festivities at Heaton—Presentation at Heaton—The Heaton Estate.

THE FIELD FAMILY.

The family of Feld or Field is of ancient descent, and acquired estates at Horton, Shipley, Heaton, and Ardsley. The first mention of any member of the Field family in this locality is that of a William Feld, of Bradford, in 1480. The family were long resident at Horton, and in 1589 William Field, with Thomas Sharp and others, purchased from Richard and John Lacy the moors and wastes of that township. The founder of the Heaton branch, however, was Edmund Field, who purchased a large portion of the township, and was married in 1599. His son Joseph is described in 1635 as lord of the manor of Heaton, and his nephew, John Field, inherited the estates in 1660. It is to this gentleman that the erection of Heaton Hall is attributed.

In the tower of the Bradford Parish Church there is a marble tablet of classical design, containing the arms of the Field family, and bearing the following inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of Mary Field, late wife of John Field, of Heaton, in this parish, who departed this life on the 5th day of Feby., 1750-1, in the 41st year of her age; and also of six of their children, namely, one son and five daughters, who died in their minority; also the above-named John Field, who departed this life the 18th day of January, 1772, in the 71st year of his age; also of Joshua Field, Esq., his youngest son. He breathed his last with calm serenity the 25th day of September, 1819, in the 77th year of his age—a man whose

worth in life will, now in death, be for years cherished with kind and lamenting remembrances by those who knew him best. Died on the 3rd day of November, 1830, in her 88th year, Mary, the relict of the above-named Joshua Field, Esq.

The subjects of the above tablet introduce us to the most interesting period of the family's connection with Heaton, and that with which we are most concerned.

The John Field named in the tablet was heir to Joseph Field, his uncle, who had previously enjoyed the estate, and married a daughter of Joshua Edmondson, of Scacroft. John Field left only one son, Joshua, who inherited the estates, and who forms an interesting personage in the present record. He was emphatically the squire of the village, and as such was regarded by those with whom he was almost daily associated.

SQUIRE FIELD.

Joshua Field was born at Heaton in 1742, and married in 1774 Mary, youngest daughter, and eventually sole heiress, of Randal Wilmer, Esq., of Helmsley, and representative of a junior branch of the ancient baronial house of Thwenge. "Squire Field," as he was generally styled, made Heaton Hall his constant residence, and he was well remembered at Heaton by the last generation of villagers. He was also a conspicuous figure in Bradford society in the early portion of the present century. Joshua Field was not only thoroughly alive to his own interests, but took an active part in the affairs of the township, and was a good friend to the humblest villager of Heaton. He was one of the partners of the banking firm of Wickham, Field & Cleaver, of London, and had estates in the East Riding as well as here. From the evidence of a letter written by him to Mr. Henry Hemingway, a Bradford lawyer, in 1775, it appears that in July of that year he made a considerable addition to the Heaton estate by purchase from the Scott family, of Leeds, the purchase money amounting to £4800. The following is the letter referred to :—

TADCASTER, 11 o'clock Saturday Evening,
29th July, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

I am this moment arrived here, and have the pleasure to acquaint you I've bought the Heaton Estate of Mr. Scott for £4800, but would not have you mention it to any one. I have forgot to bring a waistcoat with me from Thos. Milner, the taylor at Bradford, and shall esteem it a favour if you will bring along with you.

I remain, with respects to Miss Hemingway,
Your Friend and Humble Servant,
JOSA. FIELD.

P.S.—I forgot to acquaint you, I heard this morning that Mr. Hodgson cut some Brackens on the commons about nine years ago, which was about the time he had the Chancery Suit with my Father. I wish you would call upon Tom Bastow, of Leeds, who was my Father's attorney, and ask him what he knows about it, and perhaps it may be necessary to prove that suit in order to set aside their evidence. Please to ask him also if he purposes being at York next week.

The letter is endorsed — "Mr. Henry Hemingway, Attorney-at-Law, Bradford." The following letter also bears upon the same subject, and is dated 13th October, 1775, viz.:—

Field Estate at Heaton.

H. Hemingway to Wm. Scott, Esq., Leeds.

SIR,—I am ordered by Mr. Field to desire you to furnish me with an abstract of the title deeds of your Heaton Estate, otherwise that you would give me leave to inspect the same, as the time for completing the contract is at no great distance, and Mr. Field wishes he may have a little time to prepare, so that neither you nor himself may be disappointed.

In explanation of the contents of the postscript to Mr. Field's letter to Hemingway, it may be stated that in 1767 John Field (Squire Field's father) was lord of the manor of Heaton, and brought a suit against William Hodgson, late of Manningham, merchant, Henry Mitchell, of Chellow, labourer, Richard Tetley, of Manningham, yeoman, and Joseph Tetley, of Manningham, yeoman, freeholders of Heaton, in respect to the cutting of brackens

upon Heaton Common, the right of the lord. John Field also proceeded at the same assize against Robert Alcock, late of Shipley, yeoman, William Slingsby, Jonathan Verity, and William Leach, labourers of Shipley, Robert Parkin, of Halifax, gentleman, William Kitching, Heaton, yeoman, Abraham Hey, Cottingley, labourer, &c., for trespass, this being a trial to determine the boundary betwixt the manors of Heaton and Shipley.

John Field sunk some pits on that portion of Heaton Common adjoining to Shipley, and proceeded to get coals, providing for that purpose the necessary gearing. He also erected a smith's shop for keeping the gearing in order. It appears that on a night in March, 1767, and presumably by instructions from Dr. Cyril Jackson, lord of the manor of Shipley, the above-named defendants went in a body, pulled down the shafting and gearing, cut the ropes, wrecked the smith's shop, and threw all the material into the newly-sunk coal pit. This they did in respect to four pit shafts, which had been sunk at great cost.

Joshua Field died in 1819, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was succeeded in his estates by his son, John Wilmer Field, born in 1775.

JOHN WILMER FIELD.

John Wilmer Field was a Bachelor of Arts, a magistrate, and at one time an officer in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and was considered a gentleman of parts. He added the Shipley manor by purchase, and resided at Heaton for some years, but subsequently in London, where he died in January, 1837. He married first in 1812, Annie, daughter of Robert Wharton Middleton, Esq., of Grinkle Park, in Cleveland, and secondly, Isabella Helen, daughter of Captain Salter, R.N., but had no issue by her. At his death he left two daughters as co-heiresses, Mary and Delia, who married respectively Lord Oxmantown, afterwards Earl of Rosse, and the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, a son of Lord Feversham, and afterwards Admiral Duncombe. By the will of her father, the Shipley and Heaton estates

went to Mary, the wife of Lord Oxmantown, other estates near Beverley falling to her sister Delia. The first-named property has, however, proved by far the more valuable.

Shortly after the marriage of Lord Oxmantown, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Rosse, his family mansion and estates being at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland. The Earl died in Dublin in 1867, aged sixty-seven, leaving the Countess and four surviving sons, the eldest, Laurence, succeeding to the title. The late Earl rose to considerable distinction from his scientific attainments, his name being, in popular estimation, chiefly associated with the wonderful telescope he erected on his own estate at Parsonstown, in Ireland—a work of great labour, expense, and time—commenced in 1828 and completed in 1845, at a cost of above £20,000. The late Earl, independent of his scientific attainments, was a genial companion and a liberal landlord, but although the owner of considerable landed property at Heaton and Shipley, he seldom visited these parts, and was never a permanent resident at Heaton Hall.

The Countess of Rosse, who survived her husband many years, still continued to live at Birr Castle, but her ladyship ever maintained an interest in her Heaton estates, and a warm attachment to Heaton Hall, the scene of her early days. She frequently paid visits to her Heaton estates, the management of which was entrusted to her Bradford agents, Messrs. Smith & Gotthardt. Her ladyship died at her London residence on July 22nd, 1885, being about seventy years of age.

EARL OF ROSSE.

The present Earl of Rosse was born in 1840, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1867. He is a D.C.L., LL.D., and F.R.S., and is Chancellor for Dublin University. He is the author of a number of valuable papers on scientific subjects, published in the Philosophical Transactions and in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, London; the Royal Dublin Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society. Lord Rosse married

in 1870 Frances Cassandra, daughter of Baron Hawke, and his son, Lord Oxmantown, came of age in October, 1894, on which occasion there were great rejoicings at Heaton.

FESTIVITIES AT HEATON.

On October 8th, 1894, by invitation of the Earl of Rosse, about 130 tenants of the Heaton and Shipley estates, and a few invited guests, dined together at Heaton Church Schools, under the presidency of the Earl of Rosse, who was accompanied by Lady Rosse, there being also present Lord Oxmantown and the Hon. Geoffrey Laurence Parsons, besides a number of influential residents on the estate, with Mr. Wheater Smith (Lord Rosse's agent) and Mrs. Wheater Smith.

Before dinner was served Lord Oxmantown was presented with a timepiece and an illuminated address, signed by sixty leaseholders and tenants. The text of the address was as follows :—

To the Right Honourable William Edward, Lord Oxmantown.

We, whose names are hereunder written, being tenants and leaseholders on the Heaton and Shipley estates in the county of York, desire to offer you our hearty welcome, on the occasion of the celebration of your coming of age, and to express a desire that the good feeling which has existed between your family as landlords and ourselves as tenants will long continue, and that the same relationship may be mutually enjoyed in the future. We ask your Lordship to accept this address as a testimony of our hearty congratulations, and best wishes for a long life of health and prosperity.

W. H. Townend.	Dan Craven.	Chas. George.
James Gordon.	B. S. Thompson.	Jno. Whitaker.
Emanuel Dyson.	John Clark.	Jno. S. Rhodes.
Benjamin Redman.	Richard Simpson.	Abm. Greenwood.
T. S. Tetley.	M. & W. T. Firth.	Thos. Alderson.
Thos. Green.	John Kay.	Fredk. Illingworth.
Hudson Greenwood.	Alfred Smith.	Jno. Henry Wade.
Thos. Smith.	Heber Duckworth.	David Milner.
Seth Smith.	M. Crabtree.	J. A. Middlebrook.
Albert Halliday.	Mortimer Tetley.	C. B. Shaw.
Abraham Gill.	Joseph Hill.	Henry Brown.
John Brooke.	George B. Flynn.	Dawson Firth.

James Tetley.	John Clough.	John Kitchen.
Samuel Gawthorp.	John Lee.	Joseph Verity.
T. Procter.	T. Greenwood.	James Bairstow.
Richd. Brook.	Ezra Tetley.	John A. Jowett.
W. J. Morley.	A. Greenwood.	Jno. R. Fyfe.
Matthew Booth.	J. & J. Hammond.	Joseph Brooksbank.
Frank Jackson.	Henry Dyson.	Samuel Clough.
William Tetley.	H. & M. Tetley.	

WHEATER SMITH, *Estate Agent.*

Bradford, *October 8th, 1894.*

The address was surmounted by the coat of arms and crest of the Rosse family, and included a view of Heaton Hall.

The presentation was made by Mr. William Henry Townend, of Heaton Hall, one of the oldest tenants on the Heaton estate, who gave many interesting reminiscences of Heaton a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Townend said that when he took up his abode at Heaton Hall, a quarter of a century before the period of that gathering, Heaton was a little outlying village, having few of the many privileges which it then enjoyed. There was only one postbag a day, and the postman was not a man, but a young woman (laughter). The improvement in the postal arrangements was not so great as it ought to have been, and the telegraphic communication and provision in connection with postal orders were not yet equal to the requirements of to-day. When he went to Heaton there was little or no gas in the village, and when one wished to make an evening expedition it was often necessary to carry a lantern. The water supply was even more defective, and the school accommodation was wretched, there being only a little village school in a cottage. The new and handsome church had only just been built upon the estate. After referring to the improvements made, Mr. Townend said he believed Heaton was one of the healthiest places in this country. There was another feature of which he had always been proud, and that was the independent spirit of the people. He believed one would not find in any district a smaller proportion of

people dependent on the workhouse. Mr. Townend concluded by expressing the feelings of honour and esteem with which Lord Rosse was regarded by his tenants, and said he hoped that Lord Oxmantown, when he himself came to wear their mantle, would show himself worthy of his predecessors.

The after proceedings were enlivened by sundry speeches, by the Vicar of Heaton (Rev. G. B. Flynn), Mr. Emanuel Dyson, Mr. J. H. Wade, J.P., Mr. C. J. Vint (solicitor), and Mr. Wheater Smith, interspersed with songs by Mr. William Thornton, Mr. Charles Blagbro', and Miss Edna Thornton. On the following evening, Tuesday, October 9th, a tea was given to all the cottage tenants and their wives, numbering in all about ninety, in the King's Arms Hotel, at Heaton, one of his lordship's inns. After the tea singing and speeches were enjoyed by the guests.

The Earl of Rosse spends much of his time at Birr Castle, Ireland, and in a remarkable degree possesses the scientific tastes of his father, the former Earl. His present family consists of Lord Oxmantown, the Hon. Geoffrey Laurence Parsons, and Lady Muriel Parsons.

THE HEATON ESTATE.

The following is a list of the tenants on the Heaton estate in the year 1820, and the amount of their respective rentals :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Hudson ...	0	0	0	John Gill	21	0	0
Thomas Brook ...	64	10	0	Craven and Drake ...	17	0	0
John Binns, for Frankland's farm	36	15	0	William Silson ...	22	0	0
				James Craven	27	5	6
John Binns, for his old farm	19	0	0	Craven and Drake, Low Farm	17	0	0
John Pighills	38	15	0	William Silson ...	22	0	0
Sam Maud	28	0	0	James Craven	27	5	6
William Tetley, for both farms	33	0	0	Craven and Drake, Low Farm	25	0	0
William Milner and James Tetley ...	80	0	0	Josh. Verity, now Wm. Clark	23	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Craven, now John Clark	14	0	0	George Beaumont ...	25	0	0
John Smith	28	0	0	Benjamin Taylor and Whitwham	21	16	0
Messrs. Clark's farm ...	18	0	0	John Dawson	16	10	0
Mrs. Hilhouse... ...	30	0	0	William Shepherd ...	22	0	0
Thomas Hall	16	5	0	John Dawson, of Heaton Rhodes ...	0	0	0
Jere Davison	0	0	0				
Saml. and Wm. Denby's	0	0	0	Hutton and Robinson	19	1	0

List of tenants on Lord Rosse's estate in Heaton parish in 1896:—

Leaseholders for 999 Years.

Richard Brook's Trustees ...	...Park Drive.
Bradford Banking Co., Ltd. ...	... do.
Firth, John	... do.
Gordon, James	... do.
Halle, Moritz von	... do.
Illingworth, Frederick	... do.
Morley, W. J.	... do.
Hill, Joseph, J.P....	...Wilmer Road.

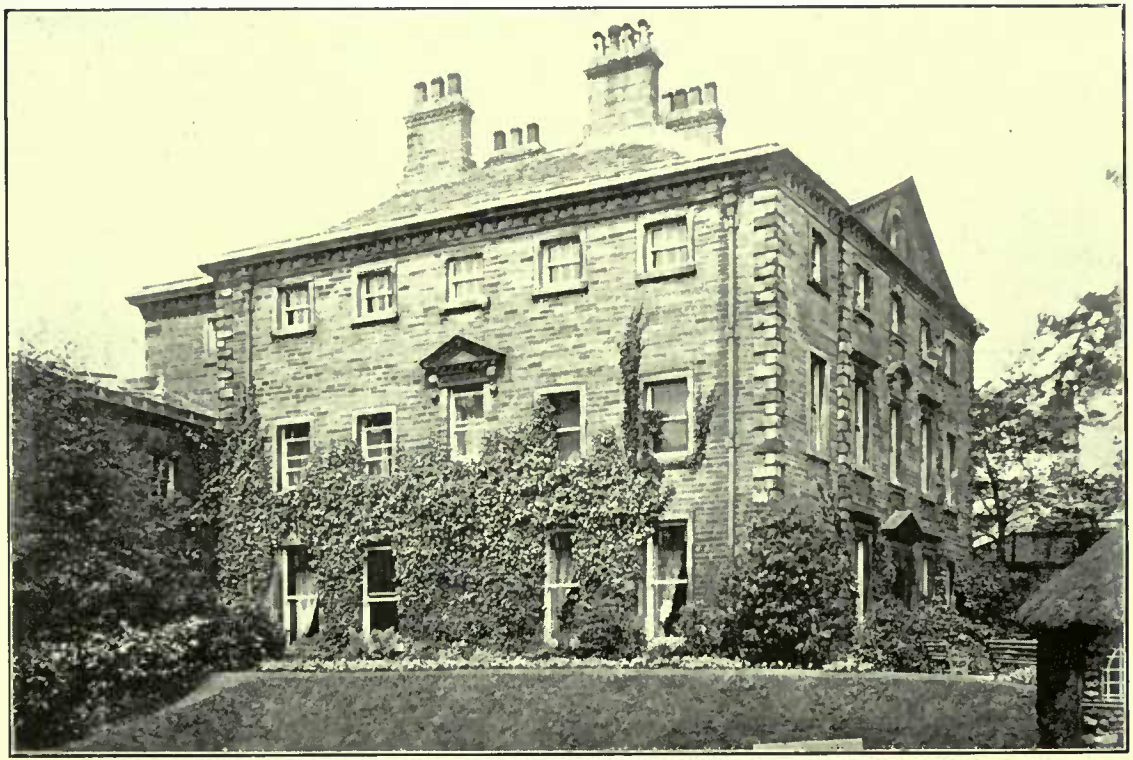
Tenants of Farms, Land, &c.

Bradford Corporation	...Recreation Ground.
Brooke, John	...Nursery, Bingley Road.
Clark, John	...Manor House Farm.
Clough, John	...King's Arms Hotel.
Crabtree & Duckworth	...Land at Paradise.
Craven, Dan.	...Chellow Grange Farm.
Crabtree, Mrs.	...Highgate.
Drake, John	...Chellow Dean Cottage.
Firth, M. & T. W.	...Heaton Shay Farm.
Gawthorpe, Samuel	...West House Farm.
George, Charles	...Highgate.
Gill, Abraham	...Heaton Shay Farm.
Green, Thomas	...Highgate and Toller Lane.
Greenwood, Albert	...Park Side Farm.
Greenwood, Hudson	...Heaton Village.
Greenwood, Thompson	...Ashwell Farm.
Halliday, Albert	...Heaton Shay Farm.
Hall, Thos. F.	...Land at Paradise.
Illingworth, H. H., J.P. ...	...Land at Well Springs.
Kay, John	...High Park Farm.
Lingard, Henry	...Land at Wilmer Drive.
Procter, Thomas	...Chellow Heights Farm.

Procter, Mrs.	...Land at Quarry Street.
Redman, Benjamin	...North Hall Farm.
Simpson, Richard	...Land at Toller Lane.
Smith, Seth	...Heaton Royds Farm.
Smith, T., & Son	...Land at Toller Lane.
Tetley, Ezra	...Land at Heights Lane.
Tetley, Misses H. and F. ...	...Hazlehurst Farm.
Tetley, William	...Chellow Grange Farm.
Tetley, James	...Plantation Hall Farm.
Tetley, Thomas S.	...Ashwell Farm.
Tetley, Mortimer...	...Bay of Biscay Farm.
Thompson, Benjamin S. ...	...Hare and Hounds Inn.
Townend, W. H., J.P.	...Heaton Hall and Park.
Wade, J. H., J.P.	...Heaton Gardens.

Tenants of Stone Quarries.

Dyson, Emanuel	...Plantation Hall Quarry.
Dyson, Henry	...Weather Royd Quarry.
Hammond, J. & J.	...Garden Lane Quarry.
Hill, John, sen.	...Daisy Hill Quarry.
Kay, John	...High Park Quarry.
Smith, T., & Son	...Hare and Hounds Quarry.
Tetley, Ezra	...Far Park Quarry.



O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

HEATON HALL.

CHAPTER V.

OLD HEATON SETTLEMENTS.

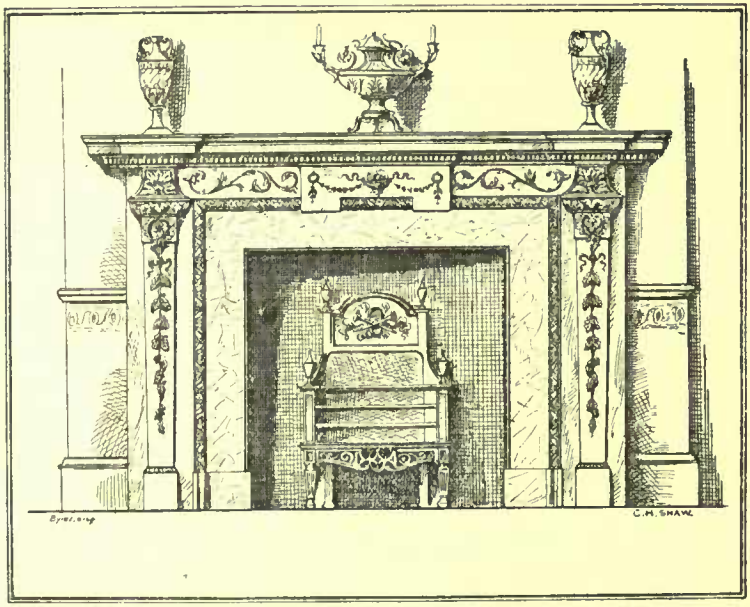
Heaton Hall and its Occupiers—Henry Harris, the Banker—Bradford Old Bank—W. H. Townend—Garth House—James Garth—Old Hostelries—Shoulder of Mutton Inn—Brown Cow Inn—Hare and Hounds Inn—Heaton Syke—Mann's Gardens—Woolsorters' Gardens—Heaton Mount—Ambler Family—Heaton Royds—The Dixons—Sandy Lane.

HEATON HALL.

This substantial family mansion, one of the few remaining in the immediate neighbourhood of Bradford, occupies an admirable position on high ground, within a well-wooded park, and is the most prominent object in the village of Heaton. Its erection is attributed to John Field, who succeeded to the estates in 1660, but the original structure has been encased on the south and east sides by a frontage of considerable pretensions, a prevailing feature being the dressed stone columns and pediments with which the windows and entrances are relieved. A wing has been added to the Hall more recently.

The interior of the newer portion of the Hall retains many of its original characteristics, the dadoes, the quaint and elaborate cornices, and ornate fireplaces and mantels being well preserved. The mantelpieces are of carved marble in designs in the best style of the Queen Anne period, of which one example is given in the sketch. Some are in marble of purest white texture, others in blue-veined, whilst in the principal rooms they are inlaid with Sienna marble of rich and curious marking. The hearthstones in both reception and bedrooms are also in marble. In the upper portion of the older part of the house is a chamber wainscotted throughout in black oak, bearing evidence of

having been transferred from a much older building. A number of the old family relics still remain scattered about those apartments not in ordinary use by the present tenant, and bits of the old furniture of the Hall are also preserved, as well as a number of the family portraits and miniatures extending back many generations.



Mantel-piece, Heaton Hall.

Heaton Hall in the heyday of its reputation was the scene of frequent festivities. The huge kitchen is itself a study, and on great occasions, when its resources were laid under full requisition, it might have supplied material comforts sufficient to "cheer a poor man's heart through half the year." The long line of stabling and out-offices also affords some indication of the style of living indulged in by former occupants of the Hall. At one time Heaton Hall was the headquarters of a numerous stud of hunters, and a pack of hounds was domiciled outside the park wall. Extensive gardens were also attached to the Hall.

THE HARRIS FAMILY.

The first tenant, after Lady Rosse had ceased to retain the mansion for her own use, was Mr. Henry Harris, of the Bradford Old Bank, and for many years the head of the concern. He resided at Heaton Hall for thirty years, his favourite sitting-room being a small apartment to the left of the entrance door. The old bookcases, however, have been removed, one of them now being in the possession of his nephew, Mr. Alfred Harris, of Kirkby Lonsdale. In the drawing-room, which lies on the same side of the entrance vestibule, there is a very handsome Queen Anne wall mirror, evidently of the same date as the house itself.

Mr. Harris came of an old Quaker family long settled in Hampshire. His father was Richard Harris, of Walworth, in Surrey, who married a daughter of Richard Peckover, of Fakenham, and three of their sons, namely, Charles, Henry, and Alfred, and a daughter, Sarah, came to Bradford, were long and honourably associated with its interests, and are still represented in a commercial sense. The Bradford Old Bank was established in 1795 by Edmund Peckover, and carried on by him for some years as a private concern. Early in the century Mr. Charles Harris became a partner with Mr. Peckover, the first ledger of Peckover, Harris and Co. being dated 1803. During the year 1812 Mr. Henry Harris was also admitted. In 1824 Alfred Harris, the youngest of the three brothers, became a partner, when the establishment was generally known as "Harris's Bank," or "Bradford Old Bank."

Charles Harris lived for some time at Eastbrook House, in Peckover Walks, at a period when that region was a quiet suburb of the town, rejoicing in a lake several hundred yards in length and a pleasant park. The land upon which Eastbrook Chapel stands belonged to him, and he was one of the originators of the Friends' School in Chapel Street, the first elementary school of its kind in Bradford. Mr. Harris afterwards removed to Fulford Grange, near

York, where he died in January, 1847. Henry Harris and his cousin, Daniel Peckover, a Bradford woolstapler, lived together at Eastbrook House after it had been vacated by Charles Harris, both of them being bachelors. Mr. Peckover, however, purchased an estate at Woodhall, and went to reside there until his death. His family is now represented by Mr. Alexander Peckover, who two years ago was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. He is a Quaker, and, it is said, is the first Nonconformist who has been appointed to a Lord Lieutenancy. His grandfather and uncle were of the firm of Peckover & Ferrand, wool merchants, Bradford.

Mr. Henry Harris next resided in a comfortable house situate in its own grounds at the bottom of Cheapside, the Old Bank being then on the opposite side of the street, with a frontage towards Kirkgate. At that period Cheapside (then known as Skinner Lane) only boasted of one or two low cottages, with pleasant gardens attached, the rest being open ground. Mr. Harris was then actively engaged in the management of the bank. Commercial affairs at Bradford about the year 1825 were in a very disturbed condition, owing to the failure in that year of the Wakefield Bank (Wentworth, Challoner & Rishworth), which had a branch in Market Street, Bradford. The financial panic of 1825, however, was not local, but extended over the whole kingdom, and Wentworth's failure was but one episode in the widespread disaster. So much was confidence shaken by that disastrous event and so widespread its disturbing influences, that in December, 1825, many of the leading substantial men of Bradford and neighbourhood deemed it advisable, quite unknown to the Harrises, to issue the following circular, which is worth preserving, if only because of the valuable list of names it contains. The circular was as follows :—

BRADFORD OLD BANK,
December 12th, 1825.

We, the undersigned, are desirous to express our entire confidence in the perfect stability of the Bank of C., H., and A. Harris of this town,

and are not only ready to accept in payment any of their notes, but offer our united guarantee for the safety and respectability of the firm :—

Benjamin Mawson.	Jas. Wade, Son & Co.
John Hustler.	G. T. Lister.
John Rand & Sons.	Joseph Smith, Wilsden Hill.
W. Horsfall & Bros.	Thomas Lister.
Hustlers & Seebohm.	Col. Wm. Skelton.
Hird, Dawson, Hardy & Field.	Samuel Hailstone.
William Wood.	T. Wyrill.
John Wood, jun.	Walter Milligan & Co.
John Wood & Son.	Robert Milligan & Co.
John Sturges & Co.	Wm. & Jas. Garnett.
Richard Crossley.	Matthew Thompson.
Thomas Gill & Sons.	Hollings & Stansfeld.
Edward Ferrand, St. Ives.	Henry Leah.
Walker Ferrand, Harden Grange.	Joshua Pollard.
T. & J. Mann & Co.	George Banks, Leeds.
W. Moulden.	Aldam, Pease & Co., Leeds.
Chapman & Milnes.	Benjamin Thompson.
Pearson, Whitehead & Co.	Thos. S. Blakey.
Smith & Chapman.	Francis Duffield.
Richard Fawcett & Son.	James Bilton.
Margerison & Peckover.	J. N. Blakey.

Henry Harris's name will long be cherished at Heaton for the cheery and kindly interest he took in the village during his long residence at Heaton Hall, and his many charitable deeds to the poor of the place. Although maintaining his connection with the Society of Friends until his death, he often attended the Parish Church at Bradford, and had pews both at Heaton Baptist Chapel, the Wesleyan Chapel, and St. Barnabas's Church. He continued his active connection with the Old Bank until it was converted into a joint-stock company in 1864, of which he continued to be a director. In 1869 he purchased the mansion called Longwood, near Bingley, erected by Mr. Selwyn, of the Bowling Ironworks, and died there in March, 1872, having nearly completed his eighty-third year.

Mr. Alfred Harris, the youngest brother, erected for his own occupation Spring Lodge, in Manningham Lane, and resided there for some years. The house was after-

wards occupied by Mr. James Drummond. Both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, but shortly after marriage joined the Church of England, and were baptised at the Bradford Parish Church. As one of the principal partners of the Bradford Old Bank, Mr. Alfred Harris continued to take an active part in its management until it was converted into a limited liability company, and he then became chairman of the directorate, a position he held until his death. His nephew, Mr. Alfred Harris, of Kirkby Lonsdale, became a partner in the old firm in 1850, and so remained until the date of conversion to a joint stock company, when he became managing director. After the death of Sir Henry W. Ripley, M.P. (who was chairman for two years), Mr. Harris became the chairman, He is also chairman of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

As a citizen, Mr. Alfred Harris, sen., will be best remembered for his munificent gift of £4000 towards the erection of the Bradford Fever Hospital, although that was but an instalment of the liberality which distinguished his connection with Bradford and elsewhere. Politically, Mr. Harris was a Conservative of moderate views, and as such contested Bradford at the election in the spring of 1859. Lord Derby's Government having been defeated on the second reading of their Reform Bill dissolved Parliament. The candidates were Mr. W. H. Wickham, who presented himself for re-election ; Mr. Harris, and Mr. Titus Salt, who represented the Liberal interest. The election took place on April 30th, with the following result—Wickham, 2076 ; Salt, 1727 ; Harris, 1229 votes. Mr. Harris did not subsequently offer himself as a candidate, nor was he ever a prominent partisan in any of the political struggles through which Bradford has passed. Mr. Harris resided for a time at Ryshworth Hall, Bingley, and subsequently at Sleningford Park, Ripon. Still more recently he purchased the Oxton Hall estate, near Tadcaster, and resided there until his death in April, 1880, and in the eightieth year of his age. His youngest daughter became the first wife of Mr. William Busfeild (now Ferrand) of St. Ives, Bingley. He left no son.

O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

GARTH HOUSE, HEATON.

Miss Sarah Harris, a sister of the three brothers to whom reference has been made, was a minister of the Society of Friends, and lived to a long age in Bradford. At one time she resided at the old house, still standing, near the top of Church Bank, which was afterwards occupied as a ladies' school by the Misses Mercer. From there she went to live at Sheffield, and afterwards came to reside at the top house in Eldon Place.

W. H. TOWNEND.

Mr. William Henry Townend, the present occupant of Heaton Hall, is an extensive wool merchant in Bradford, London, and Dublin. He is the son of the late George Townend, Esq., of Cullingworth, where the family were of considerable importance in the earlier portion of the century. Mr. Townend, however, with two of his brothers, commenced business in Bradford about half a century ago, and for fully half that period has resided at Heaton Hall. Since he entered into occupation many improvements have been made in the interior of the Hall without, however, destroying any of its distinctive characteristics, and also in the grounds adjoining. Mr. Townend was for many years a member and chairman of the Heaton Local Board, and during his connection with the Board it was through much pressure that a supply of town's water and an extended gas supply was obtained. During this period Emm Lane was converted into one of the finest roads in the borough. For some years Mr. Townend served on the North Bierley Board of Guardians, and since the annexation of the township to the borough he has been a member of the Bradford Corporation, in the capacity of councillor for Heaton. He was made a borough magistrate in 1892.

GARTH HOUSE.

On the western side of Heaton Hall stands a fine old house, having over the door the inscription I. G., 1681. The initials are those of a family named Garth. From a survey

of military tenures made in 1631, by order of James I., it appears that Jacob Garth held lands and tenements in Heaton formerly belonging to Roger de Leeds, then to Lord Hussey, and latterly to Henry Batt, gent., amounting to the eightieth part of a knight's fee, for which he paid yearly one penny. This excellent example of an English homestead of the period, with the land belonging to it, was

Porch of Garth House.

long since purchased by the Field family, and still forms part of the Rosse estate. It is known in Heaton as the Manor House, and is now occupied by John Clark, who also occupies the adjoining farm. In the beginning of the present century it was occupied by Thomas Brook, who farmed the land. His wife survived him many years. During Widow Brook's time the house was made into the village hostelry,

with the jolly title of the "Punch Bowl Inn." The original village "public," however, existed near Cross Hill Top, and it was in consequence of that building being pulled down to save its committing suicide that the licence was transferred to Widow Brooks. In its turn, the Punch Bowl became disestablished about the time that Solomon Clark built the house formerly known as the Masons' Arms, in Highgate, afterwards the King's Arms. The last-named building has since succumbed to street improvement, to be succeeded by the present King's Arms, a little lower down the street.

James Garth, the builder of the above-named house, was evidently a substantial man in Heaton in his time, and his name appears in the assessment lists for an ample amount. In an indenture dated 1692, made between Joseph Gaugroger, of Heaton, and his brother, John Gaugroger, of Thornton, the latter makes over as security certain lands in Heaton in the occupation of Richard Illingworth and Jeremy Spencer, "adjoining the land of James Garth, at the upper end of Heaton," and eight days' work of land, called the Half-acres (evidence of the ancient system of land cultivation), the Narr Lands, Frizingley Steel, and Pighill, all in Heaton. In the "Nonconformist Register," under date 1695, there is the entry:—"James Garth's new building in Heaton recorded as a meeting house." A view is given of the south frontage of the house, which, however, has been much altered in appearance. The sketch annexed of the recessed porch will give a better idea of the style of the original structure.

OLD HOSTELRIES.

In addition to the old hostelries in Heaton already referred to, there have been several others. In the time when the old Bradford and Keighley Road was by way of Toller Lane and Cottingley, a public-house existed at Leylands (pronounced Lillums) called the Shoulder of Mutton, and was kept by Richard Greenwood, a butcher, with whom William Clark and William Crabtree learned

their trade as butchers. The licence, however, was given up. There was another public called the Brown Cow, kept by John Crabtree, a well-known member of the numerous family of that name. John, however, came by his death through his connection with the Yorkshire Hussars, of which he was a trooper. In the year 1826, during the memorable power-loom riots at Horsfall's Mill, Bradford, referred to at page 152, he was in the saddle for three days, from the consequences of which he shortly afterwards succumbed. By the making of the new road to Bingley from Bradford, vehicular traffic over Cottingley Moor became entirely diverted, and caused the erection of the Turf Tavern, at the bottom of Emm Lane, and the Branch at Shipley Lane Head. John Crabtree's widow, Elizabeth, with her two sons and large family, removed to the Branch, of which John Crabtree, one of the sons, was for a long time the landlord. The Hare and Hounds (better known as the Dog and Rattan) was another of the old "pubs." in Toller Lane, and it is the only one remaining. This house is principally associated with the Firth family. A long while ago Sammy Firth was the landlord, and had a son, John, who followed him, and next came Nathan Firth, who was landlord of the house for upwards of forty years.

HEATON SYKE.

Heaton Syke formerly consisted of an old farmstead and one or two cottages, which are still standing. The Syke occupies a beautiful position on the sunny side of the hill on the Heaton road. The Saxon term, "syke," would indicate the boggy nature of the ground formerly. Thus we have Carr Syke a little lower down on the same stream, from "carr," a hollow.

Long before it was ever supposed that the march of improvement would extend to Heaton, the Syke had its distinctive colony, comprising the Broadleys and the Normingtons, and others who had been "bred and browt up" there, and who cultivated garden plots as a source of real pleasure. There was little to attract the passer-by,

however, beyond the privilege of inspecting enormous "berries," or it might be of tasting the flavour of real Heaton "peys." The row of cottages was cut off from the garden plots by a narrow "ginnel" leading to nowhere, and those tenements were yearly becoming worse for wear, when the property was bought by the late Mr. Isaac Broadley from Mr. William Firth, and by him was thoroughly renovated and improved, with the professional assistance of Mr. W. C. Atkinson, architect. Taking advantage of the improvements which were being effected by Lady Rosse's agents in laying out roadways at the foot of the Syke, Mr. Broadley opened out an ample approach in front of the row of cottages, giving to each a piece of garden ground, and this row has been appropriately named "Garden Terrace." A conspicuous object from this part of Heaton is the low-level reservoir and pumping station belonging to the Bradford Corporation.

The Fountain Inn and adjoining cottages have been erected within the past thirty years. The construction of Wilmer Road, connecting Victor Road with Emm Lane, has also materially altered the aspect of this portion of Heaton. In the olden days, and not long ago either, gardens and green pastures sloped towards the reservoir, among the former being "Poulter's Garden," with its collection of old-fashioned flowers and bed of water-cress at the bottom. "Joe Murgy," descendant of an old Heaton family, had also a narrow but well-kept strip of garden trending in the same direction, while "Ike Normington," an indefatigable florist and "berry grower," the Broadleys, and others diligently tilled the allotment gardens just referred to at Heaton Syke. The floricultural reputation of the locality is, however, sustained by an eminent firm of orchid importers, Messrs. Charlesworth, Shuttleworth and Co., who have established an extensive nursery for the cultivation of this eccentric exotic almost on the site of "Poulter's Garden." This firm send out collectors to all parts of the globe where orchids flourish, and the product is brought to Heaton in order to be made ready for the conservatories of the lovers of the orchid tribe.

The picturesque though not extensive park attached to Heaton Hall, adjoining, adds to the rural surroundings of this portion of Heaton township. Adjoining the park were the kitchen gardens of Heaton Hall, which during the residence of the Fields at Heaton were private grounds. When the family left this locality these gardens were occupied by the Mann family, and came to be styled "Mann Gardens." At the present time these grounds, with the greenhouses, &c., are leased by Mr. John Henry Wade, solicitor, Bradford. From this brief sketch it will be gathered that the neighbourhood of Heaton has been somewhat noted for horticulture and floriculture in the past, a distinct indication of the salubrious atmosphere surrounding.

THE "WOOLSORTERS' GARDENS."

The Heaton Grove estate is an outcome of the growth of Bradford. Within the recollection of many persons who have not attained to a very mature age, the site of Heaton Grove was better known as the "Woolsorters' Gardens." Towards the close of the first half of the present century there was considerable stress, if not actual deprivation, among woolsorters and others engaged in the manipulation of wool and a movement was set on foot to relieve this stress by the very commendable method of providing employment for those who were not only able but willing to work in order to procure food for themselves and those dependent upon them. Accordingly, the grounds upon which the Heaton Grove villas now stand were leased from the owner, Mr. James Beanland, and prepared by the manual labour of woolsorters for the growth of vegetables and such horticultural produce as might find sale in the local markets.

The scheme met with encouraging laudation, and was regarded as a healthy movement for restoring an overgrown population "back to the land." Without attempting comparisons with more recent efforts in a similar direction, suffice it that the Woolsorters' Garden scheme proved to be a miserable failure. The ground, acquired on most reason-

able terms from Beanland, the owner, was in every way adapted for successful horticultural operations, but the men and the method were wanting. Indeed, it was not to be expected that persons accustomed to close application in the manipulation of wool (skilful enough in their way) should be found equal to the arduous toil of turning over spadesful of soil to the depth requisite to efficient cultivation, and this for days together. As an accessory to the original scheme swimming baths were constructed, but these were obviously too far removed from the "throbbing crowd" of Bradford to be ever likely to succeed, and subsequently other projects were devised, including a monkey-house and dancing saloon, but all to no purpose, and about the year 1862 the Woolsorters' Gardens were given up as a pronounced failure.

Since that unfortunate ending the Heaton Grove estate has entered upon better times, and is now studded with villa residences, which are in every way in keeping with its congenial surroundings.

HEATON MOUNT.

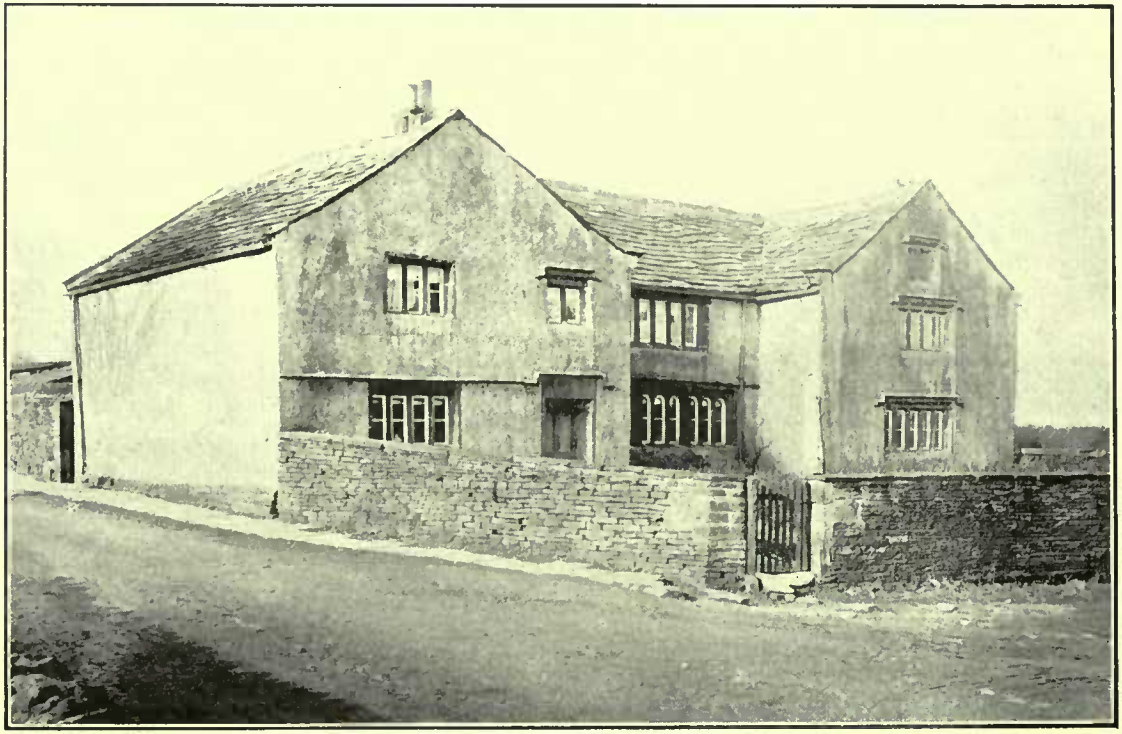
Immediately adjoining to the Heaton Grove estate is Heaton Mount, the residence of Mr. John Ambler, J.P., chairman of the firm of Messrs. Jeremiah Ambler & Sons, Limited, Midland Mills, Bradford. The history of his family is interesting from the fact that the early members of it were among the first to introduce manufactures into the adjoining township of Manningham.

Jeremiah Ambler, grandfather of Mr. John Ambler, was of the Baildon family of that name, and in the year 1796 commenced business at Fern Cottage, Skinner Lane, Manningham, as manufacturer of worsted bagging and oil-press hairs used by seed crushers, being assisted by his sons, Jeremiah and William. Three hand-looms, however, were equal to all their requirements, and these of the most primitive type, in which the weaver threw the shuttle with one hand and caught it with the other. Jeremiah Ambler, sen., is said to have been

the first Grand Master of the Lodge of Hope, 302 of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, Bradford, which celebrated its centenary last year. He died in 1851, aged eighty years. The business in Skinner Lane mainly devolved upon his son Jeremiah, who in due course took several of his sons into partnership with him. From purchasing worsted yarn for the bagging, Jeremiah and his sons began to spin it, and for that purpose took Hollings Mill, in Silsbridge Lane, after the late Sir Titus Salt left it for Saltaire. In 1863 the first portion of Midland Mills in Valley Road was erected, which, by subsequent additions, have grown to their present proportions.

Jeremiah Ambler died in 1876. For some years prior to that event the business had devolved upon his four sons, viz., John, Edward Binks, George, and Samuel. Now the principal partners are John, of Heaton Mount; George, who resides at Kirklands, Baildon; John Ambler, jun., and Sam Ambler, sons of the late Edward Binks Ambler, directors. Another son, James Ambler, is a stuff merchant in Bradford. There are also four daughters living. From small beginnings and the force of circumstances, the business of Jeremiah Ambler and Sons grew to marvellous dimensions. The firm began to buy Cape mohair at a period when the whole year's clip could be bought up by one or two firms. Thus, while still carrying on the original business, mohair yarn spinning has become the specialty of the firm.

In the year 1889 Mr. John Ambler purchased the Heaton Mount estate, formerly owned by the late Mr. Robert Kell, the house having been erected by him in 1864 for his own residence, on a site then surrounded by green fields. Mr. Ambler also acquired the land on the lower side of Shipley Road, which has been sold off in sites for villa residences. Heaton Mount is an imposing erection in the Italian style of architecture, and occupies a commanding position to the left of the Bradford and Shipley Road. It is surrounded by a park and grounds covering about nine acres, which are tastefully laid out and nicely wooded.



O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

OLD HALL, HEATON ROYDS.

HEATON ROYDS.

At Heaton Royds we are introduced to another interesting old place, the ancient abode of the Dixons, who held the property for 300 years. In 1564 William Dixon, of Heaton Royds, filed a bill against the then lord of the manor of Heaton and several freeholders to compel them to restore a considerable portion of the common which they had enclosed. The Dixons were a noted Presbyterian family. One member was a captain in Cromwell's army. Jeremy Dixon, who died in 1725, devised his estate at Heaton Royds to a Joshua Dixon, of Leeds. He also devised an estate at Birchinlee, near Wilsden, for the benefit of the minister for the time being of the old Presbyterian Meeting-house in Chapel Lane, Bradford, near which he lies buried. The family were in early times merchants, and connected with the Leeds trade, but later branches furnished several officers high in command in the army. Over the door of the old house now standing are the initials I. D., and the date 1632. For generations Heaton Royds Farm was occupied by the Firth family, who also tenanted for a long period Heaton Shay, adjoining.

Old records of Heaton contain the name of Dr. Bradford, who was probably the only medical practitioner in the village and for many miles around. The will of John Bradford, of Heaton Royds, was proved in 1739. His wife, Mary, appears to have married, in 1740, Abram Rhodes, whose will was proved in 1781. His sons mentioned were John, William, and Abraham, and the daughters Sarah, Phœbe, and Polly.

Dawson Farm was sold by John Dawson, in 1809, to Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, for £2210. The lot included seven houses, a barn, and forty-two days' work of land. This farm came into the Dawson family, of Wrose, by intermarriage with the Brooksbanks, in whose possession it had been for generations. Gill Farm, which lies adjacent to Heaton Shay, is another homestead

long associated with the family from which its name is taken.

SANDY LANE.

Sandy Lane Bottom is another outlying part of Heaton which bids fair to become one of its most populous suburbs. Sixty or seventy years ago Sandy Lane consisted of about half a-dozen dwellings, all of the humbler class. Owing to the erection of a worsted factory by Messrs. Charles Sowden & Sons, an impetus was given to its growth which is still going forward. Messrs. Sowden's works have since been much enlarged, and are now very extensive. Mr. Councillor David Wade, manufacturer, has also large works at Sandy Lane, in addition to those at Bradford. A Baptist chapel and school, and a Wesleyan chapel close by, supply the spiritual and educational wants of this distinctly outlying district. Sandy Lane enjoys the distinction of being one of the most remote corners of the borough of Bradford, and, at the present time, one of the least accessible. A scheme is, however, afoot for remedying the last-named disability by means of a road connecting it with the centre of Allerton.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MANOR OF CHELLOW.

Chellow an Ancient Manor — Lease from the Abbot of Selby — Subsequent Lords of the Manor—Chellow Grange—Bradford Waterworks—Heaton Reservoir—The Nidd Scheme.

CHELLOW AND CHELLOW GRANGE.

Chellow has been accurately described as lying upon one of the chilliest and bleakest spots in Heaton township, and this fact is supposed to have some connection with its name. Chellow, however, was a manor of itself, the Abbot of Selby being in 1481 lord of the manor. The manor-house formed part of what has since been called Chellow Grange. The estate appears to have been given to Selby Abbey by Robert de Everingham, for the good of his soul and that of his wife Isabel. At any rate, we find from an indenture "given the last day of October, on the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the Conquest," that the Abbot of Selby granted a fifty years' lease of Chellow to Nicholas Leventhorpe, a man of some standing at that period. The deed is in Latin, of which the following is a translation, viz.:—

Lease by the Abbot of Selby.

This Indenture made between John Abbot of the Monastery of St. Germain of Selby in the County of York and the Convent of the same place of the one part and Nicholas Leuenthorpe Esquire of the other part witnesses that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent have granted and by these presents have demised to the aforesaid Nicholas their township of Chelleslawe otherwise the site of their manor of Chellowe in the County aforesaid together with all buildings land meadows pastures and fields to the said township or manor belonging with all their appurtenances To have and to hold the aforesaid

township or site of the manor buildings land meadows pastures fields with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Nicholas his heirs executors and assigns from the feast of St. Martin in winter next ensuing after the date of these presents to the end and term of fifty years then next following and fully to be completed Paying therefrom annually to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors at Selby aforesaid forty shillings of legal money of England at two annual terms to wit at the Feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin in winter by equal portions the term of the first payment of the said farm or rent beginning at the Feast of Pentecost next ensuing after the date of these presents

The aforesaid Abbot and Convent have granted also to the aforesaid Nicholas sufficient underwood to be taken by him his heirs executors and assigns in their wood there as well for his reasonable fuel and other necessaries as for the enclosure of the township or site of the manor aforesaid and of the land belonging to the same which enclosure they will require as often as it shall be necessary at opportune and convenient times to be thrown open [prosternendu, *lit.* to be thrown down] and that the said Nicholas his heirs executors and assigns may cut branches off the trees growing in the wood aforesaid in the winter season and make his profit of the branches so cut down during the term aforesaid And also the aforesaid Nicholas his heirs executors and assigns shall repair and keep in order all the buildings to the township or site of the manor aforesaid belonging in all their necessaries as often as shall be necessary at his own proper costs and expense or shall cause them to be competently repaired during the term aforesaid and the same competently repaired the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors shall demise to the end of the aforesaid term For which repairs the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors shall cause to be delivered sufficient timber from the trees growing there as often as it shall be necessary And the aforesaid Nicholas wills and grants for himself his heirs executors and assigns by these presents that he &c. shall cause the whole wood growing there called Netherdene to be well and diligently kept that no waste or destruction be made there by his men or animals or other things during the term above-written for which wood so preserved and kept the aforesaid Abbot and Convent &c. have granted to the aforesaid Nicholas sufficient clothing of their suit of such quantity as any steward or keeper of their manors hath taken or shall take as often as or when the aforesaid Abbot and Convent &c. happen to give livery of clothes to their stewards

The aforesaid Nicholas also wills and grants for himself &c. that if it happen the aforesaid rent or farm of forty shillings shall be in arrear in part or in whole after any feast of the feasts aforesaid or term of the terms aforesaid on which it ought to be paid for a quarter of a year not paid and sufficient distraint in the aforesaid township

or site &c. cannot be found to distrain that then it shall be lawful to the said Abbot &c. into the aforesaid township &c. to re-enter re-have and enjoy as in their former estate and to dispose thereof as to them shall seem good this grant and demise notwithstanding And the aforesaid Abbot &c. the said township &c. to the aforesaid Nicholas &c. will warrant against all men in form aforesaid In witness whereof to one part of this Indenture &c. the aforesaid Abbot &c. have affixed their seal and to the other part of the said Indenture &c. the aforesaid Nicholas hath set his seal Given the last day of October in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the conquest of England.

Nicholas Leventhorpe also held a lease as "farmer" of the adjoining manor of Bradford, as appears from an extract from the *Rolls Chronicles*, being materials for a History of Henry VII., vol. 2, p. 264. Under date March 1, 1488, there is the following entry, viz.:—

Lease to farm by the advice of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster for seven years from Michaelmas last past, before date of present letters, to Nicholas Leventhorpe, of the lordship and manor of Bradford, with appurtenances, Co. York: The corn and cloth fulling mill, toll, stallage, franchise, and right of grazing cattle on Bradford Bank, the perquisites of the Court, and the shops beneath the Hall of Pleas being reserved to the King, at an annual rental of xviii. li. xiii$^{d.}$ and for increments vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$

For about two centuries the Leventhorpes held the manor of Horton, and about the time of the Reformation, on the death of the last male heir, it passed over to the Lacies.

In November, 1492, Nicholas Leventhorpe made an assignment of his lease of Chellow to one Robert Ryshworth, of Pontefract, and confirmed by Robert, Abbot of Selby, the term of the lease being sixty years, and in 1515 another assignment took place in favour of Edward Bolling. On the dissolution of the monasteries negotiations for the purchase of the estate were carried on by two persons named Richard Taylor and William Sunderland. It was then described as a messuage and farm, with divers closes and other lands and appurtenances, in the tenure of Tristram Bolling, and worth £3 per year. This was the second Tristram Bolling of the later time, his grandfather Tristram making Chellow the family seat on his retirement

from Bolling on his daughter Rosamond's marriage with Richard Tempest.

The early history of the Bolling family was treated of in our "History of Bowling," or Bolling, from which township they sprang. It will, therefore, suffice to confine present reference to the branch which settled at Chellow. The family history is traceable to very early times, and became merged in that of the Tempests, by the marriage of Rosamond, daughter of Tristram Bolling, of Bolling Hall, with Sir Richard Tempest. Upon the consummation of that marriage Tristram Bolling left Bolling Hall to his distinguished son-in-law, and removed to Chellow, where he died in 1502. He was succeeded at Chellow by his son, Edward Bolling, who died in 1543, and who in turn was followed by his son Tristram, who lived at Chellow, and died there in 1561.

Descendants of the Bollings continued to live at Chellow until we come to William Bolling, who was living there in the early part of the eighteenth century. It was during his lifetime that a migration of some members of the family took place to Ilkley, where their descendants continued until recently, and ultimately succeeded to properties at Chellow and Manningham. Members of the Bolling family for 300 years tenanted land held in fee by the trustees of the Sedbergh Grammar School at Ilkley, William and Lister Bolling being the last survivors.

Of the later owners of the Chellow Grange estate it will suffice to state that a conveyance of the property was made by Mrs. Prescott, a daughter of Nathaniel Bolling, to Richard and William Hodgson, of Whetley, in whose descendants the estate remained until 1895, when it was disposed of entire to the Bradford Corporation for proposed filtration works in connection with the Nidd waterworks scheme. The estate comprised about ninety-five acres. The adjoining estate of twelve acres, belonging to the Earl of Rosse, was acquired at the same time and for the same purpose.

Of the former tenants of Chellow Grange mention may be made of Matthew Bailey, the Craven family, George

Thompson Lister, and Edward Bilton. Edward Bilton's father was also named Edward, and generally known as "Quaker Bilton," of Bolton Banks Farm. He married Margaret Guy, his sister being the late Mrs. Hannah Dale, married to Christopher Dale, of Bolton Banks Farm. A Mr. Macfarlane had once a boarding school in a portion of Chellow Grange. The tenant prior to the estate being disposed of to the Corporation was named Pearson Clayton Booth. On the adjoining farm, formerly belonging to the Rosse estate, Benjamin and William Rhodes were the occupiers in 1848; Joshua Tetley and Joseph Rhodes in 1868; and William Tetley in 1895.

BRADFORD WATERWORKS.

In the compilation of this volume we are brought into contact with an important section of the vast system for supplying the borough of Bradford with water, indispensable both for domestic and manufacturing requirements. In Manningham township is situate the Whetley Hill Reservoir, receiving its supply from the original source at Manywells Spring. About the centre of Heaton township is the Heaton Reservoir and its recent auxiliary, the pumping station, intended to lift, by means of powerful pumping apparatus, the low-level water in the adjoining reservoir up to the high-level system. As to the economical utility of this arrangement opinion is divided. Without hazarding any opinion on the point, all we have to say is that the tall chimney-stalk, albeit encased with stone to meet the expressed wishes of those living within its shadow, is certainly not in accord with its otherwise picturesque surroundings. In this declaration we shall probably have the support of native-born Heatonians, and of not a few who have in recent years made that place their abode.

At Chellow Dean conditions of a more pleasing character exist, but fuller details on this point may be reserved for the Allerton section of this work. Chellow Dean reservoir, it may be stated, practically divides the townships of Heaton and Allerton. At Chellow Grange,

however, we are in touch with the latest development of the Corporation scheme of water-supply, that authority having secured above one hundred acres of the ancient manor of Chellow for proposed filtration works in connection with the Nidd scheme of extension.

At this juncture, therefore, it appears opportune to give a brief history of the Bradford Waterworks brought up to date. To this end we are indebted for the following particulars to Mr. James Watson, C.E., chief waterworks engineer of the Corporation, to whose engineering skill the borough and Corporation are indebted for the working out of the Nidd scheme, which will in the future be so important an addition to the system at large.

ORIGIN OF THE WORKS.

The Bradford Waterworks dates from the year 1744. On the 30th October of that year a preliminary meeting was held, at which an indenture of co-partnership made between certain parties forming a company to convey water from Haycliffe Hill, in the township of Horton, was entered into. Contracts for pipes were let at the same meeting and arrangements made for commencing the work.

In the thirtieth year of the reign of King George III. (1790), an Act was passed entitled "An Act for preserving the works made for supplying the town of Bradford, in the county of York, and part of the township of Little Horton with water, for the more easy recovery of the rents for the said water, and to enable the proprietors to borrow money for improving such works." These works were for a long time under the management of Mr. William Thornton, formerly of Westgate, Bradford, solicitor. The first reservoir was in Westgate, behind the dwelling-house occupied by Judith Barrett, commonly known as "Old Judy," who carried on a business as a greengrocer, confectioner, and sweetmeat purveyor. Her humbugs, known as "Judy's humbugs," were known far and near. The site of this reservoir has had a good substantial building placed upon it, and is now used as a barber's

shop, just above John Street. There were only ten shares in the original company of proprietors. In the year 1843 the above proprietary was wound up, and the works transferred to the late company, but ultimately abandoned.

The first general meeting of the Bradford Waterworks Company, constituted by Act of 5th Victoria, met May 13th, 1842. The capital was £44,000, in 2200 shares of £20 each, and was for the construction of works at Manywells, Chellow Dean (the lower reservoir), Globe Reservoir, the laying of pipes from Manywells to Lower Chellow and Globe Reservoir, and a sum of £4000 was to be paid to the old proprietors for works, &c., taken over. The contract for the line of pipes from Manywells to the Globe Reservoir was let 15th July, 1844.

In 1854 an agreement was made between the Waterworks Company (who were then asking Parliamentary powers for constructing additional works and raising a further sum of money to compete with the increased demand for water, by reason of the growth of the town), that subject to the sanction of Parliament the Company should sell to the Corporation their undertaking for £165,000, the Corporation entering into the liabilities of the Company not only with respect to existing works but also works contemplated by the Act, as and from the 1st day of January, 1855.

HEATON RESERVOIR.

The works under the Bill of 1854 were the construction of a reservoir at Heaton, the construction of a conduit from Heaton to Barden, the Barden Reservoir, Chelker Reservoir, and the construction of compensation reservoirs at Grimwith and Silsden. The contract for making the Heaton Reservoir was let on the 11th April, 1856, as well as other works in connection with the above Act of Parliament. The Heaton Reservoir was finished at the end of 1857, but on account of the conduit and other works between Heaton and Barden not being completed could not be brought fully into use for the supply of the town until 1860.

During the summer of 1885, the Heaton Reservoir was emptied and cleaned out, and improved by deepening it round the high water level so as to secure a minimum depth of six feet of water. This object was secured by building a substantial wall, and filling it behind with the material excavated from within the reservoir. New outlet pipes for the 24in. and 30in. mains were laid, and the entrance basins altered and improved. A portion of the bottom of the reservoir was also covered with puddle. New suction and entrance pipes for the contemplated pipe connecting the high and low levels were also put in. The works of improvement were carried out without in any way impairing the general supply on the low level.

The work required to be done to connect the high and low levels was taken in hand in 1887, when a 24in. main was laid from Heaton Reservoir to Horton Bank Reservoir, and contracts for the engines and pumps were let to Messrs. Simpson, of London; the boilers to Messrs. Spurr and Inman, Wakefield; the engine-house, boiler-house, and chimney to Messrs. Birkby & Sons, Wyke.

The pumping plant was brought into use in 1890, after having fulfilled the requirements of the specification of a six months' test, viz., that each engine and its two pumps must be capable of lifting one million gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours to a height of 484 feet, making thirty-four double strokes per minute, at a piston speed of 85 lineal feet per minute.

THE NIDD SCHEME.

The new works, sanctioned by Acts of Parliament 1890 and 1892, consist of a compensation reservoir, to contain 1,564,000,000 gallons (now in course of construction), called Gouthwaite Reservoir, situate on the River Nidd, about two miles above the town of Pateley Bridge; three storage reservoirs for town supply, on the higher reaches of the River Nidd and Stone Beck, to be called Angram Reservoir, Lodge Reservoir, and High Woodale Reservoir, having an aggregate holding capacity of 2,596,000,000; and

an aqueduct, 5ft. 6in. wide, 6ft. 3in. high, of which 10,164 yards in length is in tunnel (one of the tunnels being nearly four miles in length), and 21,274 yards in length in cut and cover.

The valleys are crossed by (one line meantime 36in. diameter) steel and cast iron pipes, 24,783 yards in length, to the service reservoir and filter beds to be constructed at Chellow Heights, within the township of Heaton. The total length of the main line of aqueduct from the Nidd to Chellow Heights is thirty-two miles ; but in connection with the works there are also one and a-half miles of branch aqueducts or pipe lines, and many aqueduct and other bridges, masonry, dams, embankments, roads, &c. The main aqueduct, in tunnel and cut and cover, are being constructed to carry over 20,000,000 gallons per day, and the single line of pipes half that quantity, as 10,000,000 gallons per day is expected to be sufficient for the next twenty-five years, when the pipe line across the valleys may then be duplicated.

The works have been in progress for two years past, and are expected to be completed about 1900. The cost of the works now let and in progress, and of the lands and easements required, will amount to £800,000, and when fully completed to £1,330,000.

The maximum quantity of water to be drawn from the Nidd Valley for the supply of Bradford is restricted by Act of Parliament to 17,000,000 gallons per day, which quantity added to 10,000,000 gallons per day available from the Wharfe, Aire, and Worth Valleys will make the future daily available supply 27,000,000 gallons, or forty gallons per head per day to a population of 675,000. The population now supplied is over 400,000.

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

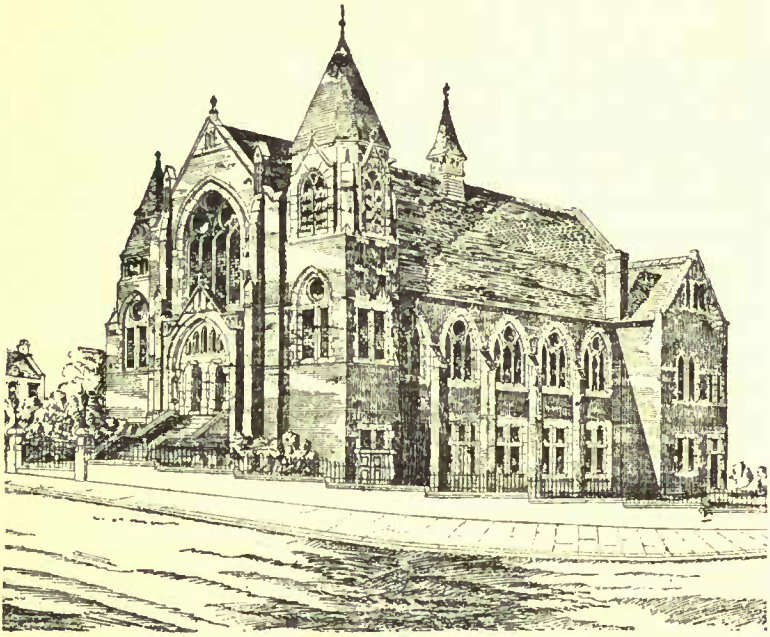
Heaton Baptists—Church of St. Barnabas—Wesleyanism at Heaton—Educational Institutions—Sandy Lane Chapels.

HEATON BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Society at Heaton is the oldest religious organisation in the township, and it is one of the oldest in the West Riding. Nearly two centuries ago a meeting-house existed at Heaton, the situation of which was long known as Chapel Fold. This meeting-house was, however, pulled down a century ago. The chapel-yard was long after occupied as a garden by John Gott, who not unfrequently turned up coffin tires and other evidences that man "cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth as a shadow and continueth not." All traces of this quiet resting-place have now been swept away, as an immense quarry was opened on the spot some years ago, and is now filled up. According to tradition, the baptisms took place in the brook near the spring in the wood through which the road to Heaton Royds passes.

The records being lost, much is left for conjecture as to the origin and date of the old Baptist Society of Heaton. It appears certain, however, that the Revs. David Crossley and William Mitchell, and especially the latter (who was the honoured instrument of introducing the Baptist cause into the West of Yorkshire), were the principal promoters of the cause at Heaton. Mr. Mitchell was twice apprehended under the Conventicle Act, first at Goodshaw Chapel, where he was treated with the utmost rudeness. The second time he was taken "near Bradford," doubtless

at Heaton, from whence he was carried prisoner to York Castle, where he lay till released through the influence of Walter Calverley, Esq., a few days before the liberty granted by King James was proclaimed. After some years' itinerancy, during which he regularly visited and "broke bread" to the little societies under his charge, which included Heaton, Rawdon, and other places, Mr. Mitchell took up his abode at Rawdon, where he died in 1705.



Heaton Baptist Chapel.

David Crossley, who also visited Heaton, was one of the most popular of the Calvinistic Baptists, and was acquainted with both John Bunyan and George Whitfield. He died in 1744. The church in Rossendale, being the nearest and strongest constituted Baptist Society, took under its protection several smaller communities, the members whereof were included within its church-roll, and were

visited by Mitchell, Crossley, and others. Among the number was the Rev. John Moore, who afterwards became a popular preacher and pastor of the church at Northampton. We have before us a printed sermon preached by him in the old meeting-house at Heaton, in the year 1711, entitled "Christ, the Mediator," which would apparently have taken fully two hours in its delivery.

In the "Dying Experience of Alice Rawson," of Bradford, reprinted in the *Cottage Magazine* of 1826 (and brought under notice by Mr. Charles A. Federer, of Bradford), there is probably the first dated mention of the Baptist Preaching-house at Heaton. The original manuscript was dated 1697, and in it Alice Rawson says:—

> And I cannot but acquaint you, my dear relations, that the Lord hath been pleased to make use of William Mitchell, David Crossley, and John Moore, chiefly and above any else, as instruments in His hands for the comforting and cherishing of me. . . . I have continued in a sweet, heavenly, and comfortable frame all along, since April last (1697), that I heard John Moore preach at Heaton upon Romans v. 1.

The history of the Heaton Society remains in obscurity during the first half of last century. Doubtless that was a period of great struggling, ending, it would appear, in the dissolution of the church as a constituted body. During the year 1751 several persons met in the house of Elizabeth Frankland, at Manningham, and gave pressing invitations to several Baptist ministers to pay occasional visits to Heaton, which resulted in a "call" being given to the Rev. William Crabtree, then a young man connected with Wainsgate Church, to become minister of Westgate Baptist Chapel, Bradford. In a sense, therefore, the movement originating among the Heaton Baptists led to the foundation of the present "Top o' t'Town Chapel," Bradford. Of the first list of members which has been preserved, several were those of Heaton people.

In course of time the people of Westgate gave a helping hand towards the resuscitation of the Baptist interest at Heaton, and a chapel was erected there in 1824-5 at a cost of £900, but much voluntary labour

was given in its erection which was not included in the estimated cost, and which at the present day would assuredly have to be paid for. The chapel was opened in 1825, and during the same year the Baptists of Heaton, numbering eighteen, were dismissed from Dr. Steadman's church at Westgate, and formed into a church at Heaton, with the addition of three members from Shipley.

The erection of the chapel was largely promoted by Dr. Steadman, of Westgate Chapel, who, with Dr. Godwin, of Sion, and the Rev. Isaac Mann, of Shipley, signed an appeal to several Baptist churches in the district on behalf of the building fund. Of the sum required, viz., nearly £900, about £240 was raised at Heaton; the remainder came from Baptists at Bradford, Haworth, Leeds, Farsley, Rawdon, Coventry, and Salendine Nook. The original subscription book is before us, from which it appears that the principal contributors at Heaton were Samuel B. Clapham (who gave thirty guineas), Joseph Jowett, Rev. Isaac Mann, William Hargreaves, Matthew Bailey, Thomas Whitley, William Bailey, James Greenwood, John Lambert, Thomas Ackroyd, William Tetley, and Benjamin Illingworth. The Bradford list was headed by Dr. Steadman (with fifteen guineas), Illingworth & Murgatroyd (thirty guineas), Samuel Broadley, John Brogden, William Tetley, William Rhodes, William Hargreaves, John King, John Keighley, Thomas Aked, John Hill, and John Anderton.

On April 1st, 1825, Mr. John Spooner, then student at Bradford Academy, received a unanimous call to the pastorship, and he began his stated ministry on the 1st of June following. Mr. Spooner resigned the charge after a pastorate of four years. From a record in the Church Book it seems that their "esteemed pastor, the Rev. John Spooner, was under the painful necessity of resigning his charge," on account of the "disordered state of the Church, and the inadequate supply given by the Church for his support." For some time afterwards the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Joseph Shaw, but there was little vitality in the cause, and in 1840 it was so exceedingly low and weak that the Church was dissolved by mutual consent, and

thirty-two members were received into the first Baptist Church, Bradford. Heaton for twenty-two years remained as a preaching station, under the control of Westgate Church, the pulpit being supplied by students from Horton College, lay brethren, and occasionally by the Rev. H. Dowson, pastor at Westgate, and his assistants or co-pastors.

During the year 1868, however, a request was made to the Church at Westgate, by members attending the chapel at Heaton, that they should be again formed into a Church, and accordingly a Church was formed. After three years' quiet working the Rev. G. Brockway, of Culmstock, became pastor. He terminated his ministry in 1872, "the Church for some time having been very much divided." For five years the Church was without a pastor, but some progress was made, the Sunday school especially being alive and vigorous. A commodious and handsome school was opened in 1873, at a cost of £1600.

In August, 1876, the present pastor, the Rev. R. Howarth, then a student at Brighton Grove College, Manchester, supplied the pulpit for a Sunday, and in the following March he received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate. Since then there has been steady progress in the cause, both numerically, financially, and spiritually. In September, 1893, the old chapel was removed, and the erection of the present new chapel was commenced, at an estimated cost of £3500, the architect being Mr. John Jackson, of Bradford. The new building, of which an illustration is given, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is now (January, 1896) nearing completion. It will in all respects be an immense improvement upon the old chapel.

ST. BARNABAS'S CHURCH.

The church of St. Barnabas at Heaton was erected in 1863, upon a site given by the Earl of Rosse. Its position is undoubtedly one of the most commanding in the neighbourhood. The church consists of nave, south aisle, and chancel, with semi-circular apse and organ chamber; tower and spire. The style of architecture is French-Gothic of

the early part of the thirteenth century. The cost of the church was about £2800. In addition to the gift of the site, the Earl of Rosse contributed £200, but the principal contributor was Mr. Benjamin Wood, of Frizinghall, who, at a cost of £600, erected the tower and spire, besides giving generous co-operation in other ways. A large

St. Barnabas's Church, Heaton.

parsonage house was also built on adjoining ground, at a cost of £1100. The ecclesiastical district comprises Heaton and Frizinghall, and the patronage is in the hands of five local trustees.

The Rev. H. A. Mitton, who for several years acted

as curate in the district, received the first appointment of incumbent, and laboured with considerable success until 1868, when he was made vicar of Bishop Auckland. The manner in which he received this appointment was somewhat remarkable. One Sunday morning while Mr. Mitton was conducting the service in Heaton Church, a strange elderly gentleman took a back seat in the church and remained to the close. After the congregation had dispersed he made his way to the parsonage adjoining, and inquired for Mr. Mitton. With little ceremony the old gentleman informed the young clergyman that he was the Bishop of Durham, and had formed one of his morning congregation. Having the vacant vicarage of Bishop Auckland at his disposal, he had heard of the zeal of Mr. Mitton, and thereupon offered him the living. An offer so graciously made was, of course, in due time as graciously accepted. Mr. Mitton some years ago resigned this living on his appointment to the Mastership of Sherburn Hospital, Durham. He was succeeded at Heaton by the Rev. Thomas Miller, who in 1877 left the living, and for some years the parish was entrusted to curates-in-charge. In April, 1887, the Rev. G. B. Flynn became curate-in-charge, and so remained until 1891, when he entered to the living. Mr. Flynn still holds that position with acceptance to his parishioners generally.

During the present vicariate, the church of St. Barnabas has received important improvements at the hands of Mr. Frederick Illingworth, of Heather Bank, Heaton, who, at great expense, not only reconstructed the organ in the church on the electric principle, but erected the vestry, gave a peal of eight bells, and made important additions to the chancel of the church. Mr. Illingworth has recently announced his intention of completing the edifice by the erection of the north aisle, an enlargement which will make Heaton Church one of the prettiest in Bradford. The above contributions are in addition to the gift by the same gentleman of £500 on the induction of the present vicar to the Bishops' Victoria Jubilee Fund, on behalf of aged and necessitous clergy, and a similar amount towards the

erection of the new church at Frizinghall. The munificence for church objects by Mr. Benjamin Wood has been already referred to. Shortly before his death in 1894, however, he presented to the Vicar of Heaton the sum of £1000, £500 of which was to be given to the new church at Frizinghall on its consecration, and £500 towards the augmentation of curates' salaries at Heaton.

WESLEYANISM AT HEATON.

The first Sunday school in Heaton was established by Mr. Richard Walker, saddler, of Darley Street, Bradford, and a few Wesleyan friends, about the year 1813. Samuel Broadley, a handloom weaver, residing in Paradise Row, allowed them the use of his chamber for a school-room, and in this not very commodious place the school was carried on for a number of years. About the year 1814, Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, commenced building a day school at Paradise, but the works were delayed in their progress, and the building was not completed till about the year 1817. Mr. Walker and his Wesleyan friends applied to Mr. Field for and obtained his consent to use the building for a Sunday school and an occasional preaching-room.

Here for nearly twenty years Mr. Walker carried on his educational labours at an exceedingly small cost, but with extraordinary success. He seldom resorted to collections, but exercised the greatest vigilance over his charge, and repaired with his own hands the bindings of all the books used in the school. He was a skilful, diligent, and vigorous teacher, and gained the confidence of his pupils by his evident regard for their welfare. Regardless of weather, Mr. Walker was regular and punctual in his attendance at school every Sunday morning, imparting, with a smiling countenance as much knowledge as his pupils were capable of imbibing. One of his oft-quoted maxims to them was the scriptural injunction to "do unto others as they would that others should do to them."

About the year 1840, the old school was claimed by and handed over to the Church party, and after giving up possession the Wesleyans resumed their services in a cottage until the Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1846. The subsequent history of this place of worship has not been encouraging. At the time of its erection, Heaton was included in the Bradford West Circuit, but latterly it has formed part of the Manningham Circuit. Some time ago the chapel was found to be unsafe, probably from quarrying operations close by, and was condemned for occupation. At the present time, therefore, there is no Wesleyan chapel at Heaton.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT HEATON.

Elementary education in Heaton was given in the Old School in Paradise Row. As already stated, the building was completed about the year 1814, at the cost of Mr. Field, but we have no information when it began to be used as a day school. In the first half of the century Robert Clough was the schoolmaster, and so continued for some years, when, after a brief interval, he was succeeded by Joseph Lee, a well-known native of Heaton, who, from about 1858 to 1871, taught the young idea of Heaton, until his work was superseded by the erection of the National Schools.

The National Schools at Heaton were erected in 1871, upon a site close to the church, which was presented by the Countess of Rosse, thus superseding the educational work which had previously been carried on in the Old School. Exclusive of the site, the school buildings cost £1677, towards which amount Mr. Benjamin Wood was again a generous contributor of the sum of £250, and year by year he was in the habit of wiping off any deficiency which had accrued in the working of the schools.

The Heaton Mechanics' Institute was established in 1863, and was held for some years in the Old School. It had only a struggling existence for many years, and was mainly kept alive by the active interest of Mr. Joseph

Lee, schoolmaster, and his son, Mr. John Lee, the present secretary of Lister & Co., Limited, Manningham Mills, who was both secretary and treasurer. On the Old School being given up, the Mechanics' Institute was removed to the new Baptist School at Heaton, and there continued until its dissolution. In 1879 there was a debt of some £30 on its books, and an Art Treasures Exhibition was got up in order to clear off this incubus. This exhibition was so far successful that not only was the small debt wiped away, but, by urgent request, it was kept open for ten days, resulting in a balance to the good of about £100. This addition to the resources of the Institute was ample to keep it going for some years, but it became obvious that with the important facilities offered in the larger educational institutions at Bradford and Shipley the Heaton Mechanics' could not compete, and in 1882 it was decided to give it up.

The Heaton Adult School was opened in November, 1889. This organisation is styled the M Division of the Bradford Friends' Adult School, it being a branch of the Central Adult School at Bradford. In one sense the institution occupies a somewhat exceptional position, it being possessed of a building erected especially for the purpose. This its promoters were enabled to do through the liberality of residents of Heaton and other friends of the Adult School system. The total cost of the erection was about £1000.

SANDY LANE CHAPELS.

The Baptist Chapel at Sandy Lane Bottom was erected in 1824, upon land just within the township boundary of Heaton. At the above period there were only a few houses in its immediate vicinity. The chapel cost about £700, exclusive of the land for the site, which was given by Mr. John Mortimer, and the sum of £5 was the largest amount received towards the building fund, and £70 on the opening day. The debt of £630 was finally removed in 1863, and a school-room erected at a cost of £700, besides the pur-

chase of a minister's house and considerable improvements carried out in the chapel. Two of the first ministers, the Rev. J. Ingham and the Rev. John Taylor, held the pastorate for fourteen and thirteen years respectively. In 1883 a new chapel was erected in the rear of the site on which the old chapel stood, at a cost of about £1700.

Sandy Lane Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1886, and was opened in November of the same year. A society was commenced here in January, 1879, by the preaching of a sermon and the forming of a class by the late Rev. W. O. Simpson, when he was in the Great Horton Circuit, to which Sandy Lane Bottom belonged. In 1880 it was transferred from Great Horton Circuit to Manningham Circuit, the services being held once a fortnight up to this time in a cottage. In 1883 a cottage was hired for three years, and a Sunday school commenced, with a superintendent, six teachers, and twenty-eight scholars. Before the three years had expired better and more commodious premises were urgently needed. At this time the Rev. J. Nettleton was the superintendent of the circuit, and it was through his influence and exertions that money enough was raised to buy land and build the chapel, which was freed from debt at the opening services.

CHAPTER VIII.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, HEATON.

Origin of the United College—Heckmondwike Academy—Rotherham College—Airedale College, Undercliffe *(illustrated)*—Mrs. Bacon—Rev. William Vint—Rev. Walter Scott—Rev. Daniel Fraser, D.D.—United College, Heaton *(illustrated)*—Dr. Fairbairn—Closing of Rotherham College—Rev. Dr. Falding—Dr. Simon.

THE UNITED COLLEGE.

On the north-east side of Lister Park and separated from it by Emm Lane, stands an imposing building. It is the seat of an educational institution which had a very small beginning, but which has now attained to considerable dimensions, and has efficiently served the community to which it belongs. This building, now called the United College, was formerly known as Airedale College, whose origin and progress must be briefly sketched.

The Congregational Nonconformists about the middle of the last century set up an institution for the training and education of their ministers at Heckmondwike, and the Rev. James Scott was put in charge of it, with the whole work of tuition in his hands. On the death of Mr. Scott in 1782, the institution was removed to Northowram, and placed under the direction of the Rev. Samuel Walker, who had been a pupil of Mr. Scott. Mr. Walker held the office of tutor till 1794, when it was considered advisable to discontinue the institution. The students who were in the institution at the time of its dissolution were placed under the care of the Rev. William Vint, of Idle, who now entered upon a profession that was destined to occupy him for the rest of his active life. A little time after this, a new institution (having a similar object) was founded at Rotherham.

The Congregationalists, however, in this part of the West-Riding believed it to be essential to their well-being and growth, that provision should be made in their own midst for the education of their ministers, and Mr. Edward Hanson, of London, a Yorkshireman, who had generously supported the old seminary, came forward at the beginning of this century with liberal proposals for the establishing of a new one in this neighbourhood. Mr. Vint had begun his work with the remains of the former institution; Mr. Hanson determined to strengthen the hands of Mr. Vint, and to give a public and permanent character to the work in which he was occupied. He accordingly undertook, at first, the maintenance of two of the students then under Mr. Vint's care, and subsequently of four of them. Mr. Hanson, who died in 1803, made provision in his will for the permanent support of four students in the institution at that time under the direction of Mr. Vint, at Idle. Mr. Vint's labours and Mr. Hanson's benevolence were thus the origin of Airedale College.

A constituency of the Congregational churches gradually grew around this rudimentary academy, and by their annual support, the numbers of the students continually increased, so that towards the close of Mr. Vint's connection with the Idle Academy he had charge of eighteen men preparing for the ministry. About the year 1830 the institution received a large accession of support when Mrs. Bacon, of Spring House, Bradford, gave certain properties in Undercliffe and Fagley, the former as a site on which a suitable building should be erected, and the rents of the latter to form an endowment for the support of the college. The building was completed and opened in 1831, and was known in the neighbourhood for upwards of forty years as Airedale College.

The institution now emerged from comparative seclusion in Idle to the greater prominence of Undercliffe. Mr. Vint, however, did not remove with his cherished institution to its new home; his advancing years and his enfeebled health induced him, at this period, to retire from the position he had so long and usefully occupied. He

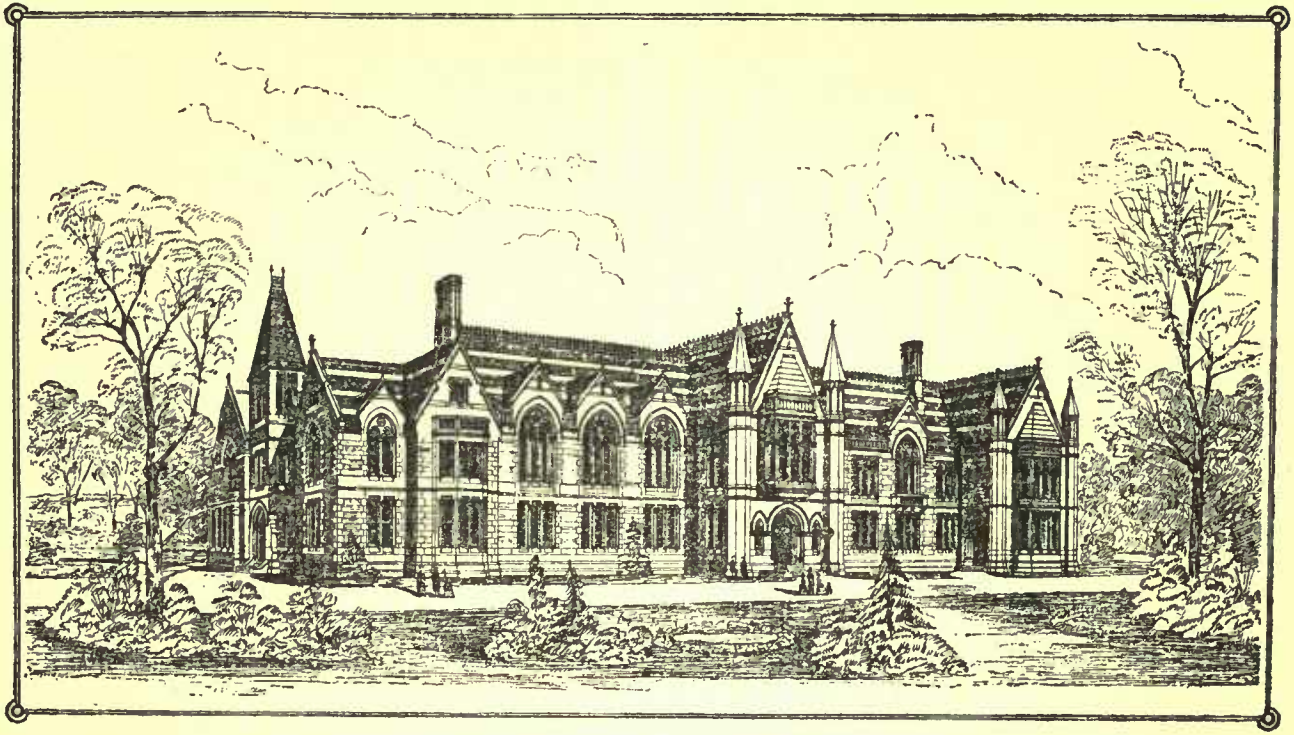
survived the change a few years, and died in 1834. Mr. Vint was a man of large and varied attainments, of great industry and patience, and single-handed he carried his pupils into all the departments of classical and theological knowledge. As was said by Dr. Hamilton in his funeral sermon: "Theology, ethics, the languages, the mathematics, even the modern sciences, were crowded into his one department. Could he do it all? He could approach the power better than almost any other man, yet it was only an approach, for he was but man." Under such a tutor upwards of a hundred ministers were trained for their work, some of whom had great influence in their connexion, and were distinguished as preachers in their day.

Old Airedale College.

Mr. Vint's successor, and the first Principal of Airedale College, was the Rev. Walter Scott, of Rowell, who had been previously engaged in directing the studies of candidates for the ministry. Mr. Scott held his office for twenty-two years; but in his time the work of tuition began to be distributed, and his first colleague was the Rev. T. R. Taylor, who undertook the classical department. Mr. Taylor was removed by death in 1835; he is remembered for his hymns, some of which are still sung in the churches both in this country and America. The Rev. W. B. Clulow followed Mr. Taylor, and held his office for eight years; Mr., now Dr., Fraser followed Mr. Clulow. During Mr. Scott's

principalship, Mrs. Bacon's generosity to the College was again displayed in her making permanent provision for the support of a third tutor, an office which was held for several years by the late Rev. H. B. Creake, M.A. For twenty-two years Mr. Scott was in charge, and during that time about eighty ministers and missionaries, several of whom are still living, were trained by him for their work. He resigned his post in 1856 in consequence of severe indisposition. The Committee "gratefully acknowledged his moral worth, his ready benevolence, his distinguished piety, his varied erudition, his untiring zeal, and his uncompromising fidelity in discharging the duties of his office, and the many eminent services which he rendered, directly and indirectly, in the promotion and vindication of evangelical truth." During the time of Mr. Scott's connection with the College, he, with the co-operation of several generous friends, was mainly instrumental in the building of College Chapel, Barkerend, of which he became the first pastor, and so continued for several years. Mr. Scott died in 1858, and left a memory long revered by the supporters of the College and affectionately cherished by his old students. Mr. Scott's name has been honourably perpetuated in the commercial circles of Bradford, while one of his sons, Dr. Caleb Scott, is the Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester.

The next Principal and Theological Tutor was the Rev. Dr. Daniel Fraser. He had been classical tutor in succession to Mr. Clulow, and, upon the resignation of Mr. Scott, was chosen as his successor in the chair of theology. Dr. Fraser remained in office for twenty years, when he retired. He is still living in Bradford, and has rendered excellent service on the School Board, the Mechanics' Institution, and other public bodies. In his more active days Dr. Fraser was always a welcome speaker on our public platforms; his efforts on behalf of public education, and civil and religious freedom, are still remembered for their eloquence and power. In Dr. Fraser's time the several departments of study were directed by Professors Creake, Hartley, Shearer, and Harley.



THE UNITED COLLEGE.

Towards the close of this period the present building at Heaton was erected, from designs furnished by Messrs. Mawson & Co., of Bradford, and its cost has somewhat exceeded £30,000. The central parts of the building include class-rooms, a common room for the students, and the council room. The library is toward the western end, and is a handsomely furnished and finished chamber, with the books arranged in cases, with portraits of former tutors on the walls, and with stained windows, around which are inscribed mottoes from distinguished writers in literature, science, and theology. In the same direction and forming the extreme western end of the building is the residence of the Principal of the College. At the eastern end is a large lofty hall, used for public assemblies and meetings of the constituents: it is furnished with stained glass windows, and has accommodation for about 300 persons. For some years a congregation assembled here on Sundays for worship, but when the chapel in Aireville Road was opened it removed thither, and there it now assembles.

The College was opened in June, 1877, when the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, now of Oxford, was introduced to the public gathering as the new Principal. Dr. Fairbairn held the office for seven years, when he was appointed Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. On the retirement of Dr. Fairbairn an attempt, which on several occasions had been fruitlessly made, of uniting the Colleges of Airedale and Rotherham was resumed. Rotherham College was an institution which was founded in 1795, with the same purpose and aim as that at Bradford. As both these colleges were in Yorkshire, as both were established for the same end, and as both were to a great extent supported by the same constituency, it was deemed wise to consolidate the efforts that were being made to supply the Congregationalists of the province with ministers. Under a scheme which was sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, the union of the two colleges was finally effected in 1888. This necessitated the closing of one of the institutions, and it was at length decided that the work of the combined colleges should thenceforth be carried on in the Airedale College alone,

and that the name of the institution should be the "Yorkshire United Independent College," and its recognised designation the "United College."

The Rev. Dr. Falding, who for upwards of thirty years had presided over the Rotherham institution, became the Principal of the United College, his colleagues being Professors Shearer and Duff, who were shortly after joined by Professor Armitage. Dr. Falding held the post for a few years, when his sudden death at Folkstone in December, 1892, again rendered the office vacant. The Governors of the College, after due deliberation, then offered the appointment to the Rev. Dr. Simon, of the Congregational Theological Hall, Edinburgh. Dr. Simon, who had held similar appointments at Edinburgh and Birmingham, entered upon his duties in September, 1893, with very encouraging prospects of useful and honourable service before him. The College is now under the direction of Dr. Simon, assisted by the gentlemen just named as departmental professors. There are somewhere near thirty students in training.

As the College is wholly supported by voluntary contributions, there must have been some very liberal support given to it by the religious community to which it belongs. Not to mention the names of many generous supporters who are still living, we may refer, in addition to the earlier benefactions of Mr. Hanson and Mrs. Bacon, to the generous gifts or bequests of Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. Joseph Nutter, Sir Francis Crossley, and others; and if we may refer to the chief supporters of the Rotherham branch, the names of Messrs. Walker, Broadley Wilson, George Bacon, John Ansell, Yates, and Anderton must not be forgotten.

CHAPTER IX.

LONGEVITY AT HEATON.

Old Folks' Gathering at Heaton — John Butterfield, the centenarian—Timothy Stocks—Henry Harris—List of those Assembled—The Clarke Family—The Crabtree Family — John Crabtree — Greenwoods — Broadleys — Murgatroyds — Cravens.

The healthiness of Heaton has been previously referred to, and it is often matter of comment. It used to be said that the people of Heaton could "live as long as they liked," but that was evidently an exaggeration, and was probably invented at a time when Heaton was a long way off from smoky Bradford. Nevertheless the large proportion of aged people belonging to Heaton in times past would seem to justify the statement that its bracing air is conducive to longevity.

In May, 1868, an interesting gathering of old people took place at Heaton, which will not soon be forgotten. It was got up at the instigation of Mr. Henry Harris, the banker, who then resided at Heaton Hall. This gentleman offered to defray the entire cost of the gathering and entertainment, but he was joined by others, among them being the late Benjamin Wood, Robert Kell, John Crabtree, and Nathan Firth. Joseph Lee, the Heaton schoolmaster, and Isaac Broadley, of Heaton Syke, had the task assigned them of visiting the old people, and making arrangements for their attendance at the Church school, where the gathering took place. It was indeed a remarkable assembly. On this memorable occasion fifty-three persons, male and female, gathered, and were duly feasted, the average age of the whole assembly being seventy-eight years. Among those so gathered were three persons from one house, named

Stead, whose united ages came to 238 years, one of them being a *lad*, aged seventy-six. Two of the offspring of Betty Clarke were present.

The old people were conveyed to the place of meeting in vehicles of all sorts. One of the most remarkable of the invited guests was John Butterfield, of Saltaire, who was in the one hundred and fourth year of his age, and there was not apparently a happier man there; all he wanted to his complete enjoyment was, as he put it, "a pair of new legs." Old William Stead, of Garter Row, was very feeble, he being in his ninety-fourth year. The chairman of the assembly, Mr. Timothy Stocks, steward of the Rosse estate, was himself turned eighty; Mr. Henry Harris, the generous promoter of the feast, being but one year his junior. Before leaving each of the old people was presented with a package of tea, with tobacco for the smokers.

The following facts collected on the occasion may be useful for future reference, as it is scarcely probable that such a gathering will ever again be got together in Heaton. Annexed is a list of all the old people, male and female, living in Heaton township, present on the occasion of the above gathering, viz.:—

70th year.—William Harker, of Small Tail, born at Allerton; Thomas Watmuff, of Small Tail, born at Cottingley Moor Top—father died at 70; Abraham Firth, of Heaton.

71st.—Sarah Hill, North Hall; Tabitha Frankland, Heaton, wife of John Frankland, named below: James Gibbon, Heaton.

72nd.—Samuel Stead, Garter Row, born at Haworth Lane Bottom; Susannah Stead, Garter Row, born at Daisy Hill; Peggy Wormald, Paddock; Nancy Greenwood, Paradise Row.

73rd.—Thomas Hardy, Westhouse Farm, born at Allerton—father lived to 77, mother 73, grandfather 80; Robert Rawnsley, Lane Bottom; Grace Riddiall, Garter Row, born at Southowram—father lived to 82; James Craven, Haworth Lane Bottom; Mary Craven, wife of the above, both born at Heaton; Maria Marvel, wife of Watson Marvel, of Heaton Syke; John Dean, Frizinghall; Sarah Jackson, Heaton Shay; Mary Lambert, Heaton.

74th.—William Gott, Heaton; Joseph Clarke, Heaton.

75th.—John Rushton, Lane Bottom, born at Marsden, Lancashire—father lived to 77; Hannah Firth, Lane Bottom, born at Wilsden—father lived to 80; Ann Dennison, Heaton Royds.

76th.—Margaret Parkman, Heaton, widow of the late Commander Parkman ; Jane Rushton, Lane Bottom, born at Colne—father lived to 84 ; Mary Wood, Lane Bottom, born at Cottingley Moor Top—father lived to 70 ; John Greenwood, Paradise.

77th.—William Pratt, Frizinghall, husband of Mrs. Pratt, named below ; Rebecca Illingworth, Heaton.

78th.—James Clarke, Lower Moor, born at Heaton ; Watson Marvel, Heaton Syke ; John Frankland, born at Heaton ; Mary Waddington, Heaton.

79th.—Henry Harris, Esq., Heaton Hall, had lived there twenty-six years ; Hannah Allen, Paradise.

80th.—George Webster, Bay of Biscay, born at Clayton—father lived at Landhouse to 84.

81st.—Timothy Stocks, Heaton, steward of the Earl of Rosse ; Mrs. Pratt, Frizinghall, wife of William Pratt.

82nd.—Hannah Mortimer, Plantation Farm, born at North Wilsden—father lived to 70 ; Joseph Dean, Heaton Syke ; John Ainsworth, Dumb Mill ; John Bailey, Heaton, born at Heaton.

83rd.—John Barker, Eden ; Ann Hill, Ashwell House.

85th.—Mary Rhodes, Chellow, born at Cullingworth, whose two grandmothers died, one at 78 and the other at 82 ; Sarah Armitage, Heaton Syke ; John Downs, Heaton Syke ; Sarah Haigh, Heaton ; Matthew Bailey, Heaton.

87th.—Joseph Broadley, Heaton Syke, born at Heaton—father died at 92.

94th.—William Stead, Garter Row, born at Shipley.

The average age of the whole fifty-three persons present was nearly seventy-eight years.

Among the most remarkable examples of the tenacity of Heatonians, not the least notable is that of the Clarke family. Solomon and Elizabeth Clarke at one time kept the Mason's Arms, at Heaton, as previously stated, and they had a family of eight children. Elizabeth, or "Betty" Clarke, as she was best known, who died in 1842, was an octogenarian, and six of her children, on the average, also reached the octogenarian period. Betty Clarke was one of the daughters of William Crabtree, of Low Moor Farm, near to Heaton Syke. John, the eldest son, who died in his eightieth year, was the pioneer quarry-master at Heaton, and was in active business during the first thirty years of the century. He opened several quarries between Daisy Hill and Towler Lane ; James occupied Low Moor Farm,

near Heaton Syke, from 1821 until his death in 1872. William Clarke was a butcher at Heaton, and Joseph, a stonemason, built the original Turf Tavern on the opening up of the new Bingley Turnpike in 1825. Timothy Clarke finished his career at Leeds in 1867. Another daughter, Martha, became the mother of the ex-Mayor of Bradford, Alderman Jonas Whitley. She died at Allerton in 1876, and in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Sarah married John Crowther, of Bradford, formerly gardener at Heaton Hall, and died in 1880, and in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Mary Craven, relict of Thomas Craven, of Baildon, another of Betty Clarke's children, died in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years and six months. John Clarke, who lives at the old homestead adjoining Heaton Hall, is the son of William, the butcher, and is in his seventy-ninth year. He has always lived at Heaton, and in the olden time was one of the noted "Heaton pey" growers.

The Crabtree family are of long standing in Heaton, and were for generations prominent in town's affairs. The late Mr. John Crabtree, wool merchant, was a gentleman well known and highly esteemed both in social and mercantile circles, for his active exertions in promoting the best interests of the district. He was chairman of the Heaton Local Board, and the first member for the Heaton Ward in the Bradford Town Council. He also took a deep interest in politics and religious matters, being an active member of the Liberal party and connected with the Baptists in religion.

The Broadleys were a numerous family, their favourite name being Isaac. Thus there were "Sally Isaac," "Sammy Isaac," &c. Old Isaac Broadley, who died in 1848, was ninety-two years of age, and Joseph Broadley died in 1870, aged eighty-eight years. The Firths were a strong, hardy family, generally living to a long age. Michael, of the Royds, lived to eighty-eight; his grandsons, Abraham and Nathan, each verged on octogenarianism. The Murgatroyds were a well-known family, and were engaged in making gearing for hand looms. The Cravens, although not now numerous,

were long associated with Heaton, and were strong, burly men. Old James Craven, of North Hall, was, before power-looms were introduced, a considerable employer of hand-loom weavers. He also ran a spinning mill at Otley. His endeavours were, however, not supported by his sons, and the business fell to naught.

The number of persons of the same name at Heaton was some time ago a remarkable feature of the place. Of the Greenwoods, for instance, there were five distinct families, of which the relationship was lost. The Greenwoods were mostly hand-loom weavers, and to distinguish the several members of this somewhat complex family they were respectively known as "Joseph at Lillams," "Jim at t' Steps," and "Jonas at Whitleys," while another member would be inquired for as "Dan lad."

R

HISTORY OF FRIZINGHALL.

HISTORY OF FRIZINGHALL.

The Name of Frizinghall—Growth of Frizinghall—Lister Family of Frizinghall—The Craven Family—Frizinghall Mill—The Hargreaves Family—Black Swan Inn—Quaker Wilson—Religious Organisations at Frizinghall.

ORIGIN AND NAME.

Frizinghall, the largest of the outlying hamlets of the township of Heaton, is also one of the oldest suburbs of Bradford. It is mentioned as belonging to one Robert de Everingham, lord of the manor of Heaton, so far back as 1287. It has been well established that the inhabitants of Bradford were at that early period employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and one of the oldest articles in the woollen trade is "frieze." "Ffris" is the Celtic word for the "nap" of cloth: the "knop," little head or tuft of curling wool. A "friseur" is one who dresses the human hair. Frieze coats are rough garments of wool slightly milled, and still more slightly pressed or "finished." When Charles Brandon, a private gentleman, married Henry VIII.'s sister, Queen Dowager of France, the trappings of his horse were half cloth of gold and half frieze, with the following motto:—

> Cloth of gold, do not despise,
> Though thou are matched with cloth of frize:
> Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
> Though thou art match'd with cloth of gold.

In the wardrobe account of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., dated 28th September, 1607, is included "a jerkin of black *Frizade*, lined with shag: also a hunting-coat of green Chamblett" (*i.e.* camlet). There is strong probability,

therefore, that the village took its name from the coarse cloth called "frieze." Frizinghall was the hall in the ing where the manufacture was carried on. Within present recollection cloth has been made at Frizinghall by Robert Hargreaves and James Driver. There is a tenter croft still called by that name.

GROWTH OF FRIZINGHALL.

A remarkable illustration of the rapidity with which the town of Bradford is extending is furnished by the constant extension of building operations in the neighbourhood of Frizinghall—forming, at no very distant date, the connecting link in a continuous range of buildings from Bradford to Shipley, with but very slight exceptions. The hamlet, as part of the township of Heaton, indeed became a portion of the borough in 1882, although this annexation does not include the whole of what is known as Frizinghall, the whole of Shipley Fields Road and nearly the whole of Beamsley Road being in Shipley township, and under the supervision of the Shipley District Council. Without doubt, the bringing into the market of the Shipley Fields estate, belonging to the late Mr. T. T. Lister, as building land, was the initial step to the building operations which have since followed, and the Marriner and Wood families have since followed suit. The opening of the Frizinghall Station on the Midland system in February, 1875, also materially furthered the development of the place. As evidence of the solid growth of Frizinghall, it may be mentioned that the number of passholders travelling on the Midland Railway between that place and Bradford has increased by from 200 to 300 within the past year or two.

The old portion of the village still retains a rural appearance, being graced with clumps of large and handsome trees. It is intersected by the old Bradford and Otley Road, at one time of greater importance than now. Considerable alteration has, however, been made in the direction of this road within the past seventy years. Formerly it left

Low Lane, now Manningham Lane, a little past the Spotted House Inn, and crossed the upper portion of the Clockhouse grounds. The continuation of Manningham Lane to Shipley was then unmade, and Manningham Park was a series of fields divided by thorn hedging. Isolated specimens of the hawthorn, some of them being of large size, now remain.

Building operations are going on somewhat briskly at the present time in Frizinghall. Some time ago Mr. John Ambler, of Heaton Mount, commissioned Messrs. H. & E. Marten, architects, of Bradford, to lay out in vilia sites an estate of six acres, situated on the lower side of the Bradford and Keighley highway, opposite to Heaton Mount. Messrs. Marten accordingly laid out the estate in such a way as to provide sites for about thirty detached villa residences, each of them possessing the merit of having windows looking in every direction, thus receiving the maximum of sunshine. There are no back yards, no back roads, and no walls on the estate; each villa standing pleasantly in its own plot of ground. A broad carriage drive runs through the estate, taking the shape of a horse-shoe, each end of which is approached from the Keighley Road. Mr. W. L. Marriner, of Keighley, also instructed the same architects to lay out in harmony with Park Grove an adjoining estate of about the same size. The principal builders of other residential property at Frizinghall have been Messrs. Mellor, Davies and Jones, who have erected many houses in Granville, Lynthorne, and Northdale Roads; and Mr. J. Bairstow has also been responsible for the building of a considerable number of houses in this locality. On the upper side of the Bradford and Shipley Road, Mr. George Allan and others have erected a number of villa residences of unique design, prepared by Mr. James Ledingham, architect. Adjoining these villa residences are the extensive nurseries of Mr. Thomas Horsman, of Bradford and Ilkley. Added to the above, may be mentioned the erection of a large Board School, Congregational Church, and the new Church at Frizinghall. The new property is situated principally within the borough boundary, but several villa residences of goodly proportions have been built within the Shipley boundary.

LISTER FAMILY, OF FRIZINGHALL.

The old Frizing-hall, standing on a little knoll and surrounded by some grand old trees, belongs to the Marriner family, of Keighley. One Captain James Lister formerly owned and lived at this old hall. His daughter Clarissa married David Spencer, of Keighley, and a daughter of theirs married Benjamin Marriner, of the same place, whose family has thus inherited a considerable estate at Heaton and Frizinghall.

The history of the Listers, of Frizinghall, would be the more interesting if it could be traced beyond the early portion of the eighteenth century, in which case it would probably be found to have sprung from the Manningham stock. This, however, has not yet been satisfactorily done, and for the light now thrown upon the subject we are indebted to the Rev. James Barmby, vicar of Northallerton, a descendant of the family. As no similar sketch of the family history has hitherto been published, this will be a contribution to existing knowledge.

The earliest of the Frizinghall Listers of which anything has been discovered was James Lister, described as of "Fraisehall," whose will was proved at York in 1720. He left to Thomas, one of the sons of his nephew, William Lister, of Gilden Wells, Laughton, all his property in Heaton, Clayton, Manningham, Bolton, and elsewhere, and next to James, another of the sons of the above-named William Lister. It would appear that Thomas Lister, who inherited the Frizinghall estate under the will of his great-uncle, James Lister, left it to his father, William Lister, who survived him by some years. The latter, described as of Gilden Wells, came to reside at Frizinghall after his son's death.

The name of another William Lister, of Frizinghall, appears in his will, which was dated March, 1741, and proved in 1742, but his relationship to the previous possessors of the estates has not been ascertained. It is from him, however, that the family estates passed to

the present holders. He died in 1742, leaving his estates in Frizinghall and Bolton in trust to his wife Deborah, to be mortgaged for the payment of his debts. His eldest son, Captain James Lister, married for his first wife Sydney, a daughter of Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Bart., and secondly, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. Richard Fox.

From the first marriage sprang Sidney, eldest daughter, who married a Mr. Clayton ; Katherine Jane, married to Henry Barmby ; and Christiana, married to Thomas Dixon. Henry Barmby's son, the Rev. James Barmby, married Beatrix Pollard, of Scarr Hill, and their son, the Rev. James Barmby, is now vicar of Northallerton, and of considerable repute as a writer on ecclesiastical history. Of the second marriage of Captain James Lister, with Rebecca Fox, the only son, Richard Fox Lister, died without issue in 1811. A daughter, Clarissa, married David Spencer, of Keighley, whose daughter, Rebecca Marian, was married to Benjamin Flesher Marriner, also of Keighley. Their son is the present Mr. William Lister Marriner, of Greengate House, Keighley, to whom the Frizinghall property descended through his mother and grandmother. Captain James Lister died in 1780, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was interred at Bradford Parish Church. Having died intestate, the estates passed to his son Richard Fox Lister, and he dying intestate in 1811 they passed to his uterine sister, Clarissa (according to the law of inheritance at that period), who married David Spencer.

THE CRAVEN FAMILY.

Another family indigenous to the hamlet of Frizinghall was that of Craven. From the pedigree of the Lister family of Manningham, it appears that Thomas Lister, buried at Bradford in 1598, married Isabella, daughter of George Craven, of Frizinghall. The second son of this marriage was William Lister, captain under General Fairfax, to whose death at Tadcaster reference is made on page

134. We have also met with a document, dated 1628, giving some information as to this family, as well as other evidences, showing the members of it to have been more or less men of substance. The following is an extract from the 1628 deed, viz.:—

This Indenture made The Last Day of Aprill in the Fourth Yeare of the Raigne of our Sovreign Lord Charles Between John Batte of Okewell in the County of Yorke Gent. of the one pty and George Craven one of the yonger Sonnes of Robert Craven of Frisinghall in the said County Yeom. of th'other pty — Witnesseth that the said John Batte for and in Consideration that the said Robert Craven & George Craven shall convey and assure unto the said John Batt & his Heirs for ever; One Annuitie or yearly Rent Charge of Six Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence of lawfull Money of England to be yssuinge forth of all that Water Corne mylne Kilne Close called Mylne holme and Mylne hill with all their apprtinces. in Frisinghall aforesaid and also forth of all those sevall. Closes of Wood Meadow and Pasture called by the Names of the Holling Close and Holling Close Jnge als. Inge Close als. Netherfall Syke Ing in Bolton near Bradford in the said County of Yorke he the said John Batt Hath Demised Granted and Leased unto the said George Craven—All the aforesaid Water Corne Milne, Kilne and Close called the Milne holme with theire apprtinces. situate lyinge and beinge in Frisinghall aforesaid and within the Townshippe of Heaton in the said County of York now or late in tenure or Occupation of one John Hudson and all pfits. Comodities Emolumts. and Hereditaments whatsoever to the said Milne Kilne & Close or any of them in any wise belonginge To have and to hould the said Water Corn Mylne Kilne Close of Land &c duringe the full Term of One Thousand Years Yieldinge and payinge therefore yearly & every Yeare During the said Term unto the said John Batt his Heirs or Assigns one redd rose in the Tyme of Roses (if the same be demainded).

In Witness whereof the p'ties abovenamed have sett their hands and Seals.

JOHN BATTE.

In a friendly action, commenced in 1661, to bar entail, an indenture of agreement was entered into between Robert Craven, of Freezing-hall, yeoman; Richard Bowlton, of Priestthorpe; and Mary Currer, of Gawthorpe, concerning a messuage and seven closes of land at Freezing-hall, called Grandamtofts, Broad Ing, &c. In 1725 articles of agreement were entered into between Josias Craven, of Frizinghall,

the owner, and Samuel Crossley, the tenant, touching a mill at Frizinghall to be converted into a wood mill. In 1738 the will of Josias Craven was proved, in which occurs the passage :—" To Josias, my son, all my messuage, orchard, and lands at Frizinghall, in my occupation ; also one mill for grinding wood, situate at Frizinghall, and now in the tenure of Samuel Crosley."

FRIZINGHALL MILL.

Frizinghall Mill has undoubtedly an ancient origin. Originally it was used for cloth and corn, as shown in the above document, Robert Hargreaves occupying it until the disastrous fire in 1818, when it was almost completely destroyed. At that period the property belonged to Mr. John Wilmer Field, lord of the manor of Heaton. It was no great loss as a building, and so little did the landlord care about the fire that he offered at once to erect a much better structure for his tenants. This he did, and it now forms the older portion of the present Frizinghall Mill. In 1819 the mill was re-erected and taken by William and Joseph Hargreaves, sons of old James Hargreaves, of the Old Castle at Frizinghall, who engaged as manager James Ambler, a worsted spinner at Harden Beck. While so employed, James Ambler lived at White House, a homestead still standing by the side of the canal at Frizinghall. The corn mill was occupied by John and Jonas Fox. The property afterwards came into the possession of Mr. John Exley, worsted spinner.

When Mr. Exley purchased the property in 1868 the mill had a water-wheel, supplied from a large dam adjoining, but the use of water power was abandoned in favour of steam. In 1893 the mill and dam were leased to Messrs. Scott & Rhodes for five years from May 1st, 1893. In 1886 the Corporation obtained powers to acquire the property for street improvements, but those powers were allowed to lapse. In 1895 the Corporation went to Parliament again, when they obtained a Provisional Order proposing to acquire the property for the extension

of the sewage defœcation existing in close proximity at Frizinghall.

Dumb Mill was also originally a corn mill, it having been occupied as such above a hundred years ago. In 1762 Benjamin Spencer was the miller, and he was succeeded by Joseph Spencer and John Fox. Joseph Wood, who lived at the old house at Shipley Fields and was a small cloth-maker, afterwards bought it, and built the worsted mill. He had for a partner Mary, sister of Mr. Joseph Hargreaves, but she afterwards carried on the worsted trade alone at Mill House and Burley. When Joseph Wood died, his three sons, Joseph, Benjamin, and James, carried on Dumb Mill, and under the title of "Benjamin Wood & Co." the premises grew to large dimensions.

THE HARGREAVES FAMILY.

The Hargreaves family, of Frizinghall, have been more prominent in commercial enterprise than any family already referred to. The business of the Hargreaves family was founded in a humble way by James Hargreaves, who lived at the Old Castle at Frizinghall about a hundred years ago. He died in 1816. His two sons, William and Joseph, were brought up to the business of hand-weaving and worsted-spinning, which they extended very considerably. They occupied not only the Old Castle, but Pricking Mill and Red Beck Mill. William went out of the business in 1830, and removed to Burley Wood-head, where he died in 1838. Joseph, who never married, carried on the business until 1834, and having established it on a firm footing he retired from active participation in the management. He had taken into partnership four nephews, of whom the late Mr. George Hargreaves, of Shipley Fields, was one. In 1849, Airedale Mills, Shipley, were built, and at that time were considered gigantic in size. The business was carried on under the old name of "Joseph Hargreaves," by Mr. George Hargreaves, until about a year ago, when it was converted into a limited liability company. "Hargreaves' Square," Shipley, was built by Mr. Joseph and Mr. George

Hargreaves. The grounds of Shipley Fields have lately been laid out for building purposes, and upon a site fronting to Shipley Fields Road is being erected the new Frizinghall Church.

THE BLACK SWAN.

The Swan Inn at Frizinghall is of ancient standing, and was formerly kept by Mally Rhodes, who had also an extensive business as "middiff." The following bill of sale gives particulars of its former belongings, besides information of other Frizinghall properties :—

T O B E S O L D,

To the BEST BIDDER,

In the following LOTS,

At the House of William Whatmough, *the Sign of the* Black-Swan, *in* Frizinghall, *on Monday the Tenth day of* September, 1770, *at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Freehold Messuages, Cottages, Lands, and Tenements, situate at and near* Frizinghall, *in the Parishes of* Bradford *and* Calverley, *pursuant to such Conditions as at the Time of Sale shall be produced.*

A MESSUAGE, a COTTAGE, and one Half Part of a Barn, and a very good Malt-Kiln, with a Garden, Orchard, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also two Closes of Land, called or known by the Names of *The Far-Toft*, and *The Broad-Ing*, containing together by Estimation Ten Days Work or thereabouts, now in the several Possessions of *Joshua Tetley*, and *John Crabtree.*

LOT II. A MESSUAGE, and the other half Part of the Barn above-mentioned, with other Outbuildings; and also all those Parcels of Land, called or known by the several Names of *The Little-Croft and Orchard*, and *The Near-Croft*, containing together by Estimation Three Days Work, or thereabouts, now in the Possession of *James Tetley.*

LOT III. A MESSUAGE, being the Sign of the Black-Swan above-mentioned, and other Buildings thereto belonging, with a Croft; and also two several Closes of Land, called or known by the several Names of *The Smithy-Field*, and *The Ryals*, containing together by Estimation, Ten Days Work, more or less, now in the several Possessions of the said *Joshua Tetley*, and *William Whatmough.*

LOT IV. A MESSUAGE, with a Garden, Orchard, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all these several Closes of Land, called or known by *The Farhigh-Greens*, and *The Lowhigh-Greens*, and *The Paddock*, containing by Estimation Fifteen Days Work, more or less, now in the several Possessions of the said *James Tetley*, and *Isaac Metcalfe.*

LOT V. Three COTTAGES, with the Gardens and Appurtenances belonging to them, now in the several Possessions of *Joseph Wilson*, *Thomas Holder*, and *Joseph Maude.*

*** *William Whatmough*, one of the Tenants, will shew the Premisses, to whom apply for further Particulars.

QUAKER WILSON.

Another old homestead at Frizinghall, enclosed in its own grounds, was for some time the residence of a most exemplary Quaker family, named Wilson, originally of Esholt. The founder of this family was an American cloth merchant, whose commercial disasters, owing to the American war, so preyed upon his spirits, as to bring him down "with sorrow to the grave." It should be mentioned, however, that his children, who all acquired a considerable competence by business, honourably discharged every farthing of their parent's debts.

One of the members of this interesting family, named Willie or Quaker Wilson, enjoyed a reputation throughout the entire kingdom for his many eminent qualities as a philanthropist. He was born in 1767, and, having first been apprenticed to a grocer at York, commenced business as a grocer and draper in the shop afterwards occupied by Mr. M'Croben, Kirkgate, Bradford. He carried on a lucrative business for some years, and having embarked some of his capital in a wholesale stuff department, he was able to retire at fifty years of age with a fortune of many thousands of pounds. He afterwards lived at the top of Westgate, in the house once occupied by Mr. George Poole, then possessing a pretty garden before the door. Of Mr. Wilson it might truly be said that he

> Did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame.

For more than thirty years of his after life it became his exclusive business to discover and relieve cases of poverty and distress, not only in Bradford, but in the surrounding villages and in distant towns. It has been estimated that he distributed in this manner the sum of forty thousand pounds. Mr. Wilson was a great friend of temperance societies throughout the country, and held the offices of secretary, treasurer, and president of the Bradford Temperance Society, the first established in England. Of tracts he printed and distributed millions. It was expected that

he would dispose of nearly all his property, and in fact he only left a sum of £2700, which, as he was a bachelor, he divided among various charities. He died in November, 1849, in the eighty-third year of his age, and his remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground, Bradford.

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

The Wesleyans possess a handsome place of worship in Frizinghall, and, as a denomination, are of some standing in the village. About seventy years ago a few persons commenced preachings in the house of Mr. Henry Clough, and afterwards in a cottage which stood on Swan Hill. In course of time the old school was built, the chief promoter of which was Mr. James Ambler, to be superseded in due course by the present buildings. This little school-room served its purpose for nearly forty years, when, owing to the great increase of population in the neighbourhood, the present Wesleyan Chapel was determined upon. It is of Gothic design, and was erected at a cost, including £350 for the land, of upwards of £3000, towards which £2000 had been received prior to the opening. Of this amount the late Mr. George Hargreaves, of Shipley Fields, contributed £500.

In order to meet the religious needs of the increasing population of West Bradford, the Congregationalists of the town determined some years ago to raise the sum of £6000, to be equally apportioned towards the erection of suitable places of worship at Brownroyd, Girlington, and Frizinghall. At the last-named place a Sunday school was opened in June, 1881, in a wooden building in Aireville Road. At that time the congregation worshipped in Airedale College Hall. Evening services were commenced afterwards at Frizinghall, and these were carried on with such success that when Salem Chapel was built, and the College Hall congregation was dispersed, it was resolved to build a Congregational Chapel at Frizinghall. The foundation of

FRIZINGHALL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

the present chapel was laid in May, 1890; and the building was opened for worship on the 10th of March, 1891. The new edifice is an elegant and substantial structure in the decorated Gothic style of architecture, from designs by Mr. Herbert Isitt. The building is planned on the principle of a nave with two shallow transepts and a chancel, and with a lofty spire in front. Including the purchase of the land, the total cost was £3120.

A Church school and mission-room was opened at Frizinghall, in 1873, at the cost, amounting to £1800, of the late Mr. Benjamin Wood. This building paved the way for the more pretentious church now in course of erection. Church work has since been carried on in the district by the clergy of St. Barnabas, Heaton, the curate-in-charge being the Rev. J. W. Hind. An eligible site for the proposed church was secured on the estate of the late Mr. George Hargreaves, and it is probable that the cost of the edifice will be about £4000. Towards this sum Mr. Frederick Illingworth, of Heather Bank, has been a contributor to a large amount.

HISTORY OF ALLERTON.

HISTORY OF ALLERTON.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Origin of Name—Approaches to the Village—Ancient Packhorse Road—Thornton New Road—Probable Roman Road—Material Resources—Description of the Village—Building Operations—Characteristics of Allertonians—Population and Assessable Value.

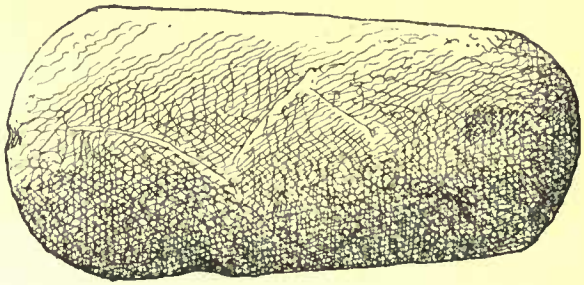
ORIGIN OF NAME.

The name of Allerton is derived from that of the alder or "elder" tree, as it is sometimes called, which formerly flourished in England more extensively than it has done since the days of drainage and subsoil ploughing. Allerton, therefore, while deriving its name from a tree, bears testimony to the nature of the soil which orginally produced it. The term "ton" arises from the ancient custom of our Saxon forefathers casting around their dwellings a mound, and planting a strong hedge upon it, which they called a "tun," and which was considered a protection against marauders. The alder tree furnishes us with the names of Aldersley, Ellerbeck, Ellercroft, Ellerton, and Ellershaw, referring to dwellers by the meadow, the brook, the farm, and the wood.

AN ANCIENT RELIC.

The only evidence of the prehistoric period of existence of Allerton on record is confined to the fact that a workman, named Jacky Mason, employed by the late Mr. George Knowles, of Moorhead, Shipley, found a stone celt, while

digging some foundations. It is of the usual type of the stone age period, of hard unpolished stone, about five inches in length. The celt was in Mr. Knowles's possession, and



is probably the only one in existence found at Allerton. The annexed sketch is slightly reduced from the actual size.

APPROACHES TO THE VILLAGE.

Allerton is a pleasant village, just near enough to Bradford to be almost part of it, and just far enough away to be out of reach of the smoke-canopy, which is nowhere more apparent than from its elevated slopes. It is a thriving village, too, with thoroughly Bradfordian proclivities, and since the big town has encircled it within its embrace — admitting its inhabitants in turn to all the *privileges* of municipal fellowship—Bradford has been the gainer by the addition of a lusty race of Anglo-Saxons, bringing with them a fair share of that "quickness" for which the good old town has been so long celebrated.

On foot or by tram its distance from the centre of Bradford is only three miles of pleasantly-diversified road, in the course of which the busy town in one of its thickest and murkiest parts merges into the suburban colony, and finally into the open country. Panting for a full breath of "unadulterate air," we gladly escape from beneath the shade of the tall chimneys of Thornton Road,

Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long,

and soon find the atmosphere to improve wonderfully. Passing up Snakehill Lane (what's in a name?) we are sensible of a slight improvement, and come into full view of Lady Royd Hall and Daisy Bank, the pretty villas and ornamental grounds of the Illingworths, situated on the pleasant slopes to the right. At this point Bradford dale is spread out at its greatest breadth. On the opposite slope the Scholemoor Cemetery and the embankment of Horton Bank Reservoir are brought into view. The view westward is terminated by the bleak hillsides of Queensbury and Mountain. Leaving the Allerton Road, however, and passing close by the handsome residences to the right, we seek for awhile the umbrageous shade of the Chellow Dean valley, and enter the village of Allerton about the centre of the high street. The Bradford tramways deliver their passengers at the foot of this main street.

The ancient packhorse road to Allerton from Bradford was by way of Fairweather Green, past Shuttleworth Hall, the Oaks, and Allerton Grange. Considerable portions of this ancient road still remain in their primitive simplicity, and of indifference to the presence of ruts almost deep enough to submerge any vehicle up to the "nave" of its wheels. A branch from this road went forward to Thornton by way of Leventhorpe Mill, and long after the establishment of Allerton Local Board, complaints of broken springs and similar damage were numerous. At one period the bad condition of this old thoroughfare almost led to the road being indicted.

The year 1824 was a period remarkable for activity in the construction of public highways in the neighbourhood of Bradford, when the Bradford and Eccleshill, the Shipley and Bramley, and the Bradford and Thornton new roads were laid down. These large undertakings took several years in completion, and from a reference in the *Bradford Courier*, under date May, 1827, we learn that the new Thornton Road had then been nearly completed to School Green. Mention is made of a deep cutting opposite to Leventhorpe Mill, in the excavation of which was found a bank of sand differing in character from any sand met

with in the locality. A later school of geologists have declared this bank to be one of those alluvial deposits frequently met with in the valley of the Aire and in other places, resulting from a subsidence of vast flood waters in post-glacial times. When completed, there were three toll-bars on the new Thornton Road, one at the bottom of Brick Lane, another at Whetley Lane bottom, and a third at School Green. Mr. George Leather, to whom reference has been previously made, was the surveyor and engineer of this new highway.

The above were the principal approaches to Allerton from Bradford. The four principal outlets from it comprise the following: First, the road from Allerton to Clayton by way of Allerton Lane, past Allerton Hall, and through the fields to Leventhorpe Old Hall, following the field path by the side of the hall up the steep ascent to Clayton Town End. Next, the road to Cottingley by way of Guide Moor and Sandy Lane Bottom, or by way of the Haworth Road to Wilsden. Another outlet is that from Allerton to Denholme by way of Egypt, Moscow, and Jerusalem, for by such singular names are those localities known. This route leads by a pleasant descent to Doe Park Reservoir, one of the compensation stores of the Bradford Corporation. The last outlet by road remaining unnoticed is that from Allerton to Thornton. The latter place may be reached either by way of Allerton Lane, thence forward to School Green, or else *viâ* Cote Lane and Bailey Fold, reaching Thornton at "Who'd ha' thowt it" houses. In either case the stream flowing towards Bradford, known as Bradford Beck, must be crossed, and it will be found to be as free from impurity as any rural stream in Yorkshire.

John James, the historian of Bradford, thinks it very probable that the Roman road from Castleford to Colne ran by way of Westgate, in Bradford, up Whetley Hill, from thence to Street Gap, in Allerton, and thence forward on the line of the present road to Old Allen. In its course it would intersect the Roman road which undoubtedly existed from Manchester to Ilkley. Old Allen gives sundry indications of its having been an ancient settlement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.

Allerton has long been noted for its beds of good stone, which have yielded an abundant harvest to the quarrymen and stone-getters in the township. In 1800 there was but one quarry, which was situated between Old Ivy and the Pogs, but this trade received such an impetus from the revival of the building trade in the district, that in 1855 there were twelve, and in 1868 no less than thirty-six quarries. Many of them have of late been worked out, and at present the number of stone quarries in actual working is small. Agriculture, however, has, until within the past fifty years, been the mainstay of the people of Allerton, who, as opportunity afforded, added to their income by hand-spinning and the product of the hand-loom. The principal landed proprietors are Mr. John A. Jowett, of Clockhouse, and Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart., M.P.

Most of the land of Allerton was enclosed under the grants of Sir Richard Tempest and Henry Marsden, with the exception of the land known by the name of Allerton Ley. The position of this land is in the very centre of the village, embracing the present sites of New Row, Ley Side, Copy, Wood's houses, and the sites of all the mills, and down to the township boundary. Allerton Ley is a favourite theme for the old inhabitants to dwell upon. A stream ran down the middle of the then common, covered with holly and shady trees. Here the Baptists were accustomed to baptise in a pond just below the Top Mill. Here, too, might be seen, wandering in sweet liberty, that humble animal which has been superseded by its more noble relative, the horse. Flocks of geese made the Ley their home, and here of an evening were wont to congregate the village combers and hand-loom weavers to enjoy their favourite weed. Horse-racing was carried on at what is known as the "Tide" around the moor, but was discontinued many years ago.

Building operations, while keeping fairly abreast with

the requirements of the place, have been carried on chiefly to supply the normal increase of the industrial population. For a reason to be afterwards stated, there are few "fine fowk" at Allerton, and comparatively few residences commanding high rentals. The village generally is excellently built of local stone, than which there is none better for appearance and durability, and it is also well roaded, paved, and drained. Some years ago a considerable addition was made to cottage property and trade premises at Fairweather Green and near to Crossley Hall, where extensive soap, chemical, and dyeing works have been established. Near the Oaks Farm two commanding villa residences, named Ellercroft and Carlington Villa, were built by Alderman Jonas Whitley, an ex-mayor of Bradford, and his business partner, Mr. T. B. Fox; another equally well-situated residence close by, called Oaks Villa, was built by the late Mr. James Wood. Near the centre of Allerton are Springfield, erected by Mr. Luther Robertshaw, and other detached villas by Mr. Illingworth Robertshaw and the late Mr. Thomas Robertshaw.

ALLERTON CHARACTERISTICS.

Thanks to an exceptionally pure and bracing air, the inhabitants of Allerton generally are a robust, stalwart race, with a will of their own, and not afraid of making that fact clear to all whom it may concern. There is an utter absence of "caste" at Allerton, but, on the contrary, that degree of familiarity between employer and employed which, among sensible people, breeds not contempt but self-respect on both sides. Originally consisting of half a-dozen families — the Robertshaws, Fairbanks, Whites, Cockrofts, Knights, and Illingworths — these names, with their subdivisions, are still largely representative of the life of the place. The "christened" names are nearly all of the plain Yorkshire stamp, and very many are taken from the Old Book. There is scarcely a "fine" Christian name in the village. It would puzzle an etymologist, however, to trace the derivation of some of the localities, such as

Pogs, Mustard Pot, Fatty Coppy, Sodom, Pitty Beck, &c. The origin of such names as Bright Street, Cobden Street, Gladstone Street, &c., it is not difficult to trace. In few places is there less drunkenness and its twin-sister, crime, than at Allerton, and church, chapel, and school accommodation is abundant.

The village has long been famous for its musicians, especially for its choral singers. Music having become a passion, in which both master and man indulged, parties used to meet at each other's houses, often until the "sma' hours" of the morning; and at stated periods (which were arranged to fall when *the moon was up*, chiefly to accommodate singers from Allerton village), Messrs. Bass, Tenor, and Alto made pilgrimages to the Old Choral Society at Bradford, and none were more regular in attendance than they. At no place is congregational singing rendered with greater heartiness and precision. These habits have doubtless had much to do with the peace and orderliness which prevail. When the borough of Bradford was incorporated, and the new police were formed, candidates who appeared from Allerton were almost always accepted, the saying becoming common, "Take him on, he'll do. He comes thro' quiet Allerton."

The population of the township was in 1801, 809; at the present time it is about 4000. The rateable value was, in 1776, £198; in 1836 it was £1743; the rateable value for 1895 was £14,326.

In the session of Parliament of 1881 the Corporation of Bradford applied for powers to annex the township of Allerton with other places, and the annexation was completed the next year.

CHAPTER II.

ANCIENT OWNERSHIP.

Ancient Ownership — Poll-tax of Richard II. — Richard Tempest and Queen Elizabeth—Decree of 1580—Freeholders of the Period—Sale of the Manor—Curious Handbill of 1788—The Ferrands as Lords of the Manor—The Courts Baron—Perambulation of the Boundaries—Enclosure of Allerton Common.

FORMER LORDS AND TENANTS.

Whatever Allerton *may* become, it has little for which to thank the distant past. Its experience is pretty much like that of the score of hamlets around us. It was reserved for the quickening energy born of the nineteenth century—the "steam era" which has dotted the country-side with so many similar thriving communities — to give it some appearance of a village in place of the three or four clusters of dwellings at isolated distances which were in existence under the older dispensation. The township, however, has a history which is not the less necessary to be preserved, even if it may not contain within its annals those soul-stirring episodes which "live in description and look green in song."

James, the historian of Bradford, from whom we borrow largely for the historical portion of this sketch, says that at the time of the Conquest (1066) Allerton formed a part of the manor of Bolton, and was given to Ilbert de Lacy by the Conqueror for the share he had taken in assisting to devastate this part of the country by order of his Royal master. Soon afterwards it became the property of the Thorntons, and continued in the possession of this family until the reign of Edward III. (1327), when it passed to the Bollings of Bolling Hall, along with the manor of Thornton. It so continued until the marriage of Rosamund,

daughter of Tristram Bolling, to Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, about 1500, by which marriage the ancient family of the Bollings, of Bolling Hall, became extinct. A collateral branch of this family, however, seems to have lived at Chellow, to which ample reference has already been made.

Consulting the returns of the poll-tax levied by Richard II. about the year 1380, we learn that there were in Allerton thirty-one persons who paid fourpence each towards the tax, that being the lowest amount levied. At that period surnames, in the form they now appear, had not come into vogue; hence the somewhat singular designations which follow:—

William, son of Alicia (or Alison); Adam and Magota de Appilyead, John Brokesbanke, John Cole, Roger Cokan, John Crosselay, Eva and John de Denby, John and Thomas de Grenegate, John Haueworth (or Haworth), sen. and jun.; John, Thomas, and William, sons of Henry; John, Thomas, Magota, and William del Hill; Rich., son of John; Alice, daughter of John; Thomas, servant of John: Thomas Judson, John Lorde, William Michell; William, son of Ode; William Perys; William, son of Rich.; Robert and William, sons of Roger; Adam Smyth, Agnes Smyth, wyf; John Talour; John, son of Thomas; Rich. and William de Thornland; Elizabeth de Wyke, Thomas Wyndhill, and Henry Wyteacre.

The sum total realised by the tax was 13s. 8d., and as there appears to have been no one assessed at more than fourpence each, there were no "fine fowk" in Allerton at the above early period.

THE QUEEN v. TEMPEST.

Passing over another century or so we find the manor still held by the Tempests of Bolling Hall, another Sir Richard having succeeded to the estates. During the time the second Richard Tempest held the manor of Allerton, a suit was commenced in the Duchy Court against him by Queen Elizabeth to recover it, on the ground of its being part of the manor of Bradford, but a decree was made in his favour in 1580. This decree contains many interesting

records respecting Allerton. In it it is proved that the ancestors of the Thorntons, the Bollings, and the Tempests held courts for the manor, and had wardships, suits, marriages, and services appended to it. The rents at this time were composed of small sums, with "the addition of roses." This custom of giving roses with the rent was very common, for at a court held the seventeenth of Henry VII (1504), twenty-two freeholders of Allerton appeared, and John Aldersley was presented as being seventeen years of age, and in ward, for that he held his land by knight's service and by a yearly rent of a rose, price one penny.

Through the kindness of William Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, the present lord of the manor of Allerton, we are enabled to give a summary of the decree of 1580, which is as follows :—

Whereas, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth was seized in fee in the Duchy of Lancaster of the manor of Bradford, and of divers vills part of the said manor, and that the defendant [Sir Richard Tempest] had entered to and upon certain lands in Allerton, and also upon a water corn mill there, and for answer said that one Sir John Tempest, his ancestor, was seized of the manor of Allerton, and of the lands and water corn mill in question, and he dying the said manor, lands, and corn mill descended to one Nicholas Tempest, brother of Sir John, and by the death of Nicholas to the defendant, as his son and heir. And the defendant further showed in his answer that he and his ancestors had wards and marriages of the freeholders in the said manor of Allerton ; and had used and had improved of the wastes, had kept Courts Baron in the manor, and had exercised the privileges and done other things incident to the holdership of such manor.

Whereupon a Commission was appointed to sift the evidence of witnesses for the Queen and the said defendant, and the defendant produced certain deeds made in the third year of Edward I., from which it appeared that one Roger de Thornton, the defendant's ancestor, granted to the Abbot of Byland certain lands in Allerton and Wilsden, to wit, Old Allen to Potter Gate, with license to enclose the same. He also produced a deed of thirty-fifth Henry III., granting free warren in Bradford, Manningham, and Stanbury to Edward Lacy, then Earl of Lincoln, which did not name Allerton as part of the manor of Bradford. He also produced deeds of the time of Henry VI., showing that Tristram Bolling, defendant's lineal ancestor, held Courts Baron at Thornton, where many of the freeholders of Allerton did suit and service, and where one John Aldersley, of Allerton, did

acknowledge holding of defendant's ancestors one messuage and half a bovate of land in Allerton by the rent of twenty-two pence and a red rose, price one penny, *in the time of roses.*

And whereas, at a court held in the name of Sir Richard Tempest, the seventeenth of Henry VIII., at Thornton, a "pain" was laid for dogging the cattle of certain of the inhabitants of Allerton on Allerton Moor, "between Denby Loyne Head and Brown Law." Further, that similar pains were laid at Courts Baron held by Dame Rosamund, wife of Sir Richard Tempest, and afterwards by Sir John Tempest, his brother Nicholas, and then by the now defendant, son of Nicholas. It was further pleaded that a Court Baron was incident to any manor, but that Queen Elizabeth had never held such a court in Allerton, and never held any demesnes or copyholds in Allerton.

Judgment was given at Westminster, at a court held 1st December, twenty-third of Elizabeth, against the claims of Her Majesty, and in favour of the defendant, Sir Richard Tempest, on the ground that the matters alleged in support of Her Majesty's title to the waste grounds of Allerton were not sufficient to counterbalance the evidences and proofs adduced by the defendant, and it was further decreed that Sir Richard Tempest and his heirs should henceforth be entitled to hold and enjoy the said lands, wastes, and water corn mill, also the 236 acres of land in Allerton, until better proof be shown for their not holding the same on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors.

FIRST ENCLOSURE OF THE WASTES.

By indenture dated 1584, and made between Robert Tempest, of Bracewell, William Allerton, John Illingworth, Thomas Hodgson, John Drake, John Northend, John Wilkinson, and Michael Barstow, of Allerton; Marmaduke Maud, Richard Crawshaw, Robert Rawson, John Wilman, Raynbrown Wilman, John Phillip, Richard Threapland, Richard Mitton, Robert Midgley, William Binns, and George Butler, of Wilsden, freeholders of Allerton and Wilsden, were confirmed in rights of pasture, turbary, and liberty to dig and get stones, with power to enclose, impack, and improve the said moors, commons, and waste. This is known as the Old Land.

The following is a list of Allerton new rents for the year 1685, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Brian Sunderland	3	6	0
Mr. Richard Shuttleworth	1	6	6
Thomas Ledgard and John Crosley	2	0	0
John Cossins	0	6	8
John Sagar...	0	18	0
John Hollings	1	0	0
Joseph Hollings	0	17	6
Gregory Cockcroft	0	7	6
Jeremy Gleidhill	0	7	6
Thomas Pigholls	0	7	6
James Hopkinson...	0	3	9
Joseph Lister	0	7	6
John Hall	0	11	6
Joshuah Horton, Esq.	0	10	0
Isaac Hollings	1	11	9
Willm. Bynns	0	15	0
John Jennings	0	5	9
John Wilkinson, for Moorehouse	0	10	0
Willm. Drake, Esq.	0	15	0
Jeremy White	0	12	10
John Allerton	0	6	6
Willm. Allerton, jun.	0	2	6
Mrs. Catherine Lister	0	2	6
John Cockcroft	0	6	0
Widdow Illingworth	0	10	0

SALE OF THE MANOR.

By deed, dated January 29th, 1648, Richard Tempest, a noted spendthrift, mortgaged for £500 all the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden to Richard Marsden, of Pendleton, in Lancashire, and it was in the year 1673 sold to his son, Henry Marsden, for the sum of £758. In 1676 an agreement was come to between Henry Marsden, of Gisburn, the lord, and thirty-five freeholders of Allerton and Wilsden, whereby large quantities of the waste land were conveyed by him to them, at one shilling an acre yearly free rent, reserving the coal and minerals, other royalties, suits, and services to his court baron. The land thus granted is known by the name of New Land. The parties named

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING.

SALES by AUCTION.

(If any Eſtate ſhould be ſold by Private Contract timely Notice will be given)

Manors of Bradford *and* Allerton with *Wilſden*,

At the Sign of the Sun *in* Bradford, *on* Monday *the 21ſt* July, 1788,

At 5 o'Clock in the Evening; together or in the following Lots.

LOT I.

ALL that extenſive and very valuable Manor of *Bradford*, in the *Weſt Riding* of the County of *York*, heretofore Parcel of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, and now holden Rent free under Royal Grant in Fee Simple, compriſing the Market Tolls, Stallages and Franchiſes of the Town and Lordſhip of Bradford, the Mines, Minerals, (other than thoſe of Gold and Silver) Delfs, Quarries, (except the Stone Quarries in the Cliffs hereinafter-mentioned) and other Manerial Rights and Royalties, the Fee Farm, cuſtomary Copy-hold, Leaſe-hold, and Incroachment Rents of and within the ſaid Manor, the Courts and Privileges incident thereto, the Reverſions of divers Leaſe-hold Lands, and all the Court Houſe with the Barn and Croft behind the ſame.

The Manor of Bradford from its many peculiar Advantages of Nature, Situation and Royal Favor, preſents an Object highly meriting the Attention of any neighbouring Gentleman, deſirous of enjoying the Diverſions of the Field, extending his parliamentary Influence, or improving the Waſtes; its Dimenſions encircle a Diſtrict of many Miles, well adapted for the Increaſe and Preſervation of the different Species of Fiſh, Fowl and other Game. The reſpectable Towns of *Bradford*, *Manningham* and *Stanbury* are within its Barony, and with their populous Viſinage, excluſive of the numerous Rents payable to its Lord, ſend Crowds of Homagers and Suitors to its Courts, rendered ſtill more conſequential from the Obligation which the Inhabitants of many other Townſhips, *viz. Bolton*, *Bowling*, *Horton*, *Thornton*, *Allerton* with *Wilſden*, *Heaton* with *Clayton*, *Haworth* and *Wike*, are under to attend the Leets holden before the Lord or his Steward. And the Waſtes to the amount of thouſands of Acres capable of Cultivation, already yield to the Lord of the Manor conſiderable Beneſit from the Rights of Approver and Appropriation, and from the Stone, Brick and Clay found there, added to this the Coal Mines, though not lately worked promiſe fair to be the Source of Wealth to their future Owners.

LOT II.

All that Parcel of Ground near to the Town of *Bradford* called the *Cliffs*, with the Dwelling-houſe, Cold Bath, Garden and Bowling Green, the valuable and improveable Stone Quarry, now working therein, and with or without the Woods of fine Oak Timber there growing.

LOT III.

The Manor or Lordſhip of *Allerton* with *Wilſden*, in the Pariſh of *Bradford* aforeſaid,, compriſing the manſion Houſe and demeſne Lands, now in the Poſſeſſion of *George Anderſon*; the Colliery in the Tenure of *James Smith* and others; the Stone Quarries in the Tenure of Meſſrs. *Atkinſon*; the Lord's Rents, Courts Baron, Waſtes and other valuable Rights Liberties and Franchiſes.

N. B. This Manor is very well ſtocked with Game there bred and produced in great Abundance.

Mr. *Joſeph Bentley*, Attorney at Law, at *Brodford*, will ſhew the Premiſes (comprized in the above Lots) to any Perſon mindful to view the ſame.

FAC SIMILE OF HANDBILL.

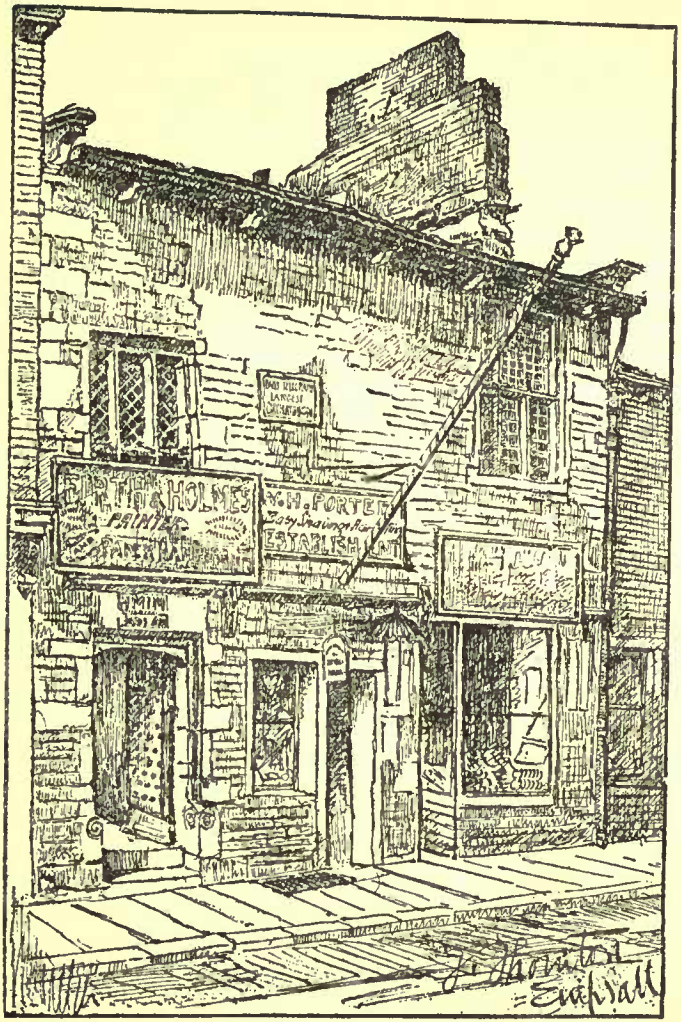
in the agreement were John Hall, of Thornton, Abram Denbigh, John Cockroft, Thomas Ledgard, John Rawson, Benjamin Ferrand, David Wilkinson, John Sagar, and William Binns.

Allerton continued in the possession of the Marsden family until the year 1795, when it was conveyed by deed, dated January 27th, from John Marsden, of Hornby Castle, to Benjamin Ferrand, of St. Ives, near Bingley, for £2400, and under limitations of his will, made in 1805, it came to Edward Ferrand, afterwards to his sister, Sarah Ferrand, and on her death to her son, the late William Busfeild Ferrand, Esq. Under the provisions of the will of Mr. Ferrand, who died in 1889, his nephew, Mr. William Busfeild (who takes the name of Ferrand) succeeded to his estates, and that gentleman is now lord of the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden. His estate agent is Mr. Walter Middleton, Cottingley Bridge.

Mr. William Ferrand, of St. Ives, Bingley, has in his possession the original handbill announcing the sale by auction, in the year 1788, of the manors of Bradford and Allerton-cum-Wilsden while in the possession of the Marsden family. The manor of Bradford had vested in this family from about the year 1670, they having been mortgagees of the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden at an earlier date. In February, 1795, the manorial estate of Bradford was conveyed by John Marsden, of Hornby Castle, to Benjamin Rawson, of Bolton-le-Moors, for £2100, and, as already shown, Mr. Marsden disposed of the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden to Benjamin Ferrand, of St. Ives, in the same year, for £2400.

The offer of these manorial properties by public auction does not appear to have resulted in an actual sale on the spot — an experience which is not unexampled in more recent times, but it had the effect of placing the property in the market, with a view to an ultimate purchaser. The handbill, however, remains as a curiosity, and we are indebted to Mr. Ferrand for the privilege of reproducing it in *fac simile.*

Some portions of it afford delightful reading, according



MANOR COURT-HOUSE.

to present-day light. As to the Bradford manorial property, comprising the "market tolls, stallages, franchise," &c., the "court-house, with the barn and croft behind the same," it is interesting to note the vastly increased value now attached to the manorial estate. By the Bradford Improvement Act of 1866 the Corporation became the lessees for a term of 999 years, on payment of a yearly rent of £5000 a year to the lady of the manor, and the first year's revenue amounted to £4133 13s. 6d.

The Court-house, "with the barn and croft behind the same," existed until the widening of Westgate was carried forward a year or two ago. According to an inscription which remained over the entrance door, this Court-house was erected in 1678 by Henry Marsden, who had previously acquired the manorial property. The building stood nearly opposite to the present John Street, and a sketch is given. The second paragraph in the handbill contains an amusing reference to the "respectable" towns of Bradford, Manningham, and Stanbury, and generally upholds the valuable character of the neighbourhood, as possessing many natural advantages, and worthy the attention of any gentleman "desirous of enjoying the diversions of the field, extending his Parliamentary influence, or improving the wastes." The description of Lot 2 will be perfectly unintelligible to present-day readers. It, however, refers to the cold bath which formerly existed at Spinkwell, under Cliff Wood, which was in the early part of the century a favourite resort of the residents of Bradford. At that period the immediate locality was well clothed with timber. The Cliff Wood quarries proved a rich mine to the Pollard family. The most interesting item descriptive of the manor of Allerton-with-Wilsden is that stating that the manor was well stocked with game, "there bred and produced in great abundance."

Mr. Joseph Bentley, attorney-at-law, who is mentioned at the foot of the handbill as the person to whom application was to be made for information as to the property, was a noted lawyer in Bradford, and one of the founders of the firm afterwards known as Bentley & Wood.

THE COURTS BARON.

Manor Courts were held regularly at Allerton so recently as 1760, in a building situate in Allerton Lanes. Of this building nothing now remains. It was situated, however, just at the entrance to the Lanes, where three cottages now stand. A pair of stocks were placed at the end of the building fronting to the road, as a terror to evil-doers. At the court held in 1805, Edward Ferrand being then lord of the manor, and Joseph Bentley steward, the following were the Jurors, viz.:— Joseph Hollings, Thomas Smith, John Schofield Firth, Abraham Knowles, Thomas Smith, John Greenwood, John Lockwood, George Tweedy, William Briggs, Samuel Sagar, John Knowles, Jonas Foster, and John Pickles, the selection being made from both Allerton and Wilsden. The Courts Baron of Mrs. Sarah Ferrand were summoned as follows:—

By virtue of a requisition under the hands of Walker Busfeild and Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, stewards of the court of the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden, I do hereby summon you to be and personally appear at the next Great Court Baron of Mrs. Sarah Ferrand, lady of the said manor, to be holden at the house of Mr. Abraham Foster, near Harden Beck Bridge, in Wilsden, within the said manor, on Monday, the third day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to do suit and service to the lady of the said manor, and serve as a juror at the said court. And I do hereby, by virtue of such requisition as aforesaid, summon you to be and personally appear at the said Court Baron (to be holden by adjournment) and Court for the perambulation of the boundaries of the said manor, on Tuesday, the fourth day of the same month, at the same place and hour. Herein fail not at your peril. Given under my hand the thirteenth day of December, 1841.

The perambulation of the boundaries, sometimes called "beating the bounds," was an important function on these occasions, and was honestly performed by following up the beck courses and in other ways. The occasion was also one in which all the loafers of the neighbourhood joined because of the good things generally provided. It must also have been a red-letter day with the landlord at Harden

Beck, judging by the bills sent in to the manor stewards for refreshments. Here are a few items copied from the accounts at one of these perambulations :—

	£	s.	d.
Dinner bill at Abram Foster's	18	17	0
For twenty-one men jurors	1	11	6
Ditto for thirty-six	2	14	0
Breakfasts for twenty-two	1	2	0
Cheese, bread, and meat	1	15	0
Two barrels of ale, spirits, and tobacco	5	7	6

The present steward of the manor is Mr. Alfred Platts, Bingley.

RECENT ENCLOSURE OF THE WASTES.

In the year 1840 an Act of Parliament was obtained by Mrs. Sarah Ferrand, lady of the manor, with the concurrence of the freeholders, for enclosing and parcelling out the waste lands, about 170 acres, at Fairweather Green, Allerton Ley, and Upper Green, and the succeeding year this parcelling was made in suitable proportions by and amongst the lady of the manor and the freeholders, the principal of whom were George Baron, E. C. Lister, and Francis Sharp Bridges. Mr. John B. Ingle was the Commissioner named in the Act, but he died before the work was completed, and Mr. Thomas William Rawson completed the award, Mr. George Thompson Lister being the surveyor.

At Fairweather Green the portion enclosed lay on each side of the present Thornton Road, having Shuttleworth Hall to the right and Crosley Hall to the left on leaving Bradford. These portions joined up to the ancient enclosures belonging to George Baron, John Fairbank, Miss Susannah Stott, and Thomas Hitching's devisees. The allotments set out upon Allerton Ley commenced at Street Gap, and lay upon each side of the present main road to Allerton, up to the Top Mill, bordered by old enclosed land belonging to George Baron, William Fairbank, and William Stephenson. The old settlements called Street Gap, the Oaks, Allerton Grange, Copy, and Denby all stood upon old enclosed land.

On Guide Moor the principal plots set out and allotted were at the junction of the road leading to Wilsden and Bingley, where a piece of land (three acres in extent) was set apart for a recreation ground, to be kept in repair and maintained by the churchwardens and overseers of Allerton out of the poor rates. During the mayoralty of Alderman Jonas Whitley, an endeavour was made by him to induce the Parks Committee of the Corporation to become responsible for this piece of ground and comply with the terms of the award, but the matter still remains in abeyance. On Moorhouse Moor the allotments abutted on Moor House, Lantern Slack, and the National School. Good breadths of waste land were also enclosed at Harrop Edge and Peat Dyke.

CHAPTER III.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

Hearth-tax Returns for 1666—Allerton Freeholders in 1734—Formation of the Local Board—Annexation to Bradford.

HEARTH-TAX RETURNS.

The present chapter will be largely taken up by matter which, however uninviting to a casual reader, lies at the foundation of local history. It is by means of such information, and often only by such means, that anything can be learned of the ancestry of the present generation, and hence we have no hesitation in submitting what, to some readers, may be considered a "dry" chapter of the history of Allerton.

It is interesting, for instance, to know something of the social status of one's forelders, and with this view we present a complete list of the inhabitants of Allerton-cum-Wilsden of 230 years ago who were important enough to be taxed for each fire lighted in their respective domiciles. The history of this tax, which was originally invented by William the Conqueror, is more fully referred to at page 177. In the hearth-tax returns for 1666, the number of hearths taxed in Allerton-cum-Wilsden was 172. The following is a list of those householders who were taxed for three hearths or over, viz. :—

	No. of Hearths.		No. of Hearths.
Peter Sunderland, Esq. ...	6	Josias Bayley	4
Abraham Brigg	4	Widow Bayley	3
John Bairstow	3	John Hollings	7
William Topham	3	Widow Hollings	5
John Cockroft	4	Nathan Brigg	4

	No. of Hearths.		No. of Hearths.
James Sagar ...	... 3	Widow Hill ...	... 3
John Sagar... ...	... 5	John Rodes ...	... 3
John Spence ...	... 7	Isaac Denby ...	... 3
William Allerton ...	... 3	Joseph Booth ...	... 3
John Drake ...	... 4		

ALLERTON FREEHOLDERS.

Advancing a few years, namely, to the year 1734, we are in possession of a curious record, which is entitled "A list of the freeholders in and near Bradford, with columns showing how they were expected to vote at the next election for the county of York, which is to begin May 15th, 1734." The candidates on the occasion were, Sir Rowland Winn, Cholmondley Turner, Esq., and Sir Miles Stapleton. Columns are set out for each of the three candidates, with ticks showing how they were "expected" to vote. In front there are other two columns, with the indicators "Promised" and "Not Promised." The record therefore is largely conjectural, but it supplies us with the names of inhabitants of Allerton and Wilsden who were entitled to vote at the election for Yorkshire, which at that period was, for election purposes, an undivided representation. We also append the columns showing how each freeholder was "expected" to vote, and which 160 years later will not bring upon us the allegation of having unduly introduced party politics into a purely local history The following is the list referred to :—

Allerton Freeholders.

	W.	T.	S.		W.	T.	S.
John Hodshon ...	—	—	o	Mr. Jonas White ...	1	1	—
Joseph Pollard ...	—	—	1	Robert Heaton ...	1	1	—
Abraham Pearson ...	—	—	—	Joshua Binns ...	—	—	—
Joseph Wood ...	o	o	o	Joseph Hollings ...	—	o	—
Gregory Cockroft ...	—	—	—	Joseph White ...	—	—	—
Obadiah Hollings ...	o	o	—	John Foster... ...	—	o	—
Thomas Hollings ...	o	o	—	John Lane	—	—	1
Jonas White, sen ...	1	1	—				

Wilsden Freeholders.

	W.	T.	S.		W.	T.	S.
Richard Wilkinson...	1	1	—	Christopher Duckworth	—	—	0
Joseph Smith ...	1	1	—	James Jowitt ...	—	—	1
Abraham Wilkinson	0	0	1	Abraham Kitchen ...	—	—	0
Joshua Midgley ...	—	—	1	Jere. Jowett ...	—	—	0
Richard Midgley ...	—	—	1	Thomas Hill ...	—	—	0
John Waddington ...	—	—	1	Thomas Leach ...	—	—	—
Peter Wilkinson ...	1	1	—				

A note at the end of the book is significant, namely—"Thomas Holmes, of Warley, says he can get six or more voters in Lancashire at the expense of one guinea."

FORMATION OF LOCAL BOARD.

Allerton, like other rural districts, long had its highway surveyors, constables, overseers, &c., but in May, 1863, application was made to the Home Office for permission to adopt the Local Government Act of 1858 at Allerton, and the application was granted. The application was gazetted on June 3rd, 1863. The first Board consisted as follows:—Isaac Robertshaw, chairman; Joseph Robertshaw, Calvin Robertshaw, Pickles Constantine, William Booth, Thomas Thackray, David Fairbank, James Wood, and Nathan Huddleston. Samuel Cockroft was appointed collector of rates at a remuneration of £4 for the highway rate and £2 for the district rate. In 1865 David Baxandall received the appointment, and long continued to hold it. The first schedule required by the Local Government Board under the new Act was forwarded in October, 1864, as follows:—Population, 2400; assessable value, £5500; salaries paid for collecting the rates, £10. In 1874 the late Mr. Nathan Wilman Wright officiated as clerk to the Local Board, and occupied that position up to its dissolution. Water was supplied by a private company, but is now supplied direct from the Corporation mains. Gas is still supplied by the Clayton and Allerton Gas Company.

ANNEXATION TO BRADFORD.

The first meeting at which the scheme of annexation to the borough was mooted took place between representatives of Allerton and Heaton in November, 1879. In December, 1880, a meeting took place between the Local Board and the Bradford Corporation to discuss the terms upon which such incorporation might be carried out. In connection with the same subject, a meeting of Allerton ratepayers was held in the Wesleyan School in January, 1881, which was adjourned to February 4th, when a resolution in favour of annexation to Bradford was carried by a decisive majority.

In the session of Parliament 1881, the Corporation of Bradford applied for powers for the extension of the boundaries of the borough by including the districts of the Local Boards of Shipley, Heaton, Thornton, Clayton, Allerton, Tong-street, Eccleshill, Idle, and Windhill, also the hamlets of Tyersal and Thornbury. The application was not successful as far as regarded several of these places, but took effect in respect to Heaton, Allerton, and the hamlets of Tyersal and Thornbury. In 1882 a re-division of the wards in the borough took place, and the first councillors elected for the Allerton Ward were Messrs. Charles Sowden, Luther Robertshaw, and Smith Feather. Mr. Robertshaw was elected an alderman the year following, and Mr. William Fairbank took his vacated position as councillor for Allerton.

The Allerton Ward comprises the whole of the township of Allerton, together with so much of the township of Heaton as lies on the western side of the centre of the Keighley and Bradford Old Road, and so much of the township of Manningham as lies on the western side of the centre of Toller Lane, Little Lane, and Girlington Road, and on the northern side of the centre of that part of Thornton Road which extends from Girlington Road to the boundary dividing the townships of Manningham and Allerton at Fairweather Green.

CHAPTER IV.

INDUSTRIAL, SPIRITUAL, EDUCATIONAL.

Commercial Affairs in Allerton—The Old Hand-loom Weavers—Mill Erections in Allerton—Allerton Nonconformity--Congregationalism in Allerton *(illustration)*—Wesleyanism in Allerton *(illustration)*—The Baptists—St. Peter's Church—Allerton British School—The Sagar Charity.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

With the year 1750 may be said to have begun the commercial interests of Allerton, although for a long time previous to that date worsted hand-loom weavers and hand-combers had plied their trade. So far back as we have been able to trace the parentage of the trade, we find that upwards of a hundred years ago one Pearson, living at Street Gap, employed four combers, and gave out weaving to the district around. He was considered the "big man" of his period. In 1790 every house could boast of its comb pot, hand-loom, or spinning wheel. About this time John Booth, of Denby, was a leading spinner, weaver, and comber. After him came Joshua Illingworth, Jeremiah Robertshaw, James, John, and Jonas White, Joseph Wood, &c., who used to send their goods to the Piece Hall at Bradford. Joshua Craven, who lived at the upper part of Allerton, also put out work, and was known as the "old piece maker." The descriptions of goods made were dobbies, tammies, and moreens, and it was no uncommon thing for part of the wages to be taken out in "pokey." But the great time for hand-combing and weaving in Allerton was from 1830 to 1850. Twice a week two large loads of moreens were despatched to Bradford, while some dozen at least of small manufacturers in Allerton also made weekly contributions. In 1845 Allerton num-

bered about 120 hand-loom weavers. Hand-combing also formed an important branch of industry. There were in 1845 about 110 hand-combers, who would work up about twenty-five packs of wool weekly. We have no information for comparison with the above-named output, otherwise the statements would be interesting.

John Wood, whom we have referred to on page 33 as "Spectacle Wood," schoolmaster and newspaper reporter, was a native of Allerton, and the story of his own life which he wrote contains a description of the habits, manners, and customs of the hand-loom weavers of Allerton, which was probably faithful. He writes :—

> I need scarcely say that all the hand-loom weavers did their work at their own homes, many of which were cottages connected with farm buildings. Some of them were of a mean description, consisting only of one storey and one room, for which they paid a rent of from thirty to forty shillings a year. There were no cottagers who were weekly tenants at that day. The furniture in these cottages consisted of one or two looms, a bobbin wheel, a half-headed turn-up bedstead, the bed itself being made of chaff, instead of feathers or flocks, a round table standing on three legs, a few turned unpainted chairs, an old chest, and a cradle. Very few indeed were possessed of a clock of any kind, or a chest of drawers. Their food was of the plainest description, and required very little time or trouble in cooking. The following was their ordinary style of living : For breakfast they had oatmeal water porridge and blue milk ; dinner consisted of boiled potatoes and fried bacon ; sometimes they had their potatoes served out in the true Irish fashion, with the "jackets" on. In the afternoon, at "tea time," they had a supply of mint tea, sweetened with treacle, which they drank out of a black pint pot ; to this they had a quantity of oatcake slightly covered with bacon-drip; sometimes they had a pint of blue milk and oatcake as a substitute. Flour and wheat bread were things seldom seen in a working man's cottage. The rules which were observed in partaking of their meals were of a most ludicrous character. The porridge or the potatoes were served up in one large dish or bowl, and were placed in the middle of the table, the family placing themselves around, some sitting and some standing, each one being supplied with a spoon or a knife, without the use of a fork or plate. They proceeded to help themselves in the best way they could, the most active getting the best share. I remember a bright youth who, in order to secure the use of the largest spoon, was in the habit of carrying it all the day stuck in one of the button holes of his jacket.

ALLERTON MANUFACTORIES.

What is known as the Top Mill was the first built for spinning and weaving, and was erected in 1836 by a company. A shed was built adjoining it about five years afterwards, the cost of the whole being about £6700. They were run by a Mr. Joseph Collinson, but a short time after being erected the place was closed for a whole year on account of the slackness of trade. The premises were afterwards taken and run by Messrs. Jeremiah Robertshaw and Sons, in addition to Well Row Mill, owned by that firm. The Top Mill was bought a few years ago by Messrs. James Hill & Co., and has been considerably enlarged by them. It is now run day and night by that firm in the woolcombing and top-making industry. Prospect Mill was the next to be erected, having been built by Mr. Joseph Wood. With important additions Prospect Mill is still owned and run by the firm of James Wood & Co. Well Row Mill was soon afterwards erected by Mr. John Ward, who disposed of it to Messrs. Robertshaw & Sons, who afterwards built the Low Mill, and worked both. These works have since come into the possession of Mr. Isaac Smith, of Fieldhead Works, Bradford, who carries on in them an extensive worsted spinning business. The large weaving shed attached thereto is occupied by the firm of Robertshaw Brothers. The worsted mill formerly occupied by Messrs. Robertshaw, Holmes & Co. is now owned and occupied by the firm of William Fairbank & Co. All the above firms are engaged in making goods for the Bradford trade. We have referred under the Heaton section to the extensive works of Mr. David Wade and Messrs. Charles Sowden & Sons, at Sandy Lane, which are engaged in the same industry. At Fairweather Green a new worsted mill has been erected by Messrs. Robert Monies & Co., spinners and manufacturers, and there are also the woolcombing works of Messrs. Wharton & Monies, machine woolcombers. Extensive dyeworks have also been erected and are worked by Messrs. William North & Co., and finishing works at

Crosley Hall by the Patent Dyeing Company. There are also the Crosley Hall Soap Works of Messrs. Skelton Brothers, and at Allerton the grease works of the late Mr. Samuel Cockcroft.

ALLERTON NONCONFORMITY.

In this chapter must be collected whatever information is to hand of the religious organisations of Allerton, with matters pertaining to elementary education. The Nonconformist element is unquestionably strong throughout the township, although the Episcopal Church has obtained a footing to an extent which, twenty or thirty years ago, would scarcely have been credited. Nonconformity is divided between the Independent (or Congregational), the Wesleyan, and the Baptist forms of worship. In former times there were a few Quakers. From an account of the persecution of Quakers in 1720, we learn that one Samuel Swaine, of Allerton, was prosecuted for tithe at the suit of William Rawson, tithe farmer. The demand was for twenty-one shillings, but he preferred going to Rothwell Gaol for a term instead of paying.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN ALLERTON.

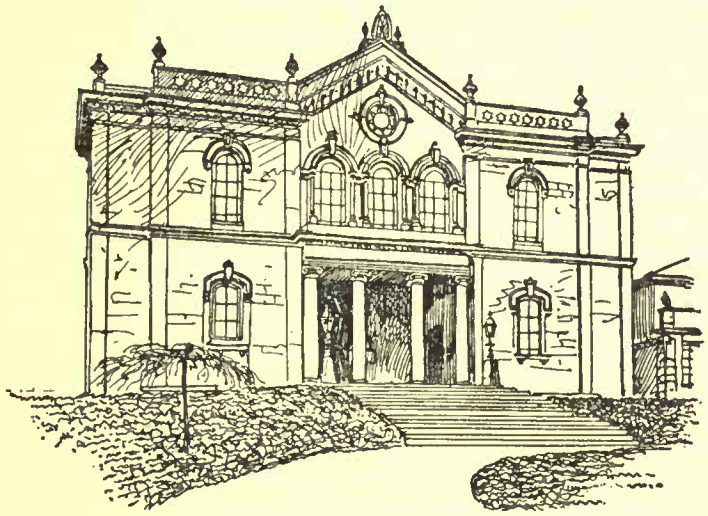
Prior to the erection of any place of worship in Allerton, many of the people went to Kipping Chapel, Thornton. At Thornton Tide there used to be what was called a "double lecture," held in a barn belonging to Denby Farm, Allerton, which was then in the occupation of Joshua Garnett. These "double lectures" were held at Allerton on the Monday, and at Thornton on the Tuesday.

The first chapel, the old Independent Chapel, was erected in 1814. The first minister was the Rev. Jos. Harrison, who had previously been stationed at Wilsden, and at Bury, in Lancashire. Mr. Harrison while at Wilsden had been somewhat popular as a preacher, and on receiving an invitation came to Allerton, where, although he had

neither chapel nor church, nor even a congregation to depend upon, he began to labour incessantly, and was happy and contented with what the people thought proper to give him from time to time. After awhile a chapel was decided upon. Mr. William Smith, who then owned and occupied the farm called Ley Side, gave the site. No architect was employed to draw plans and prepare specifications; there were no contractors, neither was there any clerk of the works. Mr. Benjamin Kaye, who then occupied Allerton Hall, gave a description of what he thought a place of worship should be, and the masons and joiners worked according to his directions, they being paid about half-a-crown per day. The excavations for the foundations were dug by the working people, in addition to the payment of their subscriptions; and the large stone pillars which had to support the gallery were all scoured and smoothed by young women. As soon as the place was decently covered in, before a single pew had been fitted up, or even the gallery front had been erected, the place was opened for public worship. In addition to gratuitous labour, the chapel cost when completed about £1500. Mr. Harrison died February 21st, 1821.

The succeeding minister was the Rev. Jonas Hinchliffe, who only held the pastorate for about two years, but during that brief period the Independent interest passed through very troublous times, and became almost wrecked. Mr. Hinchliffe's conduct as minister so alienated a great portion of the congregation that steps were taken to forcibly eject him from the pastorate. The attempt was not altogether successful, but so few in number were those that attended the chapel that he gave up the contest and left the village. The few members who stuck together after Mr. Hinchliffe left obtained supplies from among the Rev. William Vint's students at Idle, and he recommended to them the Rev. Thomas Hutton, a former pupil of his. Mr. Hutton came of the Eccleshill family of that name, which is still honourably represented by Mr. John Hutton, of Stone Hall, his son, Mr. A. E. Hutton, M.P. for the Morley Division, and other members of the family. Thomas

Hutton was born in 1794, and was admitted a member of Horton Lane Chapel, Bradford, in 1811, it being then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Taylor. Very early in life he manifested a desire for the ministry, and when only eighteen years of age, preached his first sermon at Bingley, and at other places during the same year. In 1813 he entered Idle Academy, then under the direction of the Rev. William Vint, where he remained four years. His first pulpit was at Pocklington, where he remained ten years, and removed thence to Allerton, where he continued



Allerton Congregational Chapel.

for thirty years. Mr. Hutton was essentially a good man, prudent and peaceful. By the exercise of these virtues he recovered the Independent congregation at Allerton from the wreck effected by the previous minister, and also did much to build up its material interests. When Mr. Hutton settled at Allerton the chapel was burdened with a debt of £1200, which, mainly by his endeavours, was liquidated. He also took an active part in the erection of the British School, opened in 1845, by collecting subscriptions and

superintending the erection. He resigned the pastorate in 1857, and died in July, 1871.

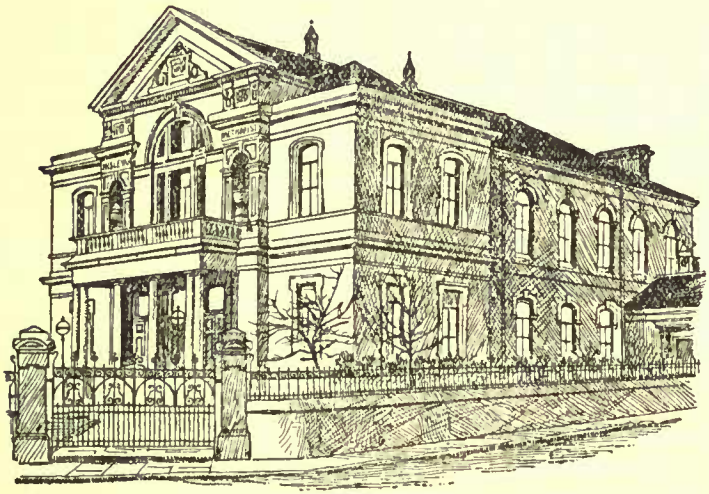
Mr. Hutton was succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Calvert, who worked indefatigably in the discharge of his ministerial duties, from 1857 to near the close of 1866. He resigned his position immediately on discovering that there was a difference of opinion as to his suitability as minister, and is still held in kindly remembrance by those who knew him best. Mr. Calvert was a native of Colne, where he was born in 1818, and he studied at Airedale College. His first pastorate was at Pateley Bridge, but for some years before coming to Allerton he was minister at Dronfield, in Derbyshire. He was subsequently minister at Gargrave and other places, but retired from the stated ministry in 1870. He died at Nelson in 1886. During his Allerton pastorate, the new parsonage was erected, he being the last occupant of the one adjoining the chapel. Subsequent ministers at Allerton Congregational Chapel have been the Rev. William Houghton, the Rev. W. M. Westerby, and the Rev. Henry Webb.

During Mr. Houghton's pastorate the present splendid chapel was erected, which was opened on October 3rd, 1873. The site is a very commanding one, and was purchased from Mr. J. A. Jowett. The noble edifice is situated on the high ground opposite the Old Mill, at some little distance below the former chapel, and contains sitting accommodation for 1000 persons. The chapel is placed back some fifty yards from the road, and the intervening space having been tastefully laid out, adds to the otherwise advantageous position. The cost of the edifice was about £9000, the whole of which was raised within eighteen months of its erection. New Congregational Sunday Schools were erected adjoining the chapel in 1888 at a cost of £3500.

WESLEYANISM AT ALLERTON.

About 1749 the stream of Methodism flowing from Haworth (where Grimshaw was then minister) reached "The Oaks," a farmhouse in Allerton township then

occupied by John Pickard, who opened his house to any who inclined to assemble there. Amongst the earliest members were James and Isaac Duckworth, their sister Sarah, and Mary Haigh. Isaac Duckworth was afterwards taken into the family of the Wesleys. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1833, at a cost of £1400, when a plot of land, with burial ground adjoining, was, by consent of the freeholders, enclosed from the "waste." Previously, however, services had been conducted in a cottage at Maltkiln. The situation looking down Bradford dale is a very desirable



Allerton Wesleyan Chapel.

one, although the prospect is very different from that which met the eye even when the first chapel was built. We have been told by a neighbour that within his recollection not a single factory chimney was to be seen from his door. A new school was erected in the rear of the chapel about 1858. The old chapel underwent considerable improvement in 1867, involving an outlay of £1300, which was cleared off at the time.

In September, 1886, the foundation-stone of the present Wesleyan Chapel was laid by the late Mr. James Wood, of

Oaks Villa. The new chapel stands upon the site of the old one in Greenbank Road, and presents a very commanding appearance. A conspicuous feature in the front façade is an open portico of the Doric order, which, in conjunction with the large three-light gable window and moulded pediment, forms a very attractive centre-piece. Both front elevation and side wings are entirely of cleansed ashlar stone. The edifice affords accommodation for 680 worshippers. The architect was the late Mr. Herbert Isitt, of Bradford, and the cost of the structure about £3500. Towards this amount a sum of fully £2500 was subscribed at the laying of the foundation-stone. The opening services were held on June 13, 1887, when the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Roberts, of London, ex-President of the Conference. The debt upon the property, amounting to about £950, was entirely cleared off by a huge bazaar effort made during the year 1895. The first Wesleyan parsonage at Allerton was erected in 1893.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Chapel at Sandy Lane Bottom was built in 1824, and has since been rebuilt. Although just within the township of Heaton, it really belongs to Allerton. About 1872 a number of Baptist worshippers came to the resolution to erect a place of worship nearer the bulk of the population, and by dint of energy and cordial support they succeeded in erecting a commodious chapel in Allerton main street at a cost of £2500, which was opened in June, 1873. This building also stands back some distance and has a very pleasing appearance. In the basement is a large and lofty school-room. One noticeable feature in connection with this erection is that it has displaced the Pinfold, and so far as we know, the disappearance of that formerly indispensable receptacle for "waifs and strays" has not been felt to be an insurmountable public loss. The main street of Allerton is more than usually fortunate in having a goodly array of public buildings fronting to it, from which a Pinfold would have detracted.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ALLERTON.

The first attempt to establish a church at Allerton was made in 1870, when a mission-church was built at a cost of about £400. Two years later a parsonage was built, involving an outlay, including site, of £1160. In 1879 the present church of St. Peter's, which had been built at a cost of £3500, was opened, the old building being then used as a Sunday school, and in 1884, chiefly through the influence of the late Rev. Joseph Ellis, vicar of Wilsden, who contributed £1000 to the fund, the church became free from debt. The same gentleman also made many generous gifts towards the interest on, and repayment of, debts on the church and parsonage. By the extinction of the debt Allerton became a separate ecclesiastical parish, having prior to that formed part of the district of St. Matthew's at Wilsden. St. Peter's Church was consecrated in August, 1884, having been completed five years before that time.

ALLERTON BRITISH SCHOOL.

The old British School at Allerton was erected in 1844 as a mixed school for the children of Allerton "for ever." The cost of erection was principally defrayed by subscription, but the site, consisting of some 1400 yards of land, was given by Mr. George Baron, a large landed proprietor in Allerton. The trust was confided to eighteen residents of Allerton. In 1870 the school building was enlarged to the extent of about one-third by public subscription, to which Messrs. Robertshaw, of Allerton, were large contributors, and a grant was also received from the Education Department. The school was carried on by the trustees and managers up to the formation, in 1872, of the Allerton School Board, and so continued until Allerton became an integral portion of the borough in 1882, when the institution and building were taken over by the Bradford School Board. The erection of the present large and handsome Board school, however, deprived the trustees of a good

tenant, and also rendered the old British School unnecessary for educational purposes. Under these circumstances the Charity Commissioners were moved to sanction a scheme for disposing of the property, and utilising the proceeds in providing scholarships of the yearly value of £10, open to the children of Allerton at higher grade scholastic institutions. This application was successful, and the official order dates from January, 1894. The newly-constituted body of trustees comprises eleven co-optative members who are elected for life, and two representative trustees to be nominated by the Bradford School Board. Ultimately the trust will be managed by five persons, two being representative and three co-optative. The building and 1400 yards of land were disposed of by auction in June, 1894, and realised £560.

The elementary education of the youth of Allerton is well provided for in the Central Board school opened in 1874, that at Fairweather Green, and the Baptist School at Sandy Lane, used as a day school. From returns recently obtained, we find the accommodation provided in these schools to be as follows :—

Allerton	Mixed	462
„	Infants	313
Sandy Lane	Mixed	256
„	Infants	90
Fairweather Green ...	Mixed	629
„ „	Infants	374

At Crosley Hall a school-chapel exists, erected by the Allerton Congregationalists, and built chiefly of the stone previously used in the old Independent Chapel at Allerton. The St. Saviour's Mission Church, at Crosley Hall, is an outcome of the church of St. Peter's at Allerton.

THE SAGAR CHARITY.

The Sagar Charity was a benefaction left to the poor of the townships of Clayton, Thornton, Allerton, Wilsden, and Denholme by James Sagar, of Allerton, whose will

was dated February 15th, 1665. The clause in the will referring to the bequest reads as follows :—

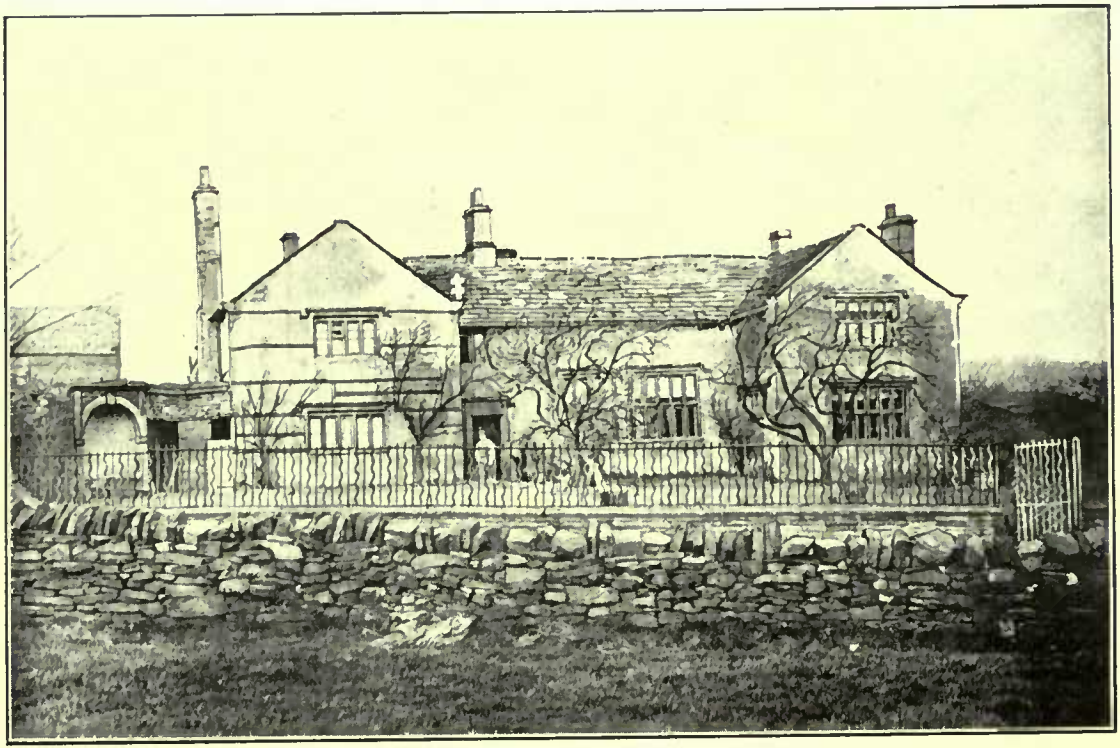
> Also I doe devise unto John Sagar, my son, and Thomas Dobson aforenamed, and their heirs, In trust for ever, one close of land called Randall Well with apptces in Horton, neare Bradford, in the tenure of Mary Sagar, sometime the land of Alderman Burkhome, of the city of London, of intent to pay forth of the yearly rents thereof xxs. unto a preaching minister at the chapel at Thornton, pvided he be an able minister, orthodox in his doctrine and judgment, and of pious conversation. The remainder of the said yearly rent of the said close I will shalbe bestowed amongst the most needful poor within the said Chapelry. And if the said Chapel happen to be vacant of a minster, or supplied with one that is erroneous or profane, then I will that for all that time the whole profits of the said close shall goe to the poore of the said Chapelrie and of the towne of Horton aforesaid at the discretion of my said feofees and wife.

James Sagar died in June, 1666, and his will was proved in January, 1667. The Randall Well Close, of 2a. or. 12p., comprised the site of the Alexandra Hotel, Horton Road, Bradford. There was formerly an excellent spring of water in the field from which it derived its name. When this charity was left, it only brought in £5 a year, and out of that the trustees paid to the minister of Thornton Chapel the sum of £1 yearly, which left £1 to be divided amongst the poor of each township. Denholme, at that time being in the parish of Thornton, got a portion of the share of Thornton, but sixty years ago it got a share equal with the other townships. Shortly before 1836 the land was disposed of for building purposes, and Highgate Farm, Clayton Heights, was purchased. Subsequently this property was disposed of, and the amount invested. The accounts for 1891 showed the available funds at the disposal of the trustees to have amounted to £172 8s., the amounts disbursed being as follow, viz. :—To minister of Thornton, £1 ; expenses of meeting-room, &c., £3 ; clerk's bill, £3 ; Wilsden township, £33 1s. 7d. ; Denholme township, £33 1s. 7d. ; Allerton township, £33 1s. 7d. ; Clayton township, £33 1s. 8d. ; Thornton township, £33 1s. 7d. ; total, £172 8s.

For the information given above we are indebted to a

history of the Sagar Charity, compiled by Mr. James Parker, of Great Horton, which is a companion to a similar handbook on the Horton Charities, also compiled by Mr. Parker.

The Sagar family was among the most influential in Allerton two hundred years ago. John Sagar, referred to above as the son of the benefactor, was an attorney and steward of the Manor Court at Bradford. He died in 1689, aged sixty years. The more recent members of the Sagar family owned and occupied Ley Top Farm, the last who lived there being known as Sam Sagar.



O. Nicholson, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

SHUTTLEWORTH HALL.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORIC RESIDENCES.

Shuttleworth Hall *(illustrated)* — The Sunderland Family — Peter and Samuel Sunderland—John and Joseph Pollard—The Manor of Crosley—The Knights Hospitallers—Crosley Hall.

SHUTTLEWORTH HALL.

Of the ancient possessors of the soil, the De Lacies, the De Thorntons, the Bollings, and the Tempests, no landmarks remain in Allerton to mark the time, now eight hundred years ago, since the first of them held sway there. At Fairweather Green, however, there is an old building called Shuttleworth Hall, in good preservation, which, if not previously owned by any of the above great families, is of interest on its own account. Since the enclosure of Fairweather Green an approach has been made to the Hall from Thornton Road, but formerly the road to it was by way of Lady Royd. At that period Fairweather Green was really a "green," or piece of common land, whereon were held Chartist meetings, camp meetings, "knur-and-spell" matches, and other similar gatherings. Beanland's collieries, which supplied coal to Bradford and the country side, were worked close by on the outskirts of the Green.

Shuttleworth Hall was the former abode of a branch of the Sunderland family of High Sunderland, near Halifax. Of the parent stock one member of it, named Richard Sunderland, married a daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London, and had three sons, named Abraham, Peter, and Samuel. Abraham died in Pontefract Castle, where his son, Langdale Sunderland, held a command in the Royalist cause during the Civil Wars. The brothers,

Peter and Samuel, became London merchants, probably clothiers, and each made a large fortune. It was creditable to their local patriotism that both should bestow some of their acquired wealth upon objects connected with the scenes of their youth. Samuel Sunderland made a large benefaction to Hipperholme Grammar School, probably his *alma mater*. Peter during the same year (1671) endowed the "afternoon lectureship" at the Bradford Parish Church with £40 per annum out of his property in Kirkgate, which included the old Talbot Inn, besides making benefactions to other local charities. Peter Sunderland was also one of the original Governors and a benefactor of the Bradford Grammar School, incorporated by Charter in 1663. Both Samuel and Peter Sunderland returned to reside in this neighbourhood — Samuel at Hill End, Harden, and Peter at Fairweather Green.

Peter Sunderland, like his brother Samuel, died without issue, although he was twice married. Peter died in 1678, at about sixty years of age, and must have left as his second wife a widow much younger than himself, as she married again, and very quickly after his death, judging by an entry in the diary of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, thus—

> Mr. Shuttleworth, of Clitheroe, married Mrs. Sunderland, of Fairweather Green, October, 1678. Her husband, Peter Sunderland, left her £5000 in money, and £80 per annum in land He (Shuttleworth) a *wanting* man, twenty-four years old, has little.

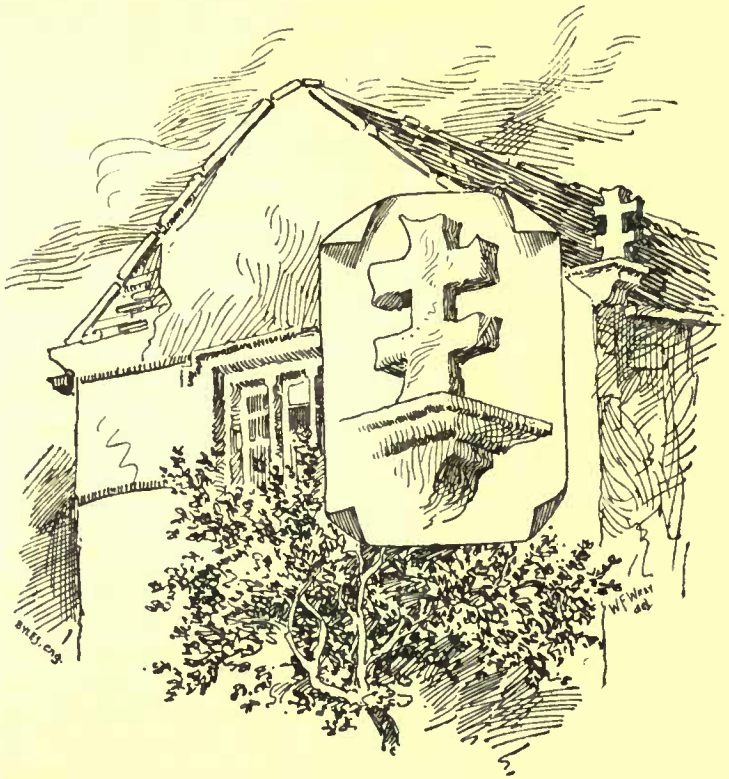
In his will Peter Sunderland left the bulk of his estate to his widow. To Langdale Sunderland, his nephew, he left £100, adding—"and I remit the £200 he owes me." This amount no doubt had been advanced during the temporary difficulties of the Royalist captain during his composition with the Commonwealth. To Brian Sunderland, Langdale's son, he left a gold ring, and a cabinet "which was my brother Robert's." In 1685 Brian Sunderland's name appears at the head of the Allerton "new rents," being assessed at £3 6s. Next comes Richard Sunderland for £1 6s. 6d., these two being the only persons on the list who are styled "Mr."

Richard Shuttleworth, who married Mrs. Sunderland, was of the family of Nicholas Shuttleworth, who in 1668 was lessee of the Bradford Soke Mills, which continued in their possession till the middle of the eighteenth century. It will thus be seen that the name by which Shuttleworth Hall is still known was not that of the original possessors.

Another family associated with Shuttleworth Hall was the Pollards, of which the veteran Joshua Pollard, Esq., of Scarr Hill, was a member. The initials of John or Joseph Pollard, and Mary, his wife, appear on an outbuilding, formerly used as a maltkiln. Originally the Shuttleworth Hall estate comprised about 300 acres, but became divided during the eighteenth century, when Joseph Pollard, of Great Horton, purchased a portion of the homestead and land for £525. He must have been a man of substance, as by his will dated 1763 he devised to his son, John Pollard, his property at North Bierley; also property at Allerton, Manningham, Horton, Stanbury, Bingley, &c., to his eldest son Joseph. The will of John Pollard, described as of Fairweather Green, gentleman, has been traced, in which he charges a farm at Horton with £1 1s. a year to his sister Mary, wife of John Brooksbank, of Horton, besides other legacies, and leaves the residue of his real and personal estates to his brother, Joseph Pollard, of Fairweather Green, and Gilbert Brooksbank, of Horton. Both John and Joseph Pollard were bachelors, and were known to the Pollards of Scarr Hill as their relatives. The name of another Pollard comes into evidence by an indenture dated May, 1760, whereby Nicholas Pollard, of Shuttleworth Hall, made over to his daughter Mary "all those several closes in Manningham called Upper and Lower Lady Royds, and Squire Brow, also the water corn mill and kiln situate in Allerton, in the tenure of the said Nicholas." The Lady Royds and Squire Brow closely adjoin to Shuttleworth Hall.

Shuttleworth Hall is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, the two wings being probably of later date. The central room or house-body is large and lofty,

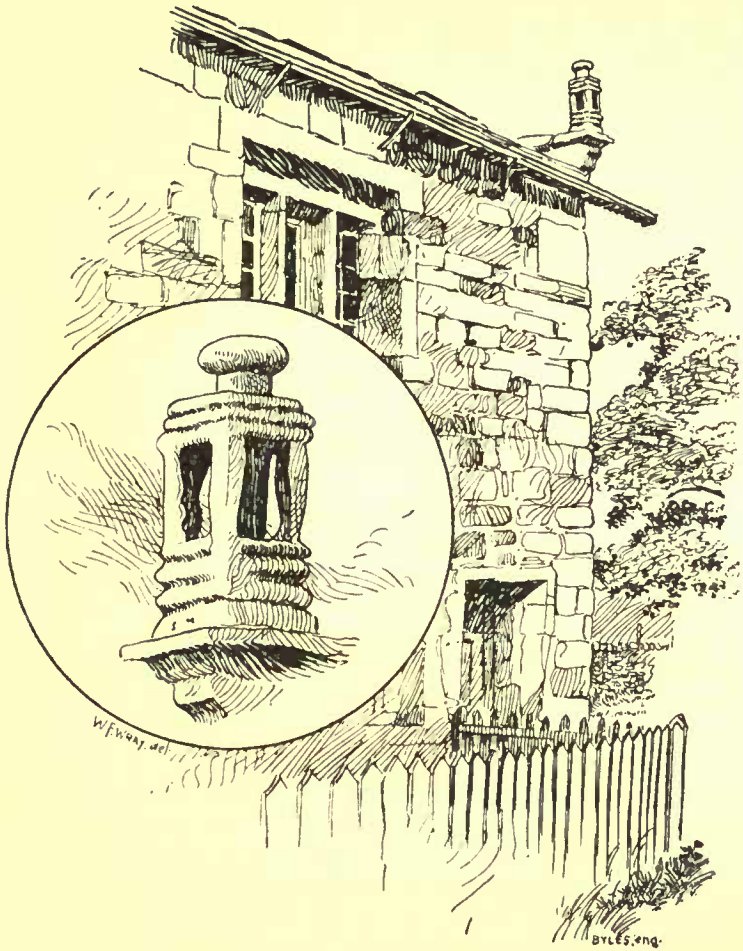
and contains three panes of stained glass bearing the dates 1627 and 1637, and the initials of the former owners, the Sunderland family. This room had formerly a gallery, and contained a huge fireplace, with mantelpiece of black oak. The central window is nearly six yards long, and is divided into twenty sections by stone mullions. Several of the



Double Cross, Shuttleworth Hall.

principal rooms are wainscoted in oak, and some very curious stone mantelpieces still exist in the upper rooms. The date of its erection is supposed to be about the year 1580. The property passed into the hands of Mrs. Davidis, of Filey, who had it left to her by her uncle, Thomas Hitchen, of

Saltonstall, and from her it was purchased by the present owner, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, of Daisy Bank. Among former occupiers were the Waugh family and Mr. Joshua Robertshaw.



Stone Lantern, Beckfoot, Cottingley.

Above the front entrance to Shuttleworth Hall there is a double cross in stone resembling this mark — ⧺ — but which will be more readily discerned in the accom-

panying sketch. This emblem represents the badge of the dissolved Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, sometimes styled the Hospitallers, an Order similar to and contemporary with the Knights Templars. The Order in question and their tenants and retainers enjoyed many privileges and immunities, to be more especially referred to in the subsequent section, such as exemption from soke dues, tithes, and other imposts, and in order to maintain these privileges, the tenants of the Order were bound to erect a double cross, called in heraldry a patriarchal cross, upon all buildings standing upon ground once belonging to the Order. The Order was suppressed by an Act of Henry VIII., but the privileges and immunities remained, and some of them are exercised and enforced at the present time. Examples of the double cross are found upon a few old houses in this neighbourhood, especially within the manor of Crosley, Bingley, and Pudsey. There is a good example of the double cross upon the Old Hall in Westgate, Baildon, said to have been erected by Francis Bayldon.

Upon each corner of the picturesque old farmstead at Beckfoot, Cottingley, will be found a stone lantern, which differs from the double cross, but is equally significant of the former rights of the Knights of St. John. This old place is dated 1617, and was a former residence of the Rawson family. An enlarged sketch of the Beckfoot lantern is given for comparison.

THE MANOR OF CROSLEY.

Crosley Hall, on the opposite side of Thornton Road to Shuttleworth Hall, is now only a mean structure, but in its original condition it was undoubtedly a more ancient building than Shuttleworth Hall. It was also in olden times the residence of a family of some substance if not of great note in this neighbourhood, and it was from here that the celebrated Dr. Richardson, of Bierley Hall, one of the few distinguished scientists the district can boast, married his first wife, a daughter of John Crosley.

The chief interest attaching to Crosley Hall, however, is the fact that it was the ancient manor-house of the manor of Crosley, whose lords were the now abolished Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Knights of St. John was an older Order than the Knights Templars, being founded at about the period of the Norman Conquest, and so called from the Hospital of St. John at Jerusalem, that was built for the accommodation of Christian pilgrims, and was in connection with the Church of Santa Maria de Latina. Their manor of Crosley was not composed of contiguous land, but of detached allotments which had been granted to the Order by pious admirers in the thirteenth century. Many of these allotments lay around Crosley Hall. The land on which Shuttleworth Hall was afterwards built was one of them. At Denby, about midway off Allerton main street, was another, as we find by ancient record, thus :—

> Henry, son of Swane, of Denby, gave to God and the monks of Byland all his land at Denby without keeping any back, except three acres, which he had given to the Hospital of Jerusalem in free and perpetual alms.

The manor of Crosley embraced the several townships and hamlets of Cottingley, Thwaites, Bingley, Pudsey, and Calverley, and the hamlet of Crosley, now Fairweather Green. From the year 1620, if not before, the manor of Crosley was held by Richard Sunderland, of Coley Hall, who held courts leet and baron at the manor house of Crosley. In 1649 Peter Sunderland was lord of the manor, which in more recent times passed into the hands of the Ferrands, of St. Ives. In acknowledgment of the privileges granted, occupiers of the houses and lands of the properties named yearly pay a small tax to Mr. William Ferrand, of St. Ives, as lord of the manor of Crosley, in succession to his uncle, the late Mr. W. B. Ferrand. That gentleman also possesses the ancient court rolls and other documents belonging to the manor.

Both the Templars and the Hospitallers enjoyed many valuable privileges and immunities, some of the latter being of a curious nature. The erection of the double cross,

the distinctive badge of the Hospitallers, as a sign of exemption from tithes and other imposts, has been already referred to. They also enjoyed the manorial prerogatives of soke or soccage, all the tenants of their manors being bound to grind their corn at their mills. They had the right of holding markets, they possessed numerous advowsons of churches, and had license to judge and punish their own vassals. The Hospitallers, too, like the Knights Templars, had the peculiar privilege of giving spiritual comfort and Christian burial during an interdict, and their houses possessed the privilege of sanctuary. Another singular privilege enjoyed was that they and their tenants "be acquitted from cutting the feet of their dogs for ever," the inference to be drawn from this being that other less favoured subjects had to maim their dogs to prevent them from running down game. The men of Allerton now gain nothing by this ancient privilege. Proof of wills within the manor was one of the privileges enjoyed by these knights, and this right was demanded and exercised so late as 1795.

From an abstract of the "Fines and amerciaments" within the manors of Bingley, Crosley Hall, and Pudsey, beginning with the year 1631 and ending with 1638, Richard Sunderland being then lord of the manor, we are able to compile a list of those manorial tenants who answered to their summonses, either for neglecting to do "suit and service" or in other ways coming within the penal jurisdiction of the Court Baron of the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden, which appears to have absorbed within its functions the sub-manor of Crosley. A few samples only are necessary, and these are taken from the list of defaulters about Crosley Hall, viz.:—

	s.	d.
William Allerton, for not doing his suit, May, 1631, 4d.; the like May, 1634, 4d.	0	8
George Brooke, for not doing his suit, May, 1631, 4d.; the like April, 1634, 4d.	0	8
Abram Wade, for not doing his suit, April, 1633 ...	0	4
Jonathan Rishworth, for not doing his suit, April, 1632, 4d.; the like May, 1634, 4d....	0	8

	s.	d.
Christopher Mitchell, for not doing his suit, May, 1631, 4d.; the like April, 1633, 4d.	o	8
John Drake, for not doing his suit, April, 1633, 4d.; the like April, 1638, 4d.	o	8
Joseph Hollings, for not doing his suit, April, 1633, 4d.; the like May, 1634, 4d.	o	8

In an indenture, dated 1616, Crosley Hall is described by that name, as being "parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Priory of St. John of Jerusalem." It was then in the occupation of one Robert Clayton, yeoman. In 1647 a deed of settlement was drawn up between Thomas Crosley, of Stainland; Thomas Crosley, his son and heir; and John Clayton, of Crosley Hall, yeoman, securing one-fourth part of the Crosley Hall estate upon the marriage of Thomas Crosley, jun., with Grace Clayton, a daughter of John Clayton. In 1658 a deed of partition of Crosley Hall and the estate was signed by the above Thomas Crosley, then of Hullen Edge, near Halifax, and Grace, his wife, whereby Thomas Ledgard, and Mary, his wife (another daughter of John Clayton), took for their part "all that upper or west end of Crosley Hall, late in the occupation of John Clayton, deceased, with the garden, laith, and appurtenances lying on the west side"; and Thomas Crosley and his wife took for their part "all that other part of the said messuage lying below the through entry, late in the tenure of Thomas Ledgard, and also the garden, barn, and other outbuildings commonly used with the lower end of the house." The Hall has ever since remained as two tenements, although both are known as Crosley Hall.

In 1677 Thomas Ledgard and his wife sold to Isaac Hollings, of Clayton, their moiety of the estate for £450, and thus we have the connection of the family from whom were descended Joseph, Thomas, and John Hollings, of Cottingley and Manningham.

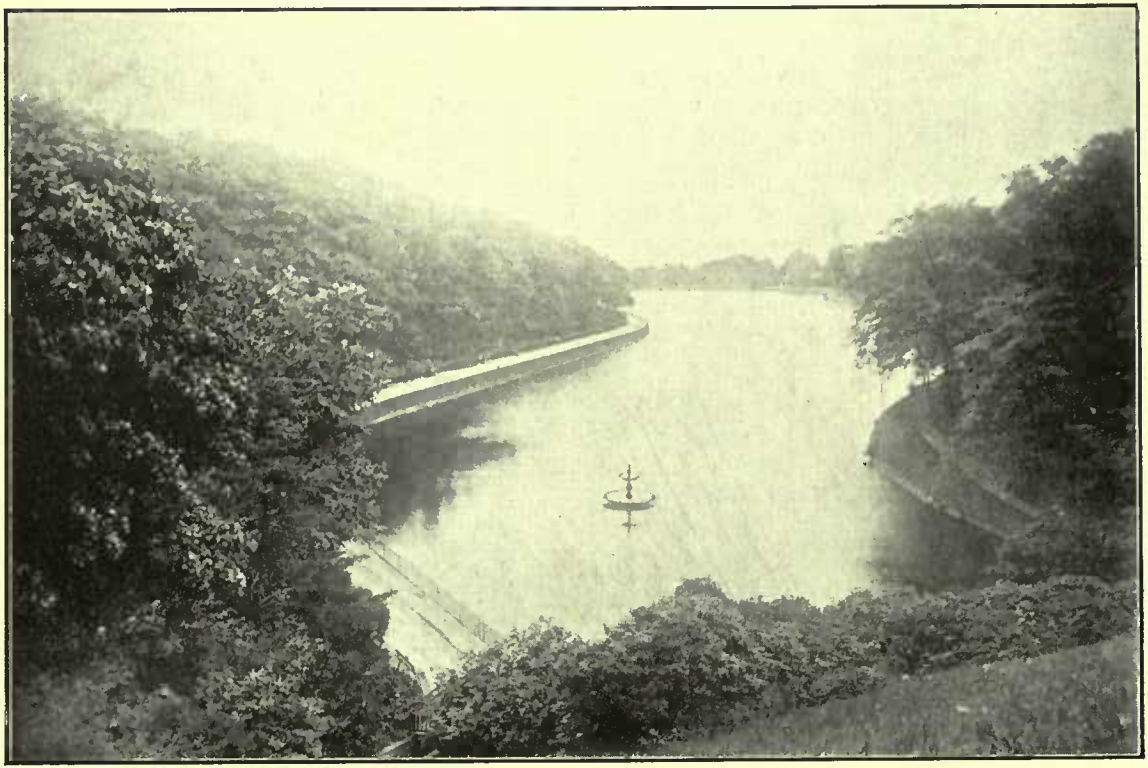
The Bradford Parish Church registers for 1686 contain the entry—"Baptised, Martha, daughter of Thomas Hollings, of Crosley Hall." In 1704—"Died, John Hollings, of Crosley Hall." In 1710—"Died, Mary, wife of John

Hollings, of Crosley Hall." In 1718—"Died, Isaac Hollings, of Crosley Hall, gentleman."

As already stated, it was from Crosley Hall that the celebrated Dr. Richardson, of Bierley Hall, married his first wife, the only daughter and heiress of John Crosley, of Crosley Hall, and Kirshaw House, Halifax. The indenture of marriage settlement is dated December 16th, 1699, whereby John Crosley and his wife, Abigail, conveyed to trustees a moiety of Crosley Hall, to wit, the east end of the house (that retained by the Crosleys), also the land named in the deed of partition going with it, to the use of Richard Richardson and his intended wife, Sarah, and to the children of the marriage, if any; failing issue, to his heirs. Dr. Richardson's wife died within three years of the marriage, leaving no issue, and he married again, namely, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Currer, Esq., of Kildwick.

This portion of the Crosley Hall estates was disposed of by the second Dr. Richardson to John Hill, apothecary and physician. John Hill, apothecary, formerly of Bradford, was a man of some note. He was the heir-at-law of the Rev. Thomas Hill, whose wife was Mary Hollings, of Crosley Hall. He afterwards removed to Islington, London, and died there. Crosley Hall and surrounding land passed into other hands, and have for some years back belonged to the Fairbanks and Dalbys.

Quite a colony of houses and manufacturing premises have grown up about Fairweather Green within the past twenty years. Educational facilities are amply provided in the Board school not only for the present but for some time to come; and there is also a mission church, St. Saviour's, an outgrowth of St. Peter's, at Allerton, as well as a Congregational school-chapel, being a branch from the parent church at Allerton.



W. Haynsworth, Photo. *William Byles & Sons, Engrs.*

CHELLOW DEAN RESERVOIR.

CHAPTER VI.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Chellow Dean (*illustrated*) — Oaks Lane—Ellercroft — Alderman Jonas Whitley (*portrait*)—The Grange—Fairbank Family—Allerton Hall—The Old Workhouse (*illustrated*) — Old Houses in Allerton Lanes (*illustrated*) — Bailey Fold (*illustrated*)—Joseph Lister—Accepted Lister.

CHELLOW DEAN.

Having already given such information as circumstances and the space at our disposal seemed to justify, we propose to devote this closing chapter to a topographical ramble, so far as the southern side of Allerton is concerned, inasmuch as it comprises almost all the old residences in the township. Before doing so, however, we shall take a passing glimpse at Chellow Dean, on the northern boundary, which holds the palm, so far as natural beauty is concerned.

Any one conversant with the locality of which we are treating will readily acknowledge that Chellow Dean is one of the most delightful places, not only in the township of Allerton, but within the whole range of local scenery. It is a bonny spot at any time of the year, not less interesting in spring, summer, autumn, or winter.

> Here the smooth trunks
> Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly shine
> Within the twilight of their distant shades,

while the sloping banks are in their season the abode of the wild hyacinth and primrose, succeeded by a prolific growth of that most abundant of the fern family — the common brake. Here also, embosomed in trees whose luxuriant foliage forms the skyline and fringes the water's edge, are the two supply reservoirs of the Bradford Corporation, and in their construction we have the combination,

rarely successful, of Nature and Art. The situation is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it has been utilised. These reservoirs are supplied from an excellent spring at Manywell Heights, in the Hewenden valley.

This spring is one of the most extraordinary in the kingdom, its volume, unceasingly poured forth, having been computed at above half a-million gallons a day. The water is as cold as ice and as clear as crystal. This priceless spring has been found to issue from a fissure in the rock a short distance from the surface, whence it literally gushes forth into a massive basin, and flows direct to Bradford, seven miles away, the water being conducted in pipes or conduits to the store reservoirs at Chellow Dean, and from thence to the service reservoir on Whetley Hill. What an inexhaustible source this must have seemed in comparison with that from Haycliffe Hill, which was stored in the little reservoir behind Judy Barrett's, in Westgate, previous to the establishment of the Bradford Water Company in 1842! It is, however, but a bucketful compared to the provision of to-day. The splendid stream of Manywells, although cheap at ten times its price, was not, however, secured without opposition from the millowners on the Harden Beck, who were appeased by the construction of the Hewenden Reservoir, which holds 70,000,000 gallons, and has a water area of fourteen acres. The Manywells Spring is locally known as "Seth Spring," the farm on which it is situated having belonged to Seth Wright, from whom it was purchased by the old Waterworks Company for something short of £2000.

OAKS LANE.

Having already made ample reference to Shuttleworth Hall and Crosley Hall, we now resume our ramble along the southern slopes of Allerton.

The situation of the old habitations stretching from Shuttleworth Hall to Upper Green is extremely beautiful. The land has a southerly aspect, and is open to the fresh breezes from the moorlands. In olden times they were

approached by the old pack-horse road previously referred to, which might have been considered a tolerable thoroughfare in those times, but which, to put the case mildly, is susceptible of improvement now. This is known as Oaks Lane. This old thoroughfare was of more importance to the community even a century or so ago than at present, and was evidently the subject of dispute as to rights of way. This we gather from an agreement entered into between John Hodgson, the owner of Oaks Farm, and Dr. Hill, the owner of Leventhorpe Mill, and dated July 31, 1772. The agreement was as follows:—

I John Hodgson of Birks in Horton in the Parish of Bradford in the County of York, Merchant, being owner of a Farm, called Oaks, in Allerton in the Parish of Bradford aforesaid, do hereby acknowledge, that the Lane, called Oaks-Lane, leading betwixt Allerton-Lee and Fairweather-Green in Allerton aforesaid is a very ancient way to Leventhorp Mill in Thornton, and that John Hill of Bradford aforesaid, Batchelor of Physick, present owner of the said Mill, and his ancestors, and their, and his tenants in Allerton-cum-Wilsden, and Thornton, and all the suitors, and customers of the said Mill, and all other persons whatsoever going to and returning from the said Mill may pass, and repass, with horses laden and unladen, up and down the said Lane, called Oaks-Lane, at his, and their free will and pleasure without asking any leave of any person, or making any satisfaction: And I do hereby promise and agree, that the said John Hill, his heirs and assigns, and his, and their tenants, suitors, customers, and other persons going to and returning from the said Mill, shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter so long as the said Mill shall be the property of the said John Hill, his heirs or assigns, pass up and down the said Lane to and from the said Mill with Horses laden and unladen at his and their free will and pleasure without any molestation or disturbance of or from me the said John Hodgson, or of, or from any other person, or persons claiming, or to claim by, from, or under me, and without making any satisfaction for the same, as witnesseth my hand this thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

ELLERCROFT.

Near to Oaks Farm are two villa residences of superior appearance, called Ellercroft and Carlton Villa. They were erected by Alderman Jonas Whitley and his partner in business, Mr. Thomas Bairstow Fox. Mr. Whitley's

residence took its name from that of the close of land forming the site. The situation is very pleasing, commanding, as it does, the Thornton valley, which in olden times was better known as Bradford-dale, and a fine sweep of country eastward and westward. In Alderman Whitley Allerton possesses a resident of sterling parts, and the first to occupy the high position of Mayor of Bradford. Although not a native of Allerton he has for so long a portion of his life been associated with it as to have earned the distinction. As a matter of fact, Alderman Whitley was born at Heaton, his father being David Whitley, who married Martha, one of the numerous and long-lived progeny of Solomon and Betty Clark, alluded to in the Heaton section of this volume. Alderman Whitley, however, only passed a few months of his existence at Heaton, when domestic arrangements involved his removal to Horton Green, and subsequently to Fairweather Green, Allerton. Early in life Mr. Whitley was apprenticed to Thomas Clayton, woolstapler, whose place of business was near the end of Thornton Road, Bradford. Estimated by present-day practice, his apprenticeship reached to an abnormal length, namely, for nine years, but the experience gained during that period of probation so developed a knowledge of English and foreign wool that at a very early age he became Mr. Clayton's foreman. The knowledge thus gained was of an all-round character. It was acquired during an auspicious period in the history of the Bradford trade, when alpaca and mohair were, as they have latterly become, important items in that industry. Cashmere fibre was not so much in vogue then as now, but it came within Mr. Whitley's daily grasp. Messrs. Helliwell & Crabtree took up Mr. Clayton's business, and for about seven years Alderman Whitley acted as their manager. During the year 1862 he commenced business in partnership with Mr. T. Bairstow Fox, a business connection which continued with amity and profit for about thirty years. In 1892 Alderman Whitley retired from this partnership and from business altogether.

For some time before becoming associated with municipal affairs at Bradford, Alderman Whitley was a member

Appleton & Co., *Bradford.*

Ald. JONAS WHITLEY.

of the Local Board of Allerton, and was chairman of the Board for two years. In November, 1890, he was elected councillor of the Exchange Ward of the borough, and in November, 1893, was elected Mayor of Bradford, being also raised to the aldermanic bench on the death of Alderman Ezra W. Hammond. Mr. Whitley has also been on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bradford Commercial Bank, having also served as overseer for Bradford. He was for a long time on the Board of Management of the Bradford Infirmary, and is one of the assessors of the Bradford County Court, under the Judicature Act. During the year 1878 Alderman Whitley was invited by the Prince of Wales to be a juror at the Paris Exhibition, and in return received a gold medal and a proof engraving of His Royal Highness, with his autograph. In 1855 Mr. Whitley married a daughter of Mr. Joseph Robertshaw, of Allerton, and has a son, Edward Bairstow Whitley, and four daughters, all of whom are married. In addition to his Ellercroft residence, Alderman Whitley purchased the Hilton Manor estate in Cleveland, which embraces the whole parish of Hilton, and carries with it the presentation to St. Peter's Church, Hilton.

ALLERTON GRANGE.

Passing along Oaks Lane, in the direction of Allerton, we come to the Grange, another old settlement, which, there is evidence for assuming, was probably at one time a dependency on Selby Abbey. In more recent times, the Fairbank family of Allerton were more especially associated with the Grange. This family had possessions in Allerton long prior to the enclosure of the waste lands in 1844, as is evident from the terms of the Award then made, their freeholds embracing lands abutting upon Allerton Ley, and also in the neighbourhood of Crosley Hall. They were engaged in various occupations — farming, colliery workings, and manufactures. As already stated in the chapters on Girlington, they worked the coal in that

locality as well as in other districts. One member of the family also owned and ran Brick Lane Mill, Bradford, which was disposed of many years ago, and afterwards erected Hedge Nook Mill, Allerton. Of the "older end" of this family, Old Willy Fairbank, of the Grange, will be remembered for the generally active part he took in town's affairs at Allerton. John Fairbank, of Crosley Hall, was brother to old Willy. David Fairbank belonged to the later generation, and few Allertonians were better known than he. Mr. William Fairbank was long connected with the Allerton Local Board, and was one of the first councillors for Allerton Ward after the annexation to the borough. Mr. James Fairbank, of Gilstead, is the surviving representative of the old stock of the Fairbank family.

ALLERTON HALL.

Still continuing on the old pack-horse road from the Grange, we plod along till we come in sight of Allerton Hall. Allerton Hall is only of modern erection, having been built in 1777 by the Firth family, Joshua Firth, who resided here, was a man of some note, and had a bank, from which he issued notes, called "Firth notes." At that time and afterwards, when Benjamin Kaye went to it, the buildings surrounding the Hall were a busy hive of industry. Mr. Kaye was in the cotton trade, and gave out pieces to weavers in the immediate district. His market was then Manchester, to which place he sent a team every week, three days being consumed in going and returning. The ancient pack horse, however, was the principal mode of conveyance, and it was no uncommon occurrence to see strings of these primitive carriers, with a bell attached to the first animal, picking their way, as best they could, up the "bridle stye" from School Green, or by way of Shuttleworth Hall, past the Oaks and Allerton Grange, to their destination. The price for a cotton piece weaving was at that time 9s. An equal length of the manufactured article may now be bought for less money.

Mr. H. R. Ramsbotham, of Leventhorpe Mill, was

formerly an occupier of Allerton Hall. He was the son of the Ramsbotham who erected the first Bradford worsted mill, namely, that in the Holme, Thornton Road. After being for some time a partner with Messrs. John and William Rand, of Bradford, Mr. H. R. Ramsbotham commenced the business at Leventhorpe Mill, still carried on there by members of the Ramsbotham family. Mr. Ramsbotham died unmarried at Finchley, in Surrey, in 1880. Allerton Hall and farm are now the property of Sir F. S. Powell, M.P.

THE OLD WORKHOUSE.

Near to Allerton Hall is a building generally styled the old Workhouse, now a farmhouse, which is also the property of Sir F. S. Powell, who owns most of the land on the slopes of the hill up to Upper Green. The original

The Old Workhouse.

name, however, was Dean House, and it was so called in a document before us, dated 1787, when, with six closes of land adjoining, the building was let to be used as a Workhouse. The closes of land were called the Ing, Upper and

Lower Swainroyd, Well Field, Little Field, and Pickles Croft. The rental of the whole was to be £22 per annum on a fourteen years' lease. The owner in 1787 was Joshua Firth, who lived at Allerton Hall, and a copy of the agreement between him and the then overseers of Allerton is reproduced :—

Articles of Agreement made concluded and agreed upon this seventh Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1787 Between Joshua Firth of Allerton in the Parish of Bradford in the County of York Gentleman of the one part and John Booth of Allerton aforesaid Stuffmaker and Joshua Garnett of the same place Farmer (Overseers of the Poor for the said Township of Allerton) of the other part (as follow)

The said Joshua Firth agrees to Lett unto the said John Booth and Joshua Garnett All that Dwellinghouse situate and being in Allerton aforesaid called the Dean House to be by them used as Work-House for the said Township together with a Barn and all other Buildings occupied therewith And also six Closes of Land lying near thereto and now occupied therewith containing by Estimation sixteen Days Work (be the same more or less) which said Premises now late in the Possession of James Moor To hold from the Day of the Date hereof for the Term of fourteen Years At and under the clear yearly Rent of twenty-two Pounds payable on the Feasts of Pentecost and Saint Martin the Bishop in Winter by even and equal Portions, the first Payment to be made on the Feast Day of Pentecost next ensuing the Date hereof.

In Consideration whereof the said John Booth and Joshua Garnett do hereby for themselves and the succeeding Overseer and Overseers for the said Township covenant promise and agree to and with the said Joshua Firth to pay the said yearly Rent at the Days and times before mentioned And also to pay all Taxes and Assessments for and during the said Term wherewith the said Premises shall be charged And also to keep all the said Premises in good repair and condition And also that they will not at any time during the said Term plow grave or rive up any Part of the Close of Land hereby demised called the Ing under the House nor above one third Part of the Rest of the Land during the three last Years of the said Term and upon one and the same Place And also that they will eat consume and spend all the Hay Straw Fodder and Produce upon the said Premises which during this Demise shall grow or arise thereupon And at the Expiration thereof shall and will leave all the Manure Dung and Ashes which shall be bred upon or produced from the said Premises and not then sett forth thereon in and upon some Part thereof for the Use and Benefit of the said Joshua Firth without requiring any

recompence for the same And it is agreed between the said Parties that the said John Booth and Joshua Garnett and the succeeding Overseer and Overseers of the Poor for the said Township of Allerton shall have the Use and Occupation of the said Closes of Land until the thirteenth Day of February and of the Buildings until the twelfth Day of May next after the Expiration of the said Term of fourteen Years. And that a Lease shall be immediately made and executed agreeable to the Terms aforesaid and with the other usual covenants As Witness their Hands.

JOSHUA FIRTH.
JOHN BOOTH.
JOSHUA GARNETT.

Witness—Rich. Hodgson.

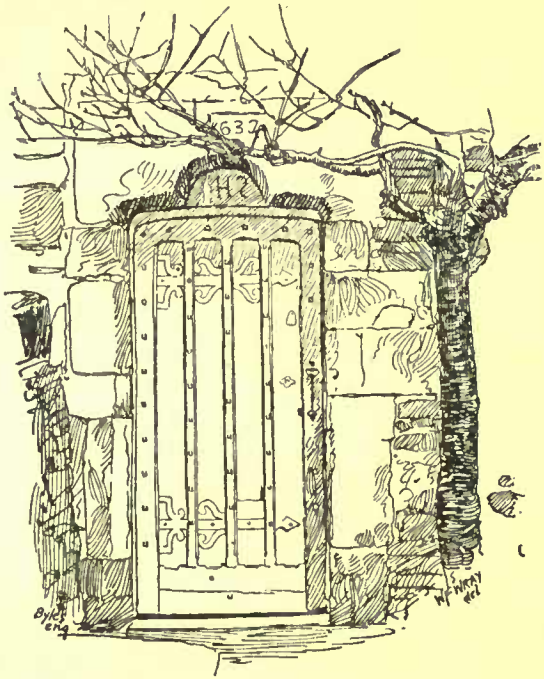
The agreement was attested by the following ratepayers of Allerton, viz.:—James Booth, Joshua Moore, James Shaw, Thomas Dolby, John Dolby, John Ogden, Jonas White, Jonathan Illingworth, William Fairbank, Thomas Illingworth, Joseph Craven, Paul Pollard. Within present recollection the workhouse-master was Miles Birkbeck, and the matron Abigail Ackroyd. Dean House, or the old Workhouse, is a good specimen of the class of residences of the period, and of which a sketch is appended.

OLD HOUSES.

In Allerton Lanes, close by, is another old residence, the date over the doorway being 1637, the initials below the date being I. H. S. In a portion of this building lived Will Pollard, a well-known town's official. His predecessor in office was James Shaw, who was also steward for Dicky Hodgson, of ancient repute. We have previously alluded to the old Court-house, which stood at the entrance to the Lanes, and which would undoubtedly be a more ancient building than any yet mentioned. The house above referred to may either have belonged to the Hollings or Sagar families, both influential in 1637.

The cluster of houses in Allerton Lanes, lying snugly under the hillside, is probably the oldest part of Allerton. Carrying the mind no farther back than to the time of the Stuarts, what startling bits of gossip must the inhabitants

of Allerton Lanes have had brought to them by some passer-by from "Bradforth" at time and time! Gunpowder Plot, the Petition of Rights, the Long Parliament, the beheading of Charles I., the progress of the Thirty Years'



Old Doorway in Allerton Lanes.

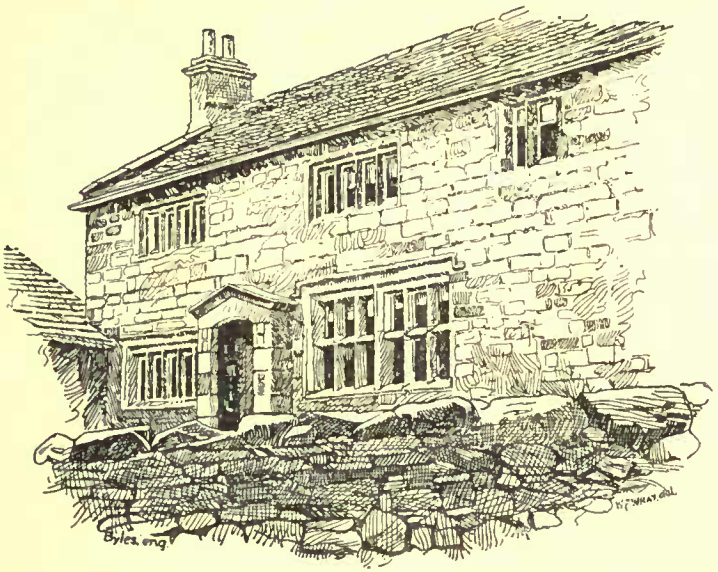
War, the Restoration, the Plague, the Great Fire, the Revolution, and the advent of William of Orange, would all come within their category of "owt fresh."

BAILEY FOLD.

At Bailey Fold, which is but a short distance from Allerton Lanes, there is an old house, built probably in 1612, with the initials I. B. over the door. The letters probably refer to Joshua Bailey, the builder. Joseph Lister,

the historian of the siege of Bradford, resided here from 1660, and it was here that his gifted son, Accepted Lister, was born in the year 1671. Joseph Lister was born in Bradford in 1627, and died in 1708 or 1709. He received his education at the Bradford Grammar School.

Joseph Lister, in the account he wrote of his life and the eventful times during the Civil Wars, relates that when he was about fourteen years of age he was apprenticed "to a godly man at Horton to learn a trade." This would be



Bailey Fold.

John Sharp, of Little Horton, the father of Abraham Sharp, the celebrated mathematician, and the trade which he went to learn was that of clothier. When the Civil Wars broke out in 1642, as all trade was at a standstill in Bradford, his master gave him his liberty, and wished him to do the best he could for himself. He then went to Halifax, and worked at his trade, but gave that up, and went to London in the waggon of a Sowerby carrier, and for some time

lived as a servant in different families. After this he returned to Bradford, and here, at the age of thirty, he married one Sarah Denton, by whom he had two children, David, who was born in Bradford, and Accepted, who was born at Bailey Fold, Allerton. After his removal to Bailey Fold, Lister was visited there by Oliver Heywood, one of the ejected ministers under the Act of 1662. Joseph himself sometimes preached, "as a gifted brother," at the old Kipping Chapel, Thornton, where he usually worshipped.

David Lister, the eldest son of Joseph Lister, was intended for the ministry, and died in 1677. Accepted Lister, the younger son, was educated under Matthew Smith, at Mixenden, and was ordained by Mr. Frankland, Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Thorpe (all ejected ministers), on the 6th of June, 1694, at the meeting house, Little Horton. He first settled at Kipping, but removed thence to Bingley in 1695, from whence he returned to Thornton. On Sunday, February 21st, 1708 or 1709, he preached twice at Kipping, and administered the Lord's Supper, and on Thursday following, 25th February, died of apoplexy. Joseph Lister died just fourteen days after his son, and they both lie buried in Thornton chapel-yard.

The "Autobiography of Joseph Lister," contains an historical narrative of events occurring in his time, including an interesting account of the "Siege of Bradford" and the movements of the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces in Bradford and neighbourhood.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

PATRONS' EDITION.

George Ackroyd, J.P., North Park Road, Manningham.
William Ackroyd, The Wheatleys, Birkenshaw.
John Ambler, J.P., Heaton Mount.
Samuel Ambler, Fernhill Road, Shipley.
George Ambler, Kirklands, Baildon.
Herbert F. Anderton, Bolton Royd, Manningham.
W. H. Aykroyd, West View, Manningham.
Charles L. Atkinson, Tyrrel Street Chambers, Bradford.
Destin W. Asman, Fairfield Road, Manningham.
John Appleyard, M.D., Clifton Villas, Manningham.

Edward Briggs, J.P., Westwood, Ilkley.
Charles Briggs, Hollingreave House, Horton.
George Bolton, Selborne Villas, Manningham.
James Burnley, J.P., Bramhope Hall, Wharfedale.
Alfred W. Brailsford, Oak Lane, Manningham.
George Battye, Woodlands, Frizinghall.
Alderman Dennis Bottomley, Kensington Street, Girlington.
W. Gilchrist Burnie, M.D., St. Paul's Road, Manningham.
Joseph Arthur Binns, Official Receiver, Bradford.
Brear & Company, Limited, Booksellers, Bradford.
Bradford Library and Literary Society, Darley Street.
Bradford Corporation Free Library, Darley Street.

Joseph Cawthra, Horton Hall, Bradford.
Councillor Charles Crabtree, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
Thomas Craig, J.P., Alston Lodge, Chellow Dean.
C. H. Cooper, Netherwood, Frizinghall.
W. H. Collins, Beckett's Bank, Bradford.
Lee Clough, Bradford Banking Company.
D. W. Chettle, Halifax Joint Stock Bank, Bradford
Brian Cowgill, Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.
J. B. Childe, Farfield House, Buttershaw.
Abraham Cordingley, Lyndhurst, Frizinghall.
Bernhard Cohen, Park Royd, Manningham.

Councillor Edward Dobson, Tarn Grange, Baildon.
J. Norton Dickons, Oak Villas, Manningham.
James Drummond, Emm Royd, Heaton.
John Drummond, Manningham Thorpe.
Charles Drummond, Knottfield, Rawdon.
Councillor Heber Duckworth, Highgate, Heaton.

G. J. Evans, Bridge Street, Bradford.

Colonel Foster, M.P., Hornby Castle, Lancaster.
William Fison, J.P., Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale.
William Ferrand, J.P., St. Ives, Bingley.
Smith Feather, J.P., The Rookery, Baildon.
John Farrah, Low Harrogate.
C. A. Federer, Hallfield Road, Bradford.
William Firth, Whetley Cottage, Manningham.
John Fawell, Crow Trees, Daisy Hill.
Joseph Foster, Blenheim Road, Manningham.

John Arthur Godwin, J.P., Spring Bank, Manningham.
James Gordon, Heaton Rise, Heaton.
John Edward Gaunt, Rosenau, Ilkley.
Thomas A. Guy, Carlton Place, Horton.
Frederick C. Galloway (the late), Greenfield House, Bowling.
William Glossop, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
John Gill, Victor Road, Manningham.

Angus Holden, M.P., Woodlands, Manningham.
Alfred Harris, J.P., Lunefield, Kirkby Lonsdale.
William Hey, Oak Villas, Manningham.
Alderman John Hardaker, J.P., Ashburnham Grove, Manningham
John Hindle, Bank Street, Bradford.
Edwin W. Hall, Russell House, Bradford.
Titus Hall, Hawkhill House, Guiseley.
J. G. Hutchinson, jun., M.A., LL.B., Piccadilly Chambers.
William Hodgson, Halifax Commercial Bank, Bradford.
Thomas Horsman, The Nurseries, Frizinghall.
James Hill, J.P., Throstle Nest, Chellow Dean.
R. Hornshaw, Heaton.
T. S. Higson, Kirkgate, Shipley.
Lewis Hainsworth, Oakwell Cottage, Farsley.

Alfred Illingworth, Daisy Bank, Manningham.
Frank H. Illingworth, Daisy Bank, Manningham.
Mrs. Henry Illingworth, Ladye Royde Hall, Manningham.
William Illingworth, Newfield Hall, Bell Busk.

Thomas Illingworth, Ashburnham Grove, Manningham.
George H. Isitt, Apsley Crescent, Manningham.
S. H. Isitt, Queen's Road, Manningham.

Councillor John Atkinson Jowett, Clockhouse, Manningham.
John R. Jeffery, Elm Bank, North Park Road, Manningham.
Councillor J. W. Jarratt, J.P., 15, Victor Road, Manningham.

H. F. Killick, J.P., Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
John B. Knight, St. Paul's Road, Manningham.

Isaac Lancaster, The Hollies, Park Drive, Heaton.
Edmund Lee, Rydal Bank, Heaton.
John Lee, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
William C. Lupton, Cheapside, Bradford.
Thomas Lord, Marley Cottage, Horton Road.
John Lister, M.A., Shibden Hall, Halifax.
F. J. Liversidge, Apsley Villas, Manningham.

Henry Mason, Bankfield, Bingley.
W. T. McGowen, Town Clerk, Bradford.
John Maddocks, J.P., Park Drive, Heaton.
Claude Meeker, United States Consul, Bradford.
Samuel P. Myers, J.P., Emm Lane, Heaton.
Sir Henry Mitchell, J.P., Parkfield House, Manningham.
William Mitchell, Third Equitable Building Society.
Councillor David Milner, Cambridge Hotel, Otley Road.
Alderman William Moulson, J.P., Horton Green.
T. P. Muff, Woodbank, Ilkley.
Henry Muff, Aston Mount, Heaton.
J. B. Moorhouse, Cecil Mount, Horton.
Eli Milnes, Swan Arcade, Bradford.
W. Lister Marriner, Greengate House, Keighley.
Frederick K. March, M.D., Tennyson Place, Bradford.
Jacob Moser, J.P., Oak Villas, Manningham.
James McCarte, Everton, Liverpool.
J. C. Moffatt, Ashfield, Frizinghall.
Edward Mackay, Woodview, Manningham.
A. S. J. Musgrave, Clifton Villas, Manningham.
William Maude, Walmer Villas, Manningham.
Richard Mawson, Walmer Place, Manningham.
Charles H. Milthorp, J.P., Blenheim Mount, Manningham.
Coates Murgatroyd, Glen Royd, Thackley.

M. Banks Newell, Bridge Street, Bradford.
Oliver Nicholson, Waterworks Department, Town Hall.

Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart., M.P., Old Hall, Horton.
George Pearson, Brickendonbury, Hertford.
J. B. Popplewell, Chellow Dean House, Manningham.
Alderman Frederick Priestman, J.P., Pierremont, Manningham.
H. B. Priestman, J.P., Fairfield Road, Manningham.
Theo. Peel, J.P., Potterton Hall, Barwick-in-Elmet.
Adolphus Philipp, Mornington Villas, Manningham.
Councillor W. E. B. Priestley, J.P., Rosemount, Manningham.
Charles John Paul, Chief Constable, Bradford.
Rev. George Pedley, St. Philip's Vicarage, Girlington.

The Earl of Rosse, Birr Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland.
John Rayner, Manor Row, Bradford.
Henry Ramsden, Crag Cottage, Great Horton.
Councillor H. B. Ratcliffe, J.P., Oak Lane, Manningham.
José Reixach, Clifton Villas, Manningham.
Watson Rogers, Marlborough Road, Manningham.
Samuel Ryder, Grosvenor Place, Manningham.

Charles Skidmore, Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford.
David Salmond, J.P., Eldermere, Ilkley.
Isaac Smith, J.P., Field House, Daisy Hill.
Benjamin Smith, Temple Bank, Manningham.
James Smith, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford.
Wheater Smith (Smith & Gotthardt), Bradford.
Sidney Smith, Bradford District Bank.
William Smith, Heber's Mount, Ilkley.
W. G. Stansfield, Bradford Sale Rooms, Forster Square.
Henry Sutcliffe, Eastmoor, Ilkley.
Frederick J. R. Sutcliffe, C.E., Low Moor Works.
James Sharp, Shirley Manor, Wyke.
John Sowden, Blenheim Road, Manningham.
Charles Sowden, Springhead House, Sandy Lane.
Thomas Sowden, Deanroyd, Pearson Lane.
Harry Speight, Crow Nest Road, Bingley.
John Schofield, George Street, Bradford.
J. B. Sleight, Lindum Terrace, Manningham.
Walter H. Stancomb, Farcliffe Road, Manningham.

Sir Robert Tempest Tempest, Bart., Tong Hall.
William H. Townend, J.P., Heaton Hall.

Rev. Mark Warburton, B.D.. Kilmington Rectory, Bath.
Councillor David Wade, Oakwood, Toller Lane.
John Henry Wade, J.P., Oak Avenue, Manningham.
T. W. Waller, London.
James Watson, C.E., Corporation Waterworks Engineer, Heaton.

William Watson, Spring Bank, Manningham.
George Walker, St. Paul's Road, Manningham.
John Waterhouse, Sunfield, Allerton.
David Waterhouse, Hillside House, Bradford.
Professor Joseph Wright, Ph.D., Oxford.
James J. Wright, Barrister, Cheapside, Bradford.
Samuel Wright, Piccadilly, Bradford.
W. B. Woodhead, C.E., The Exchange, Bradford.
Mrs. Frederick White, Oaklea, Allerton.
John White, North Park Road, Manningham.
Alderman Jonas Whitley, J.P., Ellercroft, Allerton.
T. A. Williamson, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
John E. Williamson, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
Councillor Joseph Whittingham, Fern Bank, Manningham.
George Willan, Kensington House, Girlington.
S. E. Wilson, The Trees, North Park Road.
John D. Wilson, Highfield Place, Manningham.
John Wood, Greenside House, Allerton.

ORDINARY EDITION.

Arthur Anderton, J.P., Cleckheaton.
J. Armitage, Victoria Road, Saltaire.
W. F. Atkinson, Harden Hall.

J. G. Best, Southfield Square, Manningham.
Rev. James Barmby, D.D., Vicarage, Northallerton.
Miss Backhouse, Free Library, Bradford.
Rev. James Browne, B.A., Springfield Place, Manningham.
Alderman James Booth, Spring Hall, Halifax.
J. H. Bell, M.D., Hallfield Road, Bradford.
George A. Bell, New Lane, Laisterdyke.
F. C. Barrans, Oak Lane, Manningham.
Walter Binns, Calverley Grange.
J. R. Birkinshaw, Marlborough Road, Manningham.
W. P. Byles, Oakfield, Manningham.
Samuel T. Briggs, Southfield Square, Manningham.
Bailey Blackburn, Cliffe Lodge, Baildon.
John W. Brunton, Gaythorne Road, West Bowling.
M. Bywater, Moorland House, Low Moor.
Brear & Company, Limited, Booksellers, Bradford.
Bradford Free Library Committee.
Bradford Library and Literary Society, Darley Street.
Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.
Bradford Mechanics' Institute Committee.

John Cliff, Nisbet Hall, Pudsey.
John R. Cordingley, Melbourne Place, Horton.
J. H. Cox, Borough Surveyor, Bradford.
James Chambers, Town Hall, Bradford.
Robert E. Child, Grafton Street, Bradford.
Rhodes Calvert, Forster Square, Bradford.
Bennett Carter, St. George's Hall, Bradford.
J. W. Carter, Glenholm Road, Manningham.
Thomas Crowther, Manor Row, Bradford.
Frederick Craven, Beckett's Bank Chambers, Bradford.
Joseph Cooper, Ilkley.
W. S. Cockcroft, Bradford Old Bank, Girlington.
William Cockcroft, Bookseller, Girlington.
Samuel Crabtree, Cranborne Road, Daisy Hill.
William Croft, Street House, Dudley Hill.
Arthur Cudworth, Garden Street, Darlington.
Ernest Cudworth, Sawrey Place, Bradford.

Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., St. Paul's Road, Manningham.
J. Norton Dickons, Oak Villas, Manningham.
Councillor E. P. Duggan, J.P., Ashgrove, Horton.
W. H. S. Dawson, Town Hall, Bradford.
James Dewhirst, Brunswick Place, Bradford.
John Drake, Chellow Dean Cottage.
Edmund Dracup, Highfield, Dudley Hill.
Emanuel Dyson, Randall House, Heaton.
James Dunlop, Marshall Street, Horton.

Rudolf Eichel, Spring Gardens Road, Heaton.

Edwin Fawcett, Lidget Green.
Joseph Fawthrop, Bowling Old Lane.
William Farnish, Northfield Place, Manningham.
Martin Field, Springmount, Heaton.
George Field, West Bank, Heaton.
J. Feather, Colonial Buildings, Sunbridge Road, Bradford.
John Firth, Fair Road, Wibsey.
John Firth, *Guardian* Office, Cleckheaton.
William Fletcher, Chairman Bradford Board of Guardians.
Edward Frankland, Carlisle Street, Manningham.
William Frankland, Carlisle Road, Manningham.
James Freeman, Randall Terrace, Heaton.

William M. Gray, Sefton Lodge, Heaton.
William Greaves, Borough Magistrates' Clerk, Bradford.
David Goyder, M.D., Great Horton Road.
Frederick C. Galloway (the late), Greenfield House, Bowling.

John Edward Gaunt, Rosenau, Ilkley.
Robert Garnett, Grantham Road, Horton.
Christopher Greenwood, Gledhill House, Great Horton.

Alderman Holdsworth, J.P., Woodroyd, West Bowling.
Frederick Hooper, Chamber of Commerce, Bradford.
Joseph Harrison, M.D., Hustler Terrace, Bradford.
Alfred J. Holiday, Featherstone Hall, Pontefract.
Rev. Richard Howarth, Baptist Minister, Heaton.
John Howarth, Whetley Lane, Manningham.
E. R. Halford, Chesham Grove, Horton.
William Horne, F.G.S., Leyburn, Wensleydale.
Henry Harris, South View, Yeadon.
Henry Hainsworth, Woodville, Farsley.
John Hitchen, Tyson Street, Bradford.

W. H. Ibbetson, Royd House, Manningham.
Harry Ingham, Plane Place, Allerton.

Councillor John Atkinson Jowett, Clockhouse, Manningham.
John S. Jowett, *News* Office, Brighouse.
James Jowett, Ann Place, Horton.
Joseph Judson, Parkfield Road, Manningham.

Isaac Keighley, Kirkgate, Bradford.

Seth Lancaster, Wakefield Road, Bradford.
James Lambert, Fairweather Green.
J. H. Lincey, Beckett's Bank, Bradford.
W. H. Ledgard, Grosvenor Road, Manningham.
James Ledingham, District Bank Chambers, Bradford.
Dr. Samuel Lodge, Windrush House, Bowling.
Charles Lund, Third Equitable Building Society, Bradford.

John L. Morley, J.P., Ashgrove, Horton.
William McWeeny, Earl Street, Horton.
Samuel Margerison, Calverley Lodge.
John M. McLandsborough, C.E., Lindum Terrace, Manningham.
H. Mahler, North Park Road, Manningham.
William Mossman, Ovenden, Halifax.
Walter Middleton, St. Ives Estate Agent, Cottingley Bridge.
Matthews & Brooke, Booksellers, Bradford.

E. Naylor, Third Equitable Building Society, Bradford.
William Narey, Trinity Terrace, Horton.
John Newbould, Wellesley Terrace, Manningham.
Alfred Newboult, Hollings Road, Manningham.
F. W. T. Newboult, Moorhead, Shipley.

John G. Oddy, Hallcroft Hall, Addingham.
William Oddy, Manor Street, Bradford.

James Parker, Pickles Hill, Great Horton.
Joseph Parkinson, Horton Cottage, Menston.
George S. Parkinson, Claremont, Horton.
John Patchett, Mildred House, Undercliffe.
Richard Poole, Horton Road, Bradford.
Alderman Thomas Priestley, J.P., Bank Top House, Horton.
Frank Peel, *Herald* Office, Heckmondwike.
John Y. Preston, Blue Bell Hotel, Windhill.

Joseph Rawson, Deputy Town Clerk, Bradford.
F. C. Robinson, Victor Road, Manningham.
A. Rabagliati, M.D., St. Paul's Road, Manningham.
Percival Ross, C.E., North Bierley D. C. Offices, Wibsey.
Joseph Randall, George Street, Sheffield.

H. Russell Smith, The Exchange, Bradford.
S. Smith, Moorhead, Shipley.
Joseph Smith & Margerison, Tanfield Chambers.
Salt Schools, Shipley.
W. M. Sowden, St. Mary's Road, Manningham.
John James Stead, Albert Cottage, Heckmondwike.
Enoch Shaw, Wilmer Road, Heaton.
Charles H. Shaw, Thurnscoe Street, Manningham.
Walter T. Shaw, Spring Gardens Road, Heaton.
J. R. Singleton, The Knott, Undercliffe.
John B. Scorah, Horton Lane, Bradford.
R. W. Silson, Church Street, Manningham.
John Henry Silverwood, Cornwall Road, Manningham.
John Schofield, George Street, Bradford.
Mrs. E. Schofield, Washington Street, Girlington.
Henry Sutcliffe, Leeds Road, Bradford.
A. B. Sewell, East Parade, Bradford.
George Speight, Belmont, Park View Road, Manningham.
Benjamin Spencer, Carlisle Terrace, Manningham.
John Spencer, North Park Road, Manningham.

W. V. Tatham, Oak Lane, Manningham.
W. H. Tate, Hanover Square, Bradford.
Rev. J. R. V. Taylor, B.A., Melbecks Vicarage, Richmond.
Robert Townend, Moorhead Lane, Shipley.
Councillor J. S Toothill, Godwin Street, Bradford.

John Virr, Acre Villa, Eccleshill.

James Wales, J.P., Buckstone, Rawdon.
A. Weber, St. Paul's Road, Manningham.
Joseph White, Mornington Villas, Manningham.
Caleb White, Bond Street, Bradford.
Councillor Wheater White, White Royd, Halifax.
Albert White, Allerton.
Alderman W. Willis Wood, J.P., Mayor of Bradford.
Butler Wood, Chief Librarian, Corporation Free Library.
C. T. Wood, Horton Lane, Bradford.
Jabez Williams, New Lane, Laisterdyke.
John J. Whitaker, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.
Ephraim Watmough, Crag House, Great Horton.
T. A. Williamson, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
John C. Wright, Heaton Grove, Frizinghall.
James Wright, J.P., New Cross Street, Bowling.
J. W. Wright, Cecil Avenue, Horton.
David Waterhouse, Hillside House, Bradford.
George Walker, Market Street, Bradford.
Hustler Watson, White Bear Inn, Bradford Moor.
Samson Ward, Woodroyd Road, Bowling.
John Whitworth, Howard Street, Horton.
Joseph Wilson, Springville, Great Horton.
Henry E. Winn, Victor Street, Manningham.
Alfred Woolley, Burlington Terrace, Manningham.
Anna Cliff Woodhead, Victoria Street, Bradford.
Anna Woodhead, Spring Cliff, Manningham.
John C. Woodhead, Piccadilly, Bradford.

James Yates, Public Libraries, Leeds.

INDEX.

A

PAGE

Abbot of Selby, Lease by ... 225
Ackroyd, Francis ... 47, 49, 67, 161
Ackroyd, Robert 58, 161
Ackroyd, Thomas... ... 58, 62, 67
Ackroyd, William 161
Ackroyd, Samuel 161
Airedale College 247
Aked, John 2
Allen, Rev. T. K., M.A. ... 40
Allerton, History of 277
Allerton Ley 281
Allerton Characteristics ... 282
Allerton Musicians 283
Allerton First Enclosure ... 287
Allerton Freeholders 297
Allerton Local Board 298
Allerton, Annexation to Bradford 299
Allerton Ward 299
Allerton Commercial Affairs 300
Allerton Hand-loom Weavers 300
Allerton Manufactories ... 302
Allerton Nonconformity ... 303
Allerton Congregational Chapel... 305
Allerton Congregational Sunday Schools... 306
Allerton Wesleyan Chapel ... 306
Allerton Baptists 308
Allerton British School ... 309
Allerton Board School... ... 310
Allerton Pinfold 308
Ambler, James 3, 42, 115, 116, 119, 139, 161
Ambler, John 117
Ambler, John, J.P. 41, 123, 221
Ambler, Jeremiah ... 110, 123, 221
Ambler, Thomas 116, 117
Anderton Family 154
Anderton, John 154
Anderton, Frederick Wm. ... 38, 41, 154, 155, 156
Anderton, Edwin ... 41, 155, 156
Anderton, Herbert Foster 41, 156
Anderton, Jonathan 155
Anderton, Swithin 155
Anderton, Samuel Blakey ... 155
Atkinson, W. Child 35
Atkinson, Rev. Wm. 96
Atkinson, Samuel 146

B

Back Lane School 33
Baines, Thomas 123
Bailey Fold, Allerton 332
Bailey, Joshua 332
Barber, George, attorney ... 106
Barmby, Henry 184
Barmby, Rev. James 265
Bartlett, Benjamin ... 24, 58
Bartlett, Benjamin Newton... 122
Baron, George 86, 106, 145, 146
Batt, Henry 180
Batt, John 180
Batt, Robert 180
Batte, John 266
Baptist Chapel, Girlington ... 48
Baptist Chapel, Sandy Lane 243, 308
Bay of Biscay 175
Beanland, Samuel 193
Beanland, John ... 17, 161, 175
Beanland, James 161
"Beating the Bounds" ... 293

PAGE

Beckwith, Col. John ... 63, 66
Beckfoot, Cottingley 318
Bentley, Joseph 292
Bingley School 185
Bingley Poor 161
Black Swan Inn, Frizinghall 269
Black Abbey 111
"Blind Jimmy" 191
Bolling Family 2, 130
Bolling, William ... 24, 64, 86, 130
Bolling, Mrs. Ann 63, 65, 108, 124
Bolling, John ... 63, 89, 131, 184
Bolton Royd 2, 14, 152
Bondmen of Manningham ... 8
Booth, Jonas 122, 161
Bowcock Charity Estate ... 49
Bradford and Keighley Turnpike 162
Bradford and Thornton Turnpike 162, 279
Bradford, Dr.... ... ... 17, 222
Bradford Guardians and Manningham Poors' lands. 20
Bradford Soke Mill 73
Bradford Beck 175
Bradford Horn 124
Bradford Waterworks 225
Bradford Grammar School Land 20
Bradshaw, Henry 15, 16, 151, 152
Bradshaw, John 100
Bradshaw, Captain ... 134, 152
Bradshaw Family 151
Brear, Thomas Booth 122
Brick Lane 95, 112
Brick Kiln Close 94
Bridges, Francis Sharp, 121, 134 159, 162
Brighouse, Richard 144
Brownroyd 72
Brownroyd Chapel 52
Brougham Family... ... 85, 87, 90
Burnley, James, J.P. 42
Busfeild, J. A.... ... ... 26, 190
Bull-royd Syke 11

C

PAGE

Calvert, Rev. J. M. 306
Carlisle Road... 125
Carr Syke 6
Carr Syke Beck 175
Cemetery Road 4
Charlesworth's Orchidry, Heaton 219
Chellow Dean House 60
Chellow Dean Reservoir 175, 323
Chellow Dean Beck 175
Chellow Grange 225
Chellow Manor 225
Chellow Heights 175
Church Street 3
Clark, Elizabeth 189, 193
Clark Family of Heaton ... 254
Claye, Thomas 112
Clayton, John, Crosley Hall 321
Clayton, Rev. Isaac 41
Clayton, Samuel 108
Clayton and Allerton Gas Co. 298
Clockhouse, Manningham, 143, 175
Clockhouse Case 146
Cockroft, Gregory... 16
Cooper, Rev. James, M.A. ... 36
Common Fields of Manningham 88
Congregationalism in Manningham 48
Congregationalism at Allerton 303
Congregational Chapel, Frizinghall 270
Cordingley, Tempest ... 17, 24
Cowgill, Thomas ... 17, 25, 119
Cowgill, William 119, 154, 158, 162
Cowgill, Brian 120, 162
Cowgill Family 2
Cowgill Lane 3
Courts Baron of Allerton ... 320
Crabtree, Thomas 14, 148
Crabtree, Nicholas 14
Crabtree, Samuel 21, 144, 162, 175
Crabtree, John ...16, 17, 119, 143
Crabtree, Rev. William... ... 47
Crabtree, William... 189
Crabtree Family 88

PAGE

Craig, Thomas, J.P. 60
Craven Family 265
Craven, Josias 17, 266
Craven Heifer Inn 73
Crosse, Vicar 112
Crossley, Thomas 321
Crosley Hall 321
Crosley Manor 318
Crow Trees 4, 62
Crowther, George B. 22
Cunliffe, Nicholas 133

D

Daisy Hill 4
Daisy Hill Chapel 53
Dark Lane 3
Dawson Farm, Heaton ... 222
Dean House, Allerton 329
Delf Lane 3
Denby, John 29, 122, 162
Denby, Jonas 162
Denby, Jacob 175
Dixon, Thomas 1
Dixon, Jeremiah 113
Dixon, of Heaton Royds ... 222
Double Cross at Shuttleworth Hall 316
Drake, Alfred 132
Drake, James 17
Drake, Thomas 62
Drummond, James 74, 117, 154
Duce Lane 3
Duckworth, Isaac 41
Duckworth Lane 65
Duffield, William 100
Duffield, Francis 163, 181
Duncombe, Hon. Arthur ... 202
Dungeon, Heaton Royds ... 175

E

East Squire Lane 3
Eddowes, Rev. John, M.A. ... 36
Elementary Schools in Manningham 54
Ellercroft, Allerton 325

PAGE

Ellis, James 75, 78, 103
Ellis, Rev. Joseph, B.A. 82, 309
Emm Lane Close 6
Enclosure of Manningham Common 18
Enclosure of Heaton Common 20, 181

F

Fairbank, William ... 112, 125
Fairbank, John 328
Fairbank, James 328
Fairbank, David 328
Fairbank, Willy 328
Fairbank Family 327
Fairfax, Fearnley 163
Fairweather Green 313
Farfield Jubilee Hall 46
Fawcett, Richard 96
Ferrand, Benjamin 290
Ferrand, William 290
Festivities at Heaton 204
Field, William 111
Field, John 135, 181, 197
Field, John Wilmer ... 56, 163, 181, 202
Field, Joseph 181, 197
Field, Joshua 20, 173, 181, 184, 200
Field Family 197
Field House, Daisy Hill 2, 55, 56
Field's Charity 111
Firth, Joshua, Allerton Hall 330
Firth, Nathan 59, 163
Flesher, Benjamin 163
Forbes, Henry 84
Forster, Right Hon. W. E. 70, 84
Fox, Thomas Bairstow ... 325
Frankland, John 65, 163
Frankland, Joseph 19
Frankland, Elizabeth 47
Frankland, Jeremiah 192
Frankland, James 124
Frankland, Michael 125
Frankland, William 163
Frankland Family 124

PAGE

Freeholders of Heaton and Frizinghall 17
Frizinghall 175, 177
Frizinghall, Growth of 262
Frizinghall Mill 267

G

Garth House, Heaton 215
Gethsemane 175
Girlington 4, 83
Girlington Estate 84
Girlington Congregational Chapel... 52
Globe Fold 109
Globe Mill 112
Greenfield Chapel... ... 48, 50, 52
Gregson, Lawyer 63, 66, 89
Gregson, Mary 66

H

Hardcastle, Aked & Co. 91, 163
Halliwell, John 149
Halliwell Ash... ... ... 3, 158
Hammond, Benjamin 163
Hammond, John 73, 149
Hammond, James... 73
Hammond, Ald. E. W. ... 73
Hargreaves, Joseph 116
Hargreaves, Miss 116
Hargreaves, Robert ... 194, 267
Hargreaves, James 268
Hargreaves, George 268
Harris Family 211
Harris, Henry 211
Harris, Charles 211
Harris, Alfred, sen. 3, 154, 163, 211
Harris, Alfred, jun. 214
Harris, Sarah 215
Hearth Tax Returns ... 181, 296
Heaton Hall 209
Heaton Mount 221
Heaton Grove 221
Heaton Estate, Tenants in 1820 206
Heaton Mechanics' Institute 242
Heaton Adult School 243

PAGE

Heaton Baptist Chapel 193, 234
Heaton Local Board 195
Heaton Overseers' Accounts 188
Heaton, Annexation to Bradford 195
Heaton Reservoir 175, 231
Heaton Royd... ... ... 175, 222
Heaton Royd Beck 175
Heaton Syke 175, 218
Heaton Shay 175
Heaton Common Enclosure 181
Heaton Landowners in 1699 181
Heaton, Former Inhabitants of 193
Heaton, Longevity in 252
Hedgeside Farm 62
Helliwell, John 121
Helliwell Farm 121
Hemingway, Samuel 72
Hemingway, Henry, attorney 201
Heppinstall, Henry 38
Hesp Lane 3
Hill, Abraham 176
Hill, John ... 2, 30, 47, 117, 163, 176
Hill, Dr. John 322
Hill, James 60, 61, 302
Hindle, John 148
Hodgson, John, of Birks ... 325
Hodgson, Richard 18, 25, 26, 58, 72, 113, 151
Hodgson, William... 184
Holden, Angus, M.P. 2, 30, 44, 92
Hollings, John, Crosley Hall 321
Hollings, Mary, Crosley Hall 322
Hollings, John, Manningham 16, 37, 36, 100
Hollings, Joseph 2, 14, 34, 100, 144, 164
Hollings, Thomas 2, 34, 86, 100, 164
Hollings, Herbert J. 38
Horn-blowing in Bradford 10, 86
Hornblow House 123
Hornblow Lands 55, 86
Horsfall, Thomas Hill 2, 102, 164
Horsfall, John Garnett 2, 152, 156, 164

PAGE
Horsfall's Mill, Riot at... ... 152
Horton Lane Chapel 305
Houghton, Rev. W. 306
Hutton, Rev. Thos. 304

I

Ightinghill 12
Iles & Letch 73
Illingworth, Village of 67
Illingworth Family 66
Illingworth, Alfred 48, 66, 69, 317
Illingworth, Daniel 68
Illingworth, Frederick 273
Illingworth, Henry ... 48, 66, 70
Illingworth, Joseph ... 68, 100
Illingworth, Miles 47, 68, 69
Index ... ... 347—357

J

Jackson, Dr. Cyril... 202
Jackson, John 164
Jarratt, Matthew 164
Jowett, Edmund 132, 164
Jowett, John 62, 119
Jowett, James Atkinson 62, 147
Jowett, John Atkinson 148
Jowett, John Hodgson Atkinson 148
Jowett, Nathan 24, 106, 145, 146, 148
Jowett, Professor 148
Jowett, Miss Sarah
2, 62, 72, 106, 127, 145, 164

K

Kay, Ellis Cunliffe Lister ... 34,
59, 103, 113, 119, 135, 147, 165
Kay, John Cunliffe 117, 119, 120
Kay, William... ... ... 116, 126
Kaye, Benjamin 91
Kershaw, Henry 86
Kershaw, Samuel 86
Kirkham, Rev. Thomas ... 38
Kitching, John ... 65, 108, 110
Kitching, Sally ... 102, 109, 110
Kitching, William... ... 109, 113
Knights of St. John of
Jerusalem 318, 319

L

PAGE
Lady Royd 4
Lady Royd Hall 66, 70
Lady Royd Sunday School 47
Lambert, James 17, 120
Lamb Close 88
Lambert, Edward 120, 165
Lawcroft Lane 3
Leach, John 165
Leatham, Edward... 175
Leatham, William... 165
Leather, George 1, 6
Ledgard, John 27, 110
Ledgard, Thomas 321
Ledgard, Thomas 111, 165
Ledgard, Jeremiah 165
Ledgard, Mrs. 165
Letch, Captain 86
List of Subscribers 337
Lister, Thomas 88, 119, 133, 159
Lister, William 16, 74
Lister, John ... 17, 24, 133, 143
Lister, Samuel 17, 24, 26, 135, 138
Lister, Sir William 133
Lister, Joseph, Bailey Fold... 325
Lister, Accepted 324
Lister, Dr. Martin... 133
Lister, Mary 130
Lister, Colonel Thomas ... 135
Lister, Captain William ... 134
Lister, Captain James 265
Lister, Humphrey 143
Lister, Elizabeth 135
Lister, Juliana 135, 159
Lister, Ellis Cunliffe (See Kay)
Lister, W. C. 116, 136
Lister, John Cunliffe ... 115, 136
Lister, Thos. T. Cunliffe 137, 178
Lister, Samuel Cunliffe (Lord
Masham) ... 115, 119, 136, 138
Lister, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe 137
Listers of Manningham ...9, 133
Listers of Frizinghall 262
Lister, George Thompson ... 146
Lister's Old Mill 94
Lister Park 142, 175

PAGE

Lilycroft 113
Lilycroft School 38
Lord Rosse (see Rosse)
Lord Masham (see Lister)
Longevity at Heaton 252
Longbottom, Nancy 165
Longbottom School 112
Lower Globe 99
Lower Wheatlands 100
Lupton, Richard 62
Lupton, Joshua 62
Lupton, Joseph 165
Lund, Joseph 165
Lumb Lane Mills 94

M

Manningham Family 9
Manningham Hall 2, 9, 88, 142
Manningham Old Hall 2, 3, 29, 129, 131
Manningham Mill... ... 6, 114
Manningham Low Lane ... 6
Manningham Stoop 6
Manningham Lodge ... 2, 94, 96
Manningham Thorp 94
Manningham Town ... 121, 165
Manningham ex-Mayors of Bradford 29
Manningham Residents in 1780 75
Manningham Constables from 1607 to 1789 ... ... 30, 31, 32
Manningham Freeholders in 1839 161
Manningham School 165
Mann Gardens, Heaton ... 220
Manor of Crosley 318, 319
Manywells Spring ... 175, 324
Margerison Family 131
Margerison, Ellis 132
Margerison, Richard 227, 129, 131, 165
Margerison, William ... 131, 132
Marriners of Keighley ... 175, 178
Marriner. Wm. Lister 265

PAGE

Marsden, Henry 292
Marsden, James 165
Marsden, John, Lord of Manor of Bradford ... 20, 290
Marshall, John 165
Matthews, Rev. S. G. ... 49, 52
Maynard, Sir John 185
Mercer Family 165, 166
Mellor, David 60
Methodism in Manningham 41, 166
Miall, Rev. J. G. 50
Middlefield 15
Middleton, Joseph... 166
Middleton, Walter 290
Mitchell, Sir Henry ...30, 44, 156
Mitchell, Gordon 46
Mitchell, John 65
Mitton, Rev. H. A. ... 38, 102
Moorfield 59
Mount Pleasant 123
Mortimer, Ann 61
Mortimer, George 63
Mortimer, Daniel 166
Mortimer, Susannah 166
Murgatroyd, William 69
Murgatroyd, Thomas 166
Murgatroyd, James 163
Musgrave, Ven. Archdeacon 37
Myers, Joseph 135
Myers, Ruth 136
Myers, Isaac 166
Myers, Samuel Peel 46
Myers, William 46

N

National School, Heaton ... 242
Naylor, James 65
Naylor, Isaac 84, 166
New Miller Dam 4, 74
Nicholson, Henry... 166
Nidd Waterworks Scheme ... 232
North Hall 175
North Cliff Wood 175
North Park Road 3

PAGE

Northfield Place 84
Northen Land 14
Northrop Lands 89
Northrop Ing 6
Northrop Family 86
Northrop, Thomas de 70
Northrop, William 14, 17, 26, 85
Northrop, Michael 14
Northrop, John 16, 17, 55
Northrop, Jonas 17, 89, 118
Northrop, Jeremy 89
Northrop, Thomas, schoolmaster... 63
Northrop, Mrs. Ann 90
Nutter, Joseph 84

O

Oak Lane, Manningham ... 3
Oaks Lane, Allerton 324
Oates, Captain 152
Old Manningham 11, 14, 59
Old Manningham Freeholders 17
Old Place Names 15
Old Workhouse, Allerton ... 329
Okell, Mr. 15, 16
Osborn, Rev. Marmaduke ... 42
Oxgang of Land 9
Oxmantown, Lord... 202

P

Paradise 175
Parson Atkinson 96
Park Gate, Guiseley 97
Parker, James, Pickles Hill... 312
Parker, Jeremiah 166
Parkinson, John 166
Patchett, Joshua 166
Pearson, Nancy 166
Pearson, Caleb 166
Pearson, Sarah 61
Pearson, William 61
Pearson Lane... 61
Peckover, Edmund 211
Peckover, Daniel 212

PAGE

Peckover, Alexander 212
Pedley, Rev. George 91
Peile, Benjamin 24, 96
Pierremont 93
Pickles, Eli 166
Pickles, John... 166
Pilling, Moses 85
Piper Grave 5
Pollard, John and Joseph ... 315
Pollard, Nicholas ... 17, 70, 315
Pollard, Will 331
Popplewell, J. B. 60
Population of Manningham... 78
Powell, Sir. F. S., Bt., M.P. 135, 159
Preston, Ben.... 73
Priestman, Alfred 95
Priestman, Edward 59
Priestman, Ald. Fredk.... ...30, 93
Priestman, John 2, 78, 81, 93, 95
Priestman, Joshua... 78
Priestman, Samuel 75
Providence Mill 69
Pullan, Thomas 166

Q

Quarry Hill, Heaton 177
Queen Anne Mantel-piece at Heaton Hall 210
Queen Elizabeth *v.* Tempest 286
Queen's Mill Property 75
Queen's Road Sunday School 52

R

Ramsbotham, H. R. 328
Rand, John 94
Rand's Mill 94
Rateable Value of Manningham 1
Rawson, Benjamin ... 166, 290
Rawson, John 17
Rawson, Jeremiah... 24
Rawson, Thomas 24
Red Beck 175
Rhodes, James 44
Rhodes, Joseph 62

PAGE

Rhodes, John... 72
Rhodes, Charles 124
Rhodes, Thomas 123
Rhodes, Isaac 166
Rhodes, Francis 166
Richardby, James... 55
Richardson, Dr. 322
Riley, James 166
Roberts, James 166
Roberts, John... 166
Roberts, Joseph 84
Robertshaw, Joshua 317
Robinson, Daniel 166
Robinson, John 24
Robinson, J. W. 166
Rogers, George 29
Roger de Manningham ... 9
Roper, Charles 167
Roper, Grace... 167
Rosebery, Lord 129
Rosse, Earl of, the late... 56, 203
Rosse, Earl of, the present 174, 203
Rosse, Countess of ... 178, 203
Ross, Rev. R. 41
Royd Land 15

S

Sagar Charity 310
Sagar, James 311
Sagar, John 100
Sagar Family... 312
Salem Chapel 48
Salt Street 84, 126
Salt, Sir Titus ... 84, 114, 124
Salt, Edward 117
Sams Mill 105
Sandy Lane 177, 224
Sandy Lane Beck 175
Scott, William 167
School-house at Crow Trees 63
Schlesinger, Martin 2
Scoresby, Dr. 2, 56, 62
Serjeant Aspinall 20
Semon, Charles 29, 98
Shaw Dyke 11
Shaw, John 35
Shawe, Henry 105
Shipley Fields 177, 262
Shires, William 17, 144
Shuttleworth, Nicholas ... 74
Shuttleworth, Richard 315
Shuttleworth Hall... ... 313, 315
Silson, William 190, 191
Silsbridge Lane 5
Simes, Francis ... 106, 108, 146
Silk Manufacture 140, 141
Skinner Lane... ... ... 3, 9, 121
Smith, John 57
Smith, Benjamin 63
Smith, Joseph 84, 117
Smith, Isaac 30, 55, 58
Smith, William 167
Smith, Wheater 205
Smith, Henry... 167
Smith, Bolland 167
Smith, Lawrence 167
Smith, Prince... 167
Smith & Gotthardt 178, 180, 203
Smith, John, & Sons 48
Smith Lane 4
Smyth, John 72, 75, 181
Smyth, John Henry 72, 75
Smyth, John George 75
Smyth, George Henry 167
Smyth Family 75
Snag Hill... 4
Snakehill Lane 4
Soke Rights 8
South Field 14, 89
South Brakes... 15
Sowden, Charles, & Co. 176, 244
Spooner, John 167
Spotted House Inn ...3, 121, 148
Spring Lodge ... 349, 74, 154
Spring Gardens 49
Spink, John 104
Squire Hirst 103
St. Barnabas, Heaton 38, 102, 238
St. Chrysostom's, Bolton Road 40
St. Cuthbert's, Heaton... ... 53
St. John's, Horton Lane ... 40

PAGE

St. John's Wesleyan, Manningham 44, 157
St. Jude's, Manningham ... 36
St. Luke's, Manningham 37, 41, 102
St. Mark's, Manningham 37, 41, 102
St. Mary's, Laisterdyke 40, 102
St. Mary Magdalene 36
St. Michael's, City Road ... 40
St. Paul's, Manningham 3, 37, 101
St. Paul's, Reminiscences of 41
St. Peter's, Allerton 309
St. Philip's, Girlington 38, 40, 102
St. Saviour's Mission Church, Crosley Hall 310
St. Thomas's, Wigan Street 40
Stapleton, Sir Miles 18
Stapleton, Elizabeth 159
Stapleton, Francis... 159
Starkey, Edmund 126
Stead, Joshua... 167
Stead, Isaac 59
Stead, Benjamin 62
Stead, Charles 84
Stead, William 84
Stephens, Rev. Fredk. 52
Stocks Green, Manningham 3, 121
Stocks House, Cottingley ... 123
Strait Lane 3
Stythorne Acre 88
Suburban Building Society, Belle Vue 167
Sugden, John... 24
Sugden, Thomas 167
Sugden, William 167
Sunderland, Abraham, Peter, and Samuel 313, 314
Swain Royd 175

T

Tankard, John Boyes 169
Taylor, Rev. Thomas ... 52, 305
Taylor, John 154
Temple, Manningham 63
Tempest, Sir Richard 74
Tempest, Colonel Plumbe ... 153

PAGE

Tetley, George Greenwood...62, 66
Tetley, Richard 17
Tetley, William ... 17, 61, 167
Tetley, Joseph 167
Thwaites, Thomas 167
Thompson, Benjamin 96
Thompson, Matthew 2, 34, 95, 167
Thompson, Sir M. W., Bart. 2, 29, 95, 96
Thompson, Rev. John 96
Thompson, Rev. Peile 98
Thompson's Mill 96
Thornton Road ... 4, 162, 279
Thornton Beck 4
Thiefscore Lane 4
Thievesford 4
Throstle Nest 4, 61
Tonge, Nicholas 130
Tonge Land 14
Top o' t'Town Chapel 47
Topham, Thomas 62
Topham, William 17
Topham, John 19
Topham Lane 4
Tordoff, John... 29
Tordoff, Jonathan 73
Tordoff, James 167
Town, Joseph 167
Townend, Edward 91
Townend, William Henry 205, 215
Towler Lane 3, 92
Tradesmen's Home 113
Trees Farm 118
Turner, Cholmley... ... ...17, 18
Turner, Samuel 47

U

United College, Heaton 178, 245
Union Street Mill 69
Upper Globe Inn 110
Upper and Lower Globe ... 3

V

Victoria Inn, White Abbey... 111
Vint, Rev. William 305

W

PAGE

Wade, Councillor David ... 224
Wadsworth, Joshua ... 123, 167
Walker, Edward 144
Walker, John... 167
Warburton, Rev. Mark, B.D. 126, 129
Warburton, John 127, 167
Warburton, Widow 128
Ward, Joseph... 56
Ward, John 56
Ward, Mrs. Susannah ... 2, 55, 167
Ward, Samuel 167
Watkinson, Peter 17
Watkinson, Matthew 26
Waterside Farm 4, 72
Watson, James, C.E. 230
Watson, John... 167
Waterhouse, Nathaniel ... 67
Waugh, John... 73
Waugh, William 167
Webb, Rev. Henry 306
West Field 89
West House 2, 92
West, Edward 29
West, James 104
Wesleyan Chapel, Sandy Lane 244
Wesleyan Chapel, Frizinghall 270
Wesleyan Chapel, Girlington 46
Wesleyan Chapel, White Abbey 6, 41, 111
Wesleyanism at Allerton ... 306
Wesleyanism at Heaton ... 241
Wesleyanism at Manningham 41
Westerby, Rev. W. M.... ... 306
Wheater, Isaac 72
Wheater, Will 19
Wheatley Hall ... 2, 100, 102
Whetley 2, 99, 108
Whetley Lane 2, 99
Whetley Hill 99
Whetley House 102, 104
Whetley Mills 69
Whetley Lane Board School. 54
White, Isaac 73

PAGE

White, John 167
White, Joseph 167
Whites of Allerton 300
White Abbey 5
Whiteley, J. M. 126
Whitehead, William 48
Whitley, Edmund... ... 110, 167
Whitley, Thomas 194
Whitley, Alderman Jonas 325, 326
Whitley, Edward Bairstow ... 327
Whitaker, William 97
Whittaker, Michael 167
Wickham, Colonel Henry 26, 149, 190
Wilmer, Randal 200
Wilde, John 168
Wilson, James 168
Wilson, Sir Mathew ... 103, 120
Wilson, Samuel E. 120
Wilson, Joseph 48
Wilson, William, Quaker philanthropist 35, 270
Williams, Rev. A. A. 38
Williams, Rev. T. Rhondda 52
Wilkinson, Alfred... 63
Wilkinson, Captain 134
Wilkinson, Thomas ... 14, 16, 150, 162
Wilkinson, Richard ...14, 16, 150
Wilkinson, John ... 16, 24, 144, 150, 168
Wilkinson, William 26, 100, 119, 150
Wilkinson Family... 150
Winn, Sir Rowland 17, 18
Wood, Benjamin 168
Wood, Benjamin, Frizinghall 268, 273
Wood, John ... 24, 27, 33, 110, 168
Wood, Joseph, Frizinghall ... 268
Wood, James, Frizinghall ... 268
Wood, James, lawyer 147
Wood, Joseph, White Abbey 168
Wood, Job 111, 168
Wood, Isaac 168
Wood, Matthew 85

PAGE

Wood, Rev. Nicholas 110, 168, 192
Wood, Elizabeth 168
Wood, William 168
Wood, Thomas 168
Woodlands 2, 4, 92
Woolcombing Machine ... 139
Woolsorters' Gardens 220
Wroe, Joseph... 108
Wright, Isaac... ... ... 29, 114
Wright, Mrs. Eliza 114
Wright, Charles Henry ... 114
Wright, John Cockshott ... 114
Wright, Jonathan 124
Wright, Rev. Godfrey 42

Y

Yeadon, John... 17
Yew Tree Farm 61
Yewdall, Benjamin 168
Young, James 83
Young, Dr. 42
Yllingworth, William 76

BRADFORD:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM BYLES AND SONS.

PREVIOUS WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

ROUND ABOUT BRADFORD:

A Series of Sketches of Forty-two Places Within Six Miles of Bradford.
(Out of Print.)

"Mr. Cudworth has rescued from oblivion many interesting facts which, but for his industry, would have been lost, and has written these sketches in a sufficiently light and pleasing vein, and with a certain amount of quiet humour, that will render the book attractive to others besides those who reside 'Round About Bradford.'"—*Leeds Mercury.*

"The work is one that may be taken for even more than it professes to be, and will be accepted as an important contribution to the historical literature of this division of the county of York."—*Halifax Guardian.*

"Mr. Cudworth has made this subject his own, and unless we are much mistaken, his name will be long and widely known in connection with the district 'Round About Bradford.'"—*Bradford Observer.*

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE BRADFORD CORPORATION.

"The work is one which places permanently and compactly on record the leading events of local history, with a mass of details which, regarded in a local light, must always be of interest."—*Yorkshire Post.*

"This handsome volume is the result of much industrious research and well-directed effort in the field of local history."—*Bradford Observer.*

RAMBLES ROUND HORTON.

"Mr. Cudworth is much to be praised for his work. We have but a thin and feeble literature of this kind."—*Athenæum.*

"This carefully printed and in every way satisfactory volume is one of the most interesting of late additions to the topographical literature of Yorkshire, and does the highest credit to the compiler."—*The Reliquary* (Llewellyn Jewitt).

"A great mass of historical anecdotes and other matter has been brought together, and presented in a very attractive and readable form."—*Leeds Mercury.*

HISTORIES OF BOLTON AND BOWLING.

"In his 'Histories of Bolton and Bowling' Mr. Cudworth has done good service to the cause of local history, and added a volume which will prove to be one of great and permanent value. The author has spared no pains in the discovery and collection of material, and has had the good fortune to obtain much information which has not been previously published."—*Leeds Mercury.*

"In Mr. Cudworth's 'Histories of Bolton and Bowling' we have a further instalment of the series of monographs on the Bradford townships which commenced with 'Rambles About Horton,' and which, when completed, will form a unique and comprehensive local history on a scale unapproached by any local topographical work ever published in Yorkshire. The style is chatty, the interest unflagging, and the whole book a model of what local topographical description ought to be."—*Bradford Observer.*

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ABRAHAM SHARP.

The Horton Mathematician and Assistant to Flamsteed,
First Astronomer-Royal.

"Mr. Cudworth has done great service in publishing this book, which has evidently been prepared with great care and as a labour of love."—*Athenæum.*

"Mr. Wm. Cudworth's Life of Abraham Sharp is the first which has done justice to the Bradford worthy."—*Spectator.*

"Mr. Cudworth's handsome volume is both a biography and a family history, and in both respects it is brimful of interest."—*Saturday Review.*

"This substantial monument to a Yorkshire worthy is an example of local patriotism deserving of all respect."—*Daily News.*

"Abraham Sharp's devotion to science was never publicly recognised, much less rewarded, although he died at the age of ninety. Mr. Cudworth has done good service in commemorating such a man."—*Standard.*

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

DA
690
B7C92

Cudworth, William
Manningham, Heaton, and
Allerton